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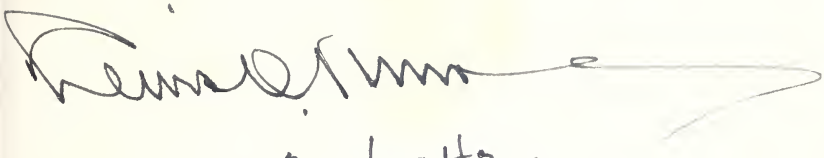

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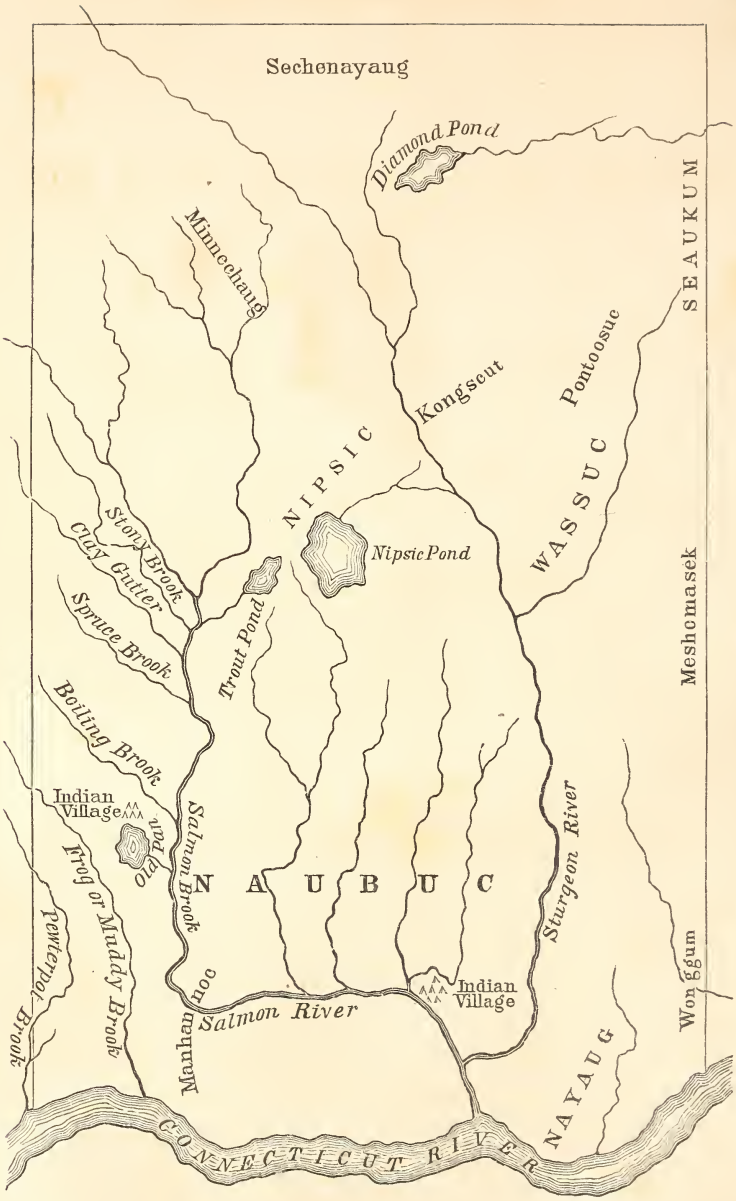

INDIAN MAP OF GLASTENBURY.

GLASTENBURY

FOR

TWO HUNDRED YEARS:

A

CENTENNIAL DISCOURSE,

MAY 18TH, A. D. 1853.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL PAPERS OF INTEREST.

BY REV. ALONZO B. CHAPIN, D. D.,

Rector of St. Luke's Church, South Glastenbury; Hon. Mem. R. I. Hist. Soc.; Hon. Mem. Penn. Hist. Soc.; Mem. Conn. Hist. Soc.; Corresponding Sec. Philolog. Soc.; Mem. Conn. Acad. Arts and Science, *etc.*, *etc.*

Fulgor Apostolicus Glastoniam irradiat.

Venatius Fortunatus.

An Apostolical splendor irradiates Glastonbury.

HARTFORD:

PRESS OF CASE, TIFFANY AND COMPANY.

1853.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1853, by

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PREFATORY NOTE.

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In the preparation of a history like the present, the general, must of necessity take precedence of the particular. At the same time the more of personal and particular history that can be combined with the general, the more immediately and permanently interesting will it be to individuals. The author has endeavoured, therefore, so to digest and arrange the materials before him, that the *Town*, its *lands*, its *people* and their *occupations*, should each receive a due share of attention. It would have given him pleasure to have been able to have enlarged the genealogical portion of his work, but this he could not do without extending it beyond the size deemed suitable for such a record. What he has given under this head, out of the abundance of the materials collected by himself, or kindly furnished by friends, will enable many of those who wish, to trace their ancestry, and to do it with much more readiness and ease than before. He trusts, too, that what he has given in regard to the ownership and division of lands, will not be without its interest and value to those who desire to trace the titles to their estates. And finally and chiefly, he hopes and prays that the history of the *Fathers* will operate as an incentive to the *sons*, to induce them to put forth still greater exertions in the cause for which our ancestors toiled, and suffered, and bled; that religion and learning, the two corner-stones of the State, laid by our fathers, may *arise and shine, because their light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon them.*

COLLECT.

DIRECT US, O LORD, IN ALL OUR DOINGS WITH THY MOST GRACIOUS FAVOUR, AND FURTHER US WITH THY CONTINUAL HELP, THAT IN ALL OUR WORKS BEGUN, CONTINUED AND ENDED IN THEE, WE MAY GLORIFY THY HOLY NAME; AND FINALLY, BY THY MERCY OBTAIN EVERLASTING LIFE THROUGH JESUS CHRIST OUR LORD. AMEN.

GLASTENBURY.

Ladies and Gentlemen;

Sons and Citizens of Glastenbury:

In obedience to the will of that community in which it has pleased our heavenly Father to place me, I stand here, your *representative*, on this anniversary occasion. My duty, therefore, as the representative of the filial band I see about me, is, to recall the memory of the past, that we may the better understand the present—to remind you of the history of those men of fearless daring, heroic virtue and Christian principle, whom we are permitted to call our fathers—to trace the progress of those institutions which they founded, through the vicissitudes of two succeeding centuries—to mark the causes which have aided, retarded, accelerated or modified the development of those civil and religious principles that formed the life and soul of the State which they begun, that, knowing their principles and purposes, their sufferings and trials, their wants and wishes, we may the better understand the cost of the blessings which have descended to us, and may be induced thereby to make the greater sacrifices for their preservation. Thus, the memories of the fathers, embalmed in the bosoms of the sons, will become at once, mementoes of the past and lessons for the present and the future.

Less than three centuries ago, and the wild man of the wood shared the lovely and the fertile valley of the Connecticut, with the wild beast of the forest, undisturbed by the

footfall of the white man, unknowing and unknown to the civilized world. No sooner had the white man anchored his ship in the harbor, planted himself on the coast, reared a fort and mounted his gun, than the astonished natives cried out, MANITTOWOCK!—*they are gods*,* and the fame thereof spreading throughout all the country roundabout, their alliance and protection were sought by all the weaker tribes. In 1631, WAHQUINNACUT, or *Bear-of-long-river*,† a sachem of some of the tribes near Hartford, made a journey to Plymouth and Boston, beseeching the governors of those colonies to commence a plantation on the Connecticut, promising them corn and beaver for their support. But though the authorities took no notice of the application, individuals were moved by the representations given of the exceeding fertility of the soil, to explore the country, and finally to begin a settlement.‡ The precise date of this event has not been ascertained, but the settlers themselves have left it on record, that Wethersfield, of which Glastenbury was then a part, is the "most Auncient Towne of the Colony."§ The first settlement of Wethersfield, therefore, was probably commenced in 1634. The original purchase of the natives was six miles north and south, extending five miles west, and three miles east of Connecticut river; which was subsequently enlarged by an additional five miles to the eastward. No deed of the first purchase seems to have been given, and the following from the Colonial Records is all the record evidence we possess of that transaction.

"At a court held at Watertown, [Wethersfield,] November first, 1636, [the following deposition was received and ordered to be recorded.]

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* R. W. 111.

† So Dr. Barratt, I. P. M. 2. It is compounded of WAH, a contraction of MUK-WAH, or M'QWAH, *a bear;* Gal. 341, QUNNEK, or QUINNIK, *long*, R. W. 146, Cot. 24, TUK, or TOOK, *water*, *river*, M. R. I. 52, and UT, *at*, or *on*. CONNECTICUT, therefore, is QUENEK-TUK-UT, *or long river;* a name applied rather to the Indians than the river.

‡ Def. I. 73, B. H. C. 124. Def. writes the name WAGHINACUT, and Barb. WAHQUIMACUT, but Barr. WAHQUINNACUT, which is undoubtedly nearest the truth.

§ Col. Law, 1650, 25.

" Guilford, June 16, 1665.

This is to certify, unto all whom it may concerne, that upon his certaine knowledge, by the advice of the Court, Wethersfeild men gaue so much unto Sowheag as was to his sattisfaction for all their plantations lyeing on both sides the great Riuer, w^th^ the Islands, viz. six miles in bredth on both sides the Riuer, & six miles deep from the Riuer westward, and three miles deep from the Riuer eastward.

Thus testifyeth George Hubbard.

By me George Hubbard.

Taken upon oath before me Willm Leete;

This is a true coppy of the originell being examined & compared therewith this 18 of May, 1667, p^r^ me,

John Allyn: Secret^r^y."*

Character of the Country.

The present town of Glastenbury is six miles north and south, and "eight large miles" east and west, as expressed in the purchase, which, according to modern admeasurement, extends nearly nine miles from the river. The territory embraced within these limits, furnishes a greater variety of soil, and diversity of landscape, than can often be found within the same space. From "the Narrows" in the river, a short distance above the Wonggum meadows, to the north line of the town, stretches a band of rich alluvion, of exceeding fertility, varying from half a mile to a mile in width, furnishing some of the richest and most delightful meadows in the world.† East of this, occurs an extensive tract of land, resting on a substratum of red sandstone, presenting all the varieties of plain and rolling country, usually found in secondary formations. The diluvial of this formation, toward the south part of the town, is piled up in a peculiar and very interesting manner, betokening some sudden and violent convulsion of nature, when the land received its present form and appearance. This region of secondary averages about a mile in width from the southern limit of the town, until it

* T. C. R., I. 5.

† Dr. Charles Daubney, LL. D., Prof. in the Univ. Oxford, England, after having visited the principal countries of Europe, and several in Asia, for purposes of geological observation, came to this country in 1837. In his account of his tour through the country, he pronounces the valley of the Connecticut one of the finest portions of country he has anywhere seen.

reaches Roaring Brook, when it expands rapidly to the east, becoming some four or five miles wide before reaching the north line of the town. The land within the limits of this territory is all easy of cultivation, and with proper attention to manuring, most of it productive. Some parts of it, however, are suffering the consequences of having been overtaxed, and the drifting sand bank threatened, at one time, to overrun a very large area; but the sudden and extensive springing up of the *pitch* pine, (*Pinus rigidæ*,) after an absence of several generations, has arrested this enemy, and rendered the land itself valuable.*

The remaining portion of the town belongs to the primitive formation, as geologists are accustomed to call it, and is composed mostly of stratified granite or gneiss, presenting more than the usual varieties of rock and hill, and variegated landscape, to be found in primitive regions of country. On the western border of this, there is a narrow strip of chloritic gneiss, dipping rapidly to the west, and traversed by large dykes and veins of unstratified granite. In many places this formation seems to have been upheaved by some immense power from beneath, and the materials composing the granite veins to have been injected, in a state of fusion, into all the cracks and crevices of the broken rocks. Various minerals, more curious than useful, occur in these beds and veins of granite, of which broad plates of mica, and large specimens of feldspar, are the most abundant. This region is worthy the especial notice of men of science, presenting some of the best examples of the junction of an unstratified white granite, of a comparatively recent date, with the older, darker and stratified rock of similar material, to be met with in the country. In the south-eastern portion of the town, especially in the region of "Dark Hollow," mica abounds in the rocks, forming a coarse grained mica slate. This valley is the mythic region in the history of Glastenbury, and stories of

* This recent appearance of the pine, after so long an absence from our forests, is not peculiar to this region. The same is true of portions of country north of us, acres of land being now covered with dense forests of thrifty pines, where thirty years ago the tree was unknown.

enchanted visions and wonderful sights have been rife concerning it, from an early period. Gold and silver, and precious gems, have been supposed to abound there, but have been so closely watched and guarded by "the weird sisters," as thus far to elude the sight of mortals. Better authenticated is the tradition that wild cats formerly lived there in great abundance. Between the portions already described, the predominant rock is a light gray gneiss, the superincumbent soil partaking largely of the materials which compose the rocks themselves.*

For a long period after New England was redeemed from the abyss of waters, the whole valley of the Connecticut above Middletown, seems to have been submerged, and there is scarcely room for doubt, that for some ages after the waters of the valley forced themselves through the "Narrows," that all the region of country lying on the borders of Roaring Brook, above the mills of the "Hartford Manufacturing Company," formed a lake of very considerable magnitude. The narrowness of the gorge through which the waters now flow, the comparative freshness of the rocks jutting from its precipitous banks, and the appearance of the country above, give this opinion an air of probability which can not well be resisted or set aside. The only remaining peculiarities of soil, are a circular area of considerable extent at Nipsic, comprising a level portion of country, or elevated plain, high above the adjacent plains on the west, yet exceedingly fertile; and an elevated plateau, or region of table land, east of Roaring Brook and Sparksville. These, together with the precipitous Kongscut, the rugged Minnechaug, and other mountains of lesser note, complete the outline of the landscape.

Indian History and Sale.

When the whites first landed in this country, the whole of New England, and much of the adjacent territory, was occupied by a race of Indians since known as the Algonquin

* Per. Geo. Rep. 218–235, 445–449.

LENAPE, or *manly men of the Algonquin* mountains.* This nation, identified by sameness of language, included the Knisteneaux, the Chippeways or Ogibbewahs, the Algonquins, the Micmacs, Etchemins or Passammaquoddies, the Penobscots, the Massachusetts, the Narragansetts, the Mohegans, the Delawares, the Long Islanders, the Minsi, the Saukhicans, the Souriquois, the Miamis, the Scoffies, the Mississages, the Ottawas, with the Sheshatapoosh, of Labrador.† The Indians living on the river which forms our western border, were called QUINITIKOOCK,‡ or QUNIHTITUKQUT§ Indians, signifying those who lived on the *Great*, or *Long-river*, the latter being the common interpretation, the former the usage of the Indians in this vicinity.‖ On the east were tribes, families, or clans called NIPMUCKS, signifying simply Indians living *away from the river*.¶ These Indians, with those lying on the west, were called MOHEGANS, or the *Wolf-tribe*.** Still west of these was a tribe of the Iroquois family, called MOHAWKS, that is, *Man-eaters*, it being their custom to eat the prisoners taken in

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* ALGONQUIN is a name applied to a particular tribe of Indians by the French. Gal. 21. LENAPE, is from LENNO and NAPE. I suspect the English Alleghany is the same as the French Algonquin, or at least connected with it.

† Gal. 305.

‡ R. W. 19.

§ Cotton in M. H. C., 3d S., II. 225.

‖ The word CONNECTICUT is generally translated *Long-river*, and is derived from QUINIH, *long;* TOOK, or TUK, *water*, and UT, OCK, *on, upon, place of*. The usage of the Indians in this vicinity however, seems to imply that they supposed the first part of the compound to be QUINIQUI, *great*, the name by which it is described in all our early records. "Great-river," therefore, is simply a translation of the Indian word Connecticut. The orthographies of this word have been various; of which the following are examples.

Roger Williams,	QUNNIHTICUT, Key, 22, 117.
Josiah Cotton,	QUNNEHTUKQUET, M. H. C., 3 S., II. 225.
Colonial Records,	CONNECTICOTT, 2, 15, 20.
Callandar,	QUNNITICUT, R. H. S., IV. 74.
Rec. E. Hamp.	KENITICUT, Trumb. C. R., I. 573.

¶ NIP, *water, river;* and MUCK, *from, away from*. R. W. 28, 33.

** This name was also written MOHICANS, MAHINGANS, Gal. 34, 44, and by Rev. Dr. Edwards, who spoke the language as readily as his mother tongue, MUHHEKANEEW. Obs. Lang. Muh.

war.* With this tribe the Mohegans were in continual warfare, and tradition relates that before the arrival of the whites, more than one bloody battle had been fought with them upon these plains of Naubuc, whereon we are now assembled. East of the Mohegans came the Pequttoog or Pequot, that is, the *Grey-fox tribe ;*† with which war was of frequent occurrence, and whose leader or sachem at the settlement of this town was Pekoath,‡ also signifying *Grey-fox.*

The Indians on the river were subdivided into numerous clans or families, one of which was wholly within the limits of Glastenbury, and several others were upon its borders, of which the following particulars have been gleaned.

1. Nayaug, pronounced by the Indians probably Nauyaug. This clan lived in Glastenbury, making their headquarters and principal residence at the place now bearing their name; which, when compared with the early records and probable etymology, seems to have been the original of *Roaring-brook.* As the Connecticut was the *Great-river*, so Nayaug was *Noisy-water*, or *Roaring-brook.*§ This tribe

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* From moho, *to eat*, R. W. 36 ; properly, Mohowaug.

† Pequawus, *Grey-fox*, R. W. 95 and 19.

‡ Deforest supposes this name to be a mistake for Wopigwoot, written by the Dutch, Wapequart, p. 67, but as he has no acquaintance with the Indian language, his opinion can decide no question of Indian philology. The name of Wopigwoot, and his father, Woipeguana, as given by Uncas in 1679, are evidently from the same root. The Woi, seems to be an Indian prefix, answering to the English article *the*, while Pequana and Pigwoot, are merely orthographic variations of Pequot, and hence the names signify merely *the Grey-fox*, that is, the chief who bore the *totem* of *Grey-fox.*

§ The etymology of this word is something in doubt. "Roaring-brook" was first called by the whites, *Sturgeon-river*, which subsequently gave place to Nayaug, or *Roaring-brook.* The syllable Na, (pron. *naw*,) seems to have been associated with the idea of *noise, sounding*, or *roaring*, in the Indian languages as well as many other tongues, *e. g.*

Na-nah-sho-nat, (the heavy noise of deep) *breathing.* Cot. 88.

An-noo-nau, (the decisive tone of) *commanding.* Cot. 89.

A-ha-nu-*ouk'*, (the noise of) *laughing.* Cot. p. 93.

Noo-nu-*at*, (the noise made by) *sucking.* Cot. 97.

The Chinese apply a similar radical syllable in the same manner; neu, (pron. *nāoo*,) to denote the *ox, cow*, because of *the noise* of their *lowing* or *bellowing.* The Sanscrit employs the root *nās*, to signify *giving sound*, or *making a noise*, which is the precise force of the English *noise*, (=*nâez.*) The Indians

found, within the natural amphitheatre where the centre of South Glastenbury now stands, an admirable protection against the storms and tempests of winter, and with a never-failing stream of the purest water at their feet, over which neither heat nor cold could exert any sway, they spent their time in such enjoyments as the blankness of the savage mind could afford. And it was a place of safety as well as of comfort, the promontory of "Red-hill" furnishing a ready look-out and defense on the river side, while "Chesnut-hill," in the opposite direction, was a good observatory towards every quarter. Here, in the fastnesses of that romantic glen, which has now been engrossed for many years by the cotton-mill, the NAYAUGS protected themselves from the inclemencies of the seasons, and the assaults of the Red man. Here, too, these primitive sons of the forest, under the shadow of a projecting cliff, fashioned a huge samp-mortar, in a rock of primitive granite, from whence the cry of NASAUMP,* the resounding of the pestle, and the roar of the waterfall, mingling, formed the choral of their domestic life; long since supplanted by the buzz of the spindle, and the rattle of the loom. But though the Indian is gone, the *mortar* is there, deep and broad, wrought with the skill of the workman, marking the place of the NAYAUGS.† This family, tribe or clan, which amounted to a considerable number, thirty years after the settlement of the town, has hitherto been without a place in our Indian histories, simply, because they ever dwelt in peace and quietness with the whites, no instance having been found of the slightest hostilities between them, though the remnant of the tribe disappeared within the present century.

The nearest approach to hostilities that has come to our knowledge, is furnished by the following tradition in regard

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called the *horse*, NAY-NAY-OU-WE-MOT, Cotton says, p. 4, because of its being a beast of burden. To me it seems more probable because of its *neighing*, (=*nay-ing*.) Upon this supposition, NAYAUG signifies *noisy water*, or *Roaring-brook*.

* The Indian word for *samp*. R. W. 33.

† This *mortar*, about two feet in diameter, and two and a half in depth, is now covered by the waters of the lower pond of the Hartford Manufacturing Company.

to John Hollister, which has been supplied by a member of the family abroad. While Mr. Hollister resided on the west side of the river, he was accustomed to come over and cultivate his land at *Nayaug*, unprotected by company. On one occasion, a huge, stalwart Indian, claiming to be the most athletic and powerful man of the tribe, appeared before him, saying that he had been told that Mr. H. was the stoutest pale-face in the settlement, and proposing a trial of strength in a fight. Mr. H. assented, and at it they went. After engaging in combat until both were well nigh exhausted, they agreed upon a truce, and sitting down on a log, rested themselves. Having recovered breath and strength they fought again, and again rested, fighting and resting until sun-down, when neither having conquered, they exchanged tokens of friendship, and ever after lived in peace. Now when it is recollected, that all this was long before the settlement of Pennsylvania, by William Penn, in 1681, and that all that he gained of peace and quiet by his upright treatment of the Indians, had been secured by our fathers a whole generation before his time, it justly entitles them to a share in the praises which have been so abundantly showered upon him.

2. Wonggunks. The Wonggum Indians, who are known as Wonggunks, were those who lived at the *bend* of the river, as the name imports,* partly in Glastenbury, but principally in Portland; the one name signifying the *people*, (Wonggunks,) the other the *place* (Wonggum) of their dwelling. The name of this tribe is preserved in the name of *Wonggum meadows*, and *Wonggum brook*, which reaches the river by passing through the same.

3. Hoccanum. The Hoccanum Indians lived, as their name imports, at the *fishing-ground*,† which occurs at the northern part of the town. In other places the same word was turned into Higganum; especially when other syllables were added, as in Higganumpus. This tribe, or some one unknown, was accustomed to resort to the "Old Pan," in the

* Wonkun, *to bend*. Cot. 39.

† Uuhke, or Ohke, and Namus, R. W. 89, 102. Cot. 9, 10. This name is common on this river, occurring in Easthampton, Mass. and at Haddam, in the form of Higganum.

north part of the town, and traces of their fires and burials long remained.

4. PYQUAG. The residence of the Indians at Wethersfield, bore the name of PYQUAG, the meaning of which is not certainly known, but which seems to have denoted a place where the Indians celebrated their *public games*, and may therefore be rendered *dancing-place ;** an inference sustained by some of the ancient traditions, and strongly favored by the peculiar make of the high meadows. These Indians occupied Wethersfield and Rocky Hill.

5. MATTABESICK, or MATTABESETTS. Below the PYQUAGS dwelt the MATTABESETTS, or *Black-Hill* Indians,† whose sachem bore rule over the Indians of Wethersfield and Glastenbury, and of whom the settlers made their first purchase. The name by which this chief is first known in history, is, SOWHEAG, or SAUHEAK; but this was properly the name of the sachemdom, and not of the man, and signifies *South country*, or *kingdom*.‡ The proper name of this chief seems to have been SEQUASSON, sometimes lengthened into SUNCKQUASSON, and at other times shortened to SEQUIN, or SEQUEEN,§ if that be not a modification of SACHEM. The significance of the name SEQUASSON appears to be *Hard-stone*, as that of SUNCQUASSON is *Cold-stone*.‖ Turning the word SACHEM into its corresponding English meaning, *king* or *lord*, and the meaning of this chieftain's full title, SEQUASSON-SEQUIN-SOWHAG, will be *Hard-stone, King-of-the-South-Country*. His son and successor bore the presuming title of MANITTOWESE, or MANTOWESE, signifying *Little-god*, whose *totem*, a large bow in readiness for shooting, spoke forth the daring indicated by the name.¶

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* This name is one of frequent occurrence. There was one near Hadley, called PAQUAYYAG, (C. R. II. 353,) and another near Hudson, called PAQUAYAG, and PAQUIAG. C. R. II. 472. PAUOCHAUOG, *they are playing*, or *dancing*. R. W. 145.

† Roger Williams writes the word METEWEMESICK, and derives it from METEWIS, *black earth*.

‡ From SOW, or SAU, *South*, and AKE, *land, country*. Bar. 1.

§ Deforest, 54.

‖ SIOKKE, *hard*, HUSSUN, *stone*. Cot. 24. Elliot 10. SUNKQUASSON, if not a modification of SEQUASSEN, would be from SONQUEU, *cold*, and HUSSUN, *stone*. Cot. 7.

¶ MANIT, *god*, and WESE, *little*. R. W. 45, 109, 111, Lamb. 46.

6. Siccaog. Above the Pyquags, at what is now Hartford, dwelt the family of the Siccaog, at a place, or on a river called Siccanum. In the absence of all history, it is impossible to say what is the precise meaning of this word. It may be (1) that Siccanum is merely a dialectic variation of Higganum, made as Snipsic was by the Indians,* from Nipsic, *a pond*, and Sumhuk, from Amik, *a beaver*, by prefixing a *sibilant* (*s*,) or as Skunkscut has been made from Kongscut, by the whites, in the same manner. Or (2) it may have been compounded of Siokke, *hard*, and Namas, *fish*, signifying simply *hard fish*, and probably *clams*, the name of which was Sickissuog.† It may reasonably be conjectured, therefore, that the Siccaog, were a family or tribe that dealt in Sickissuog, or *clams*, and that Siccanum was the place of their residence. This would seem to indicate that it was a place where *clams* might be obtained, either because they grew there, or had been brought there, making Hartford then, as now, prominent for its trade. Or (3) it may have been compounded of Sequi, *black*, and ake, *earth*, and hence Sequi-ak (pron. *Sik-ki-âk*,) would signify *black-earth*, that is *rich soil*. Which of these is to be preferred must be determined by history or tradition, if there is any bearing on the point.

The other Indians of the vicinity were the Tunxis or *Crane* Indians, habiting on Tunxis Sepus, or *Little-Crane-river*;‡ the Poquonnuc Indians, or those living at a *battle-field*,§ the Podunks, living, as the name seems to import, at *the place of fire*, or *place of burning*,‖ and the Scantics, who seem to have taken their name from the low, *watery country* in which they lived.¶

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* Nipsic, from nip, *water*, and sic, *place of*, is the name of a place where there was formerly a *pond* in Glastenbury. Snipsic is the name of a *pond* now existing in Tolland, which furnishes water for the enterprising and thrifty village of Rockville. † R. W. 103.

‡ Taunck, *crane*. R. W. 87. Sepeose, *little-river*. R. W. 89.

§ Poquonnuc, Peconnuc, Pughquonnuc, and Pocatonnuc, were Indian names of places in Connecticut, and are all (unless it be the last-mentioned) evidently derived from Pauqua, *to destroy, kill, slaughter*. R. W. 118, 151. They apparently denote *slaughter place*, and probably in *battle*.

‖ Potaw, *fire*, and unck, *place of*. R. W. 48, and hence Potaunck, or Podunk, or Potunk, as it was sometimes written. T. C. R., II. 336.

¶ Soken, *to pour out*, R. W. 34, and Sokenum, *rain*, R. W. 81, are evidently

The peaceable dwelling of the whites with the natives in Glastenbury, for so long a period, led to the preservation of a very large number of Indian names, most of which are still familiar to our ears. On the south, situated partly in Chatham, and partly in Glastenbury, is a mountain called in the records, MESOMERSIC, but colloquially SOMERSIC, a mountain abounding in *rattlesnakes*, from its first discovery to the present day. These reptiles were so abundant at the first settlement of the town, that it was found necessary for many years to offer a bounty for their destruction, which was generally at "sixpence a tail," to copy the language of the record. The Indian name of the mountain testifies to the same peculiarity, ME-SHOM-AS-SECK, signifying *great rattlesnake*, or *abundance of rattlesnakes.**

On the south verge of the town, near Chatham and Colchester lines, JOHN SADLER established himself at a very early period, as the keeper of an inn or ordinary, on the road to MONHEAG, or New London, probably within the present limits of Marlborough. Here the Indians seem to have resorted for many years, and here a considerable body of them dwelt for a long time. Clustering around this valley, early known as "Sadler's Ordinary Meadow," are several hills which have retained their Indian names, though some of them have now become nearly obsolete. In this vicinity is a hill called PAHEGANSIC, or PEGANSIC, evidently signifying *Bear-hill*, that is, a place where *bears* abounded, though the name in the records, "bare-hill," celebrates it for its *barrenness.*† In the same neighborhood, is a mountain called MABAUTAUANTUCKSUCK, in a deed of THOMAS EDWARDS, to his son-in-law, JOHN GOODRICH, of land given to Edwards previous to 1673, by TARRAMUGGUS, an Indian chief residing at Wethersfield. This name seems to denote *the place of morning;* that is, the place where the first appearance of morning could

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the same word from which some of the N. E. dialects had ASQUAN, *water*. SOKENTUCK, or ASQUANTUCK, *place of water*, might very readily change to SKANTIC.

* MISHOM, *great*, and SESEK and ASSEK, *rattlesnake*. R. W. 84, 96, 100.

† PAUKIEN, PEKUN, in PAUKUNNAW-NTIO, *I hunt the bear;* PAUKUNNAWAW, *the sign of the great bear*. R. W. 94, 143.

be discovered by those who employed the name.* In this region also, occurs the hill called by the Indians, AMANANTUCKSUCK, or AMONONTUCKSUCK, subsequently turned into ANONTOOSUCK, and again still corrupted into the present PANTOOSUCK, known in the records as "the Pine Hill," but signifying *place for hunting deer.*† This hill extends nearly from Kongscutt to Marlborough. In the same vicinity is the region now known as WASSUC, first called WASHIACK, and afterwards ASSAWASSUC, and HASSAWASSUC.‡ The original name WASHIACK, may mean either *place of bears*, or *place of paint.* Many circumstances seem to indicate that the last is the true meaning, and that it was so named because of an abundance of painting materials found there. In the same vicinity, but near the south bounds of the town, is a place called SEAUKUM. This word is something in doubt as to its etymology, but seems to be from SAUK, contracted from PUSSOUGH, or SOUGH, *a wild-cat*, and hence denoting *place of wild cats*, which are known to have abounded in the region of *dark hollow.*§ A little east of the centre of the town, is a mountain range, bearing, in the colloquial language of the people at present, the barbarous name of SKUNKSCUT, to which allusion has already been made. In all the early records it is called KONGSCUT, and was no doubt derived from HONCKSIT, signifying *goose country.*‖ Its high and precipitous ledges afforded a secure retreat for wild geese in summer, while the clear and limpid waters of *Diamond Pond*, lying

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* MATAUBON, by transposition and lengthening the vowels MABAUTAUAN, *morning*, with the terminations TUCK and SUCK. R. W. 67. G. L. R. II. 198.

† AUNAM, *a fawn, deer.* R. W. 143. G. L. R. IV. 95, 242.

‡ In some of the N. E. dialects, WASSOOS signified *bear.* Morse's Rep. Ind. 52. The Conn. Indians did not use this word for bear, yet called *bear's meat*, WEEYOUS. WUSSUCK, *painted.* R. W. 154. ASSAWASSUCK seems to have been compounded of ASUHWETII, *other house*, Cot. 20, and WASSUC. *Sadler's Ordinary*, was the first house in that neighborhood. Mr. *Josiah Willard's* seems to have been the second, and it was to this, that the term was at first applied. G. L. R. II. 198.

§ R. W. 95, gives PUSSOUGH as the name for *wild-cat*, but that it was also abridged into SOUK, we have evidence in SOUCOOK, which signifies *place of wild-cats.* C. E. Potter, MS. Lect. 1852.

‖ HONCK, *goose*, AUSIT, or SIT, *place of, country.* R. W. 86, 87.

just beyond, furnished the necessary means of their recreation and comfort.

In the north-eastern part of the town, rises the bold and rugged Minnechaug, whose productions still prove its title to the name of *berry-land*,* as the Indian name imported. Nearly in the centre of the town lies the elevated plateau of Nipsic, so called from a pond bearing that name, and signifying *place of water*.† The pond itself, however, has disappeared before the enterprise of the farmers there, whose far reaching vision, catching a glimpse of its rich bottoms, found means of draining it, and have thus obtained some of the most valuable land in town. But though the *pond* is gone, "Nipsic Pool," whose ferruginous waters have given it at times the name of "Red Spring," still remains; a clear, cool, bubbling fountain, whose waters have wrought some important cures. Another important portion of country, yet known by its Indian name, is the broad plain extending from Roaring Brook to Hartford line, still known as Naubuc. Various etymologies of this word suggest themselves. If derived from Neepuck, *blood*,‡ it perpetuates the memory of the *blood* that had been shed there, in the battles with the Mohawks. Or the name may have been compounded of two words, Anue-Pakhe, signifying *more clear*, or *open*, in allusion to the plain and level aspect of the country, and would then merely denote *the plains;* hence might come both Naubuc and Hanabuc,§ names used interchangeably. But there is still another origin which seems to me more probable than either. There is no evidence that the word was used when the whites came here, and it does not appear in the records until some time subsequent, when it is used to describe land on the *east side* of the "Great-river." The term, *the east side*, being so often employed by the English, the Indian may have joined his Nop, *east*, and uc,‖

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* Minne, *berry*, uk or awk, *place of*, from ake, *land*.

† See note, p. 15.

‡ R. W. 158.

§ Cot. 21, 97, 103.

‖ Nop-atin, *east*-wind. R. W. 83. The Massachusetts Indians called the islands east of them Nope, apparently signifying simply *the east*. Cot. 122.

locality, *place*, *side*, and made NOPUC, or NAUBUC, signifying *the east side.*

Another place, the extent of which is not known, was in the eastern part of the town, adjoining Hebron, and bore the name of SECHENAYAUG. The identity of the name NAYAUG, with that of the stream bearing this name, taken in connection with the fact that some of the branches of the NAYAUG or *Roaring Brook*, rise in this vicinity, might lead to the natural inference that it signifies the *head* or beginning of *Roaring Brook.* But there is another, and we are not sure but a preferable interpretation. The first part of this compound, SEKEN or SEQUEN, signifies *water* or *rain.* If, then, NAYAUG denotes roaring, the inference is obvious and just, that SECHENAYAUG, must be the place of *rains-roaring*, in allusion, as it would seem, to the fact that the rain there produced an unusual and remarkable degree of noise.*

PURCHASE OF EASTBURY.

The first purchase of Glastenbury, as we have already seen, was made of *Hardstone*, *king of the south country.* The second purchase, made in 1673, was made of seven Indians, for themselves and their respective families or tribes, as appears by the following deed.

This writting witnesseth that we Tarramuggus, Massacuppee Wesumpshye One peny Nesaheeg Seorcket and Pewampskin for and in consideration of a valuable sum to us in hand well and truly paid or secured to be paid by Lieut. John Chester Mr Sam[ll] Talcot Mr James Treat Sargt. John Nott and Hugh Welles of Wethersfield in the County of Hartford who were chosen by the Town to purchase a tract of land on the east side of the great River, the receipt thereof is hereby acckowledged by us the said Tarramuggus Masecuppe Wesumpshye One peny Nesaheege Seorcket and Pewampskin and themselves therewith fuly sattisfied contented and paid and thereof and of every part and parcell thereof doe hereby fully clearly and absolutely aquit and discharge the said comitty and the inhabitants of the town of Wethersfield their heirs executors and Administrators and every of them for ever by these presents and for divers other valuable good causes and considerations us the said Tarramuggus Massecuppe Wesumpshye One peny Nesa-

* Cot. 91. R. W. 34, 81. G. L. R. III. 54, 55; IV. 232, 234; V. 282.

heeg Seockett and Pewampskin hereunto especially moving have given granted bargained sold assigned set over and confirmed and doe by these presents for ourselves our sucksessors fully clearly and absolutely give grant bargain sell assign sett over and confirm unto the said comitye of Wethersfeild for the use of the inhabitants of the said plantation their heirs executors and administrators and assigns for ever all the estate right title interest use property claime and demand whatsoever we the said Tarramuggus Massacuppee Wesumpshye One peny Nesaheeg Seockett and Pewampskin have had or in time to come might ought or should have in or to one tract of land containing thirty large miles square that is to say from the east end of Wethersfeild old bounds to run five large miles into the contry east and six large miles in breadth the said tract of land is scituat lyeing and being on the east side of conticot River bounded withe the said Wethersfeild lands west and the desert east the side against some part of Midletown bounds South and lands not yett granted and Hartford bounds North to have and to hold the thirty square large miles as aforesaid with all the proffitts privileges and apurtenances to the same belonging unto the said comitty in the behalf of the inhabitants of Wethersfeild and to their heirs and sucksessors for ever and to the only proper use and behoof of the inhabitants of Wethersfeild their heirs and sucksessors for ever and the said Tarr*[amuggus] [Mas]secuppee Wesumpshye One peny Nesaheeg Seockett and [Pewampskin] for ourselves our heirs and sucksessors and [evry of them] doe covenant promiss and grant to [and with the said] comitty in the behalf of the inhabitants of Wethersfield their heirs and sucksessors and to and with every of them by these presents in manner and form as followeth that is to say that the said Tarramuggus Massacuppe Wesumpshye One peny Nesaheege Seockett and Pewampskin are sceized of a good estate in fee simple in the premisses and that they have full power good right and lawfull authority to give grant bargain sell and confirm all the above bargained premisses and every part and parcell thereof unto the inhabitants of Wethersfeild their heirs and sucksessors for ever without any condition limitation use or other thing to alter change or make void the same and that the said comitty and the inhabitants of Wethersfield their heirs and sucksessors shall and may on the day of the date hereof and from time to time forever hereafter by force of these presents have hold use occupy possess and enjoye all the above bargained premises and every part and parcell thereunto there own proper use and behoof forever without the lett sute trouble molestation eviction ejection or denial of the said Tarramuggus Massecuppee Wessumpshy One peny Nesaheeg Seockett and Pewampskin or any other person or persons whatsoever by their or any of there act meanes default consent or procurement and against them the said Tarramuggus Wesumpshy Massacuppe One peny Nesaheeg Seocket and Pe-

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* The words and parts of words contained in brackets are wanting in the Wethersfield copy, a part of the leaf being gone. It is supplied from the Hartford copy. T. & L. I. 132.

wampskin our heirs and all and every other person and persons whatsoever Lawfully claiming any estate Right title interest use property possession claime or demand of in or to the same or any part or parcell thereof from by or under them or any of them shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents in witnesse whereof the said Tarramuggus Massecuppe Wesumpshy One peny Nesaheeg, Seocket and Pewampskin have hereunto sett our hands and seals this tenneth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred seventy and three

Signed sealed and delivered in the presents of these wittnesses

John Talcott	Sarah Sasakenams		
Daniell Clarke		Tarramuggus	his mark
Richard Ely		Masecup	his mark
hanah I one peny		Wesumpshye	his mark
Wasanuniun	his mark	One peny	his mark
Joseph	his mark	Nesaheeg	his mark
Sarah	won peny	Seockett	his mark
		Pewampskin	his mark

Wethersfield, April 13th, 1853.

The above and foregoing is a true copy from the records of this town, Vol. III., pages 61 and 62. ALBERT GALPIN, *Town Clerk.*

The names of the signers of this deed, are first, TARRAMUGGUS, which, according to the interpretation given to Dr. Barratt, by an Indian, signifies *bear-catcher.** The second signer is MASSECUPPE, which may denote that he was a man of *great height and size*, or, of *great fierceness.*† The third signer, WESUMPSHYE, seems to have been a *great eater.*‡ The name written "One peny," should, no doubt, have been WUMPENE, signifying *belt of wampum.* And the same may be said of the two witnesses bearing this name.§ The fifth signer, NESAHEEG, seems to be the same as NESSAHEGAN, spoken of in another place, and signifying an *instrument of death.* SEOCKETT, the sixth signer, is evidently from the

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* TAHQUI, *to catch.* Cot. 42. M'QUOH, *a bear.* Gal. 341.

† MASSA, *great*, and CUPPI, *thick*, or CHEP, a root signifying *to be fierce*, as in CHACHEP, *fierce*, CHEPE-WESSIN, *north wind*, CHEPEWESS, a *northern storm of war.* R. W. 83, 75, 133.

‡ WUSSUMUPPWONK, *gluttony*, Cot. 17, by dropping the ending ONK, and substituting ESU, denoting *man*, becomes WUSSUMPESU, or WESUMPSHYE.

§ WOMPAN, *white money.* R. W. 130. Names similar to this were common among the Indians of Conn., the *totem* of which is uniformly *a belt of wampum.* See Hall's Norwalk, 37. Lamb. N. H. Col. 153. Bar. I. P. M. 2.

same root as SEAUKUM, and hence denotes *wild-cat.* PEWAMPSKIN, the last of the signers, was *fair complexion.** WASSANUNIUN, a witness, may, perhaps, have been *painted fish,*† while SASAKENAMO, was evidently *the idle*, or the *slothful.*‡

At an earlier period TARRAMUGGUS had granted two hundred acres of land to Thomas Edwards, to which allusion has been already made, and still earlier an Indian named RECHAUN, had given Robert Boltwood a pond and a quantity of land adjoining. This RECHAUN, if we may judge by the name, could not have been a native of this vicinity, scarcely a name of place or person occurring in this region, beginning with *R.* We find many names, however, in the western part of the State, and in the parts of New York adjoining, beginning with this letter. The land given by TARRAMUGGUS to Thomas Edwards, long bore the name of the giver, even so late as 1746, as we learn from a vote of the society of Eastbury, passed that year.

"*Voted*, [a certain sum] to John Kimberley for his service in going to TURAMUGUS to prevent the Stone House people from being set off from us."

This vote determines the locality beyond a reasonable doubt.

Very little is known of the boundaries of the country claimed by the various families or tribes of Indians. In 1666, an agreement was entered into by the Indians in respect to this point. On the one part was UNCAS, whose name signifies *the bold.*§ On the other, was ARAMAMET, (the son of UNCAS,) at that time acting sachem of the PODUNKS,‖ whose name seems to have indicated his character, if as we imagine, it signified *dog's-tongue,*¶ and with him are SEAU-

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* Bar. Ind. P. M. 2.

† WUSSA-NAMAS.

‡ Cot. 18. SASEKENEAMOONK, *slothfulness.*

§ UNQUS-uonk, *bold*-ness, Cot. 8; ONKQUE, *cruel tyrant.* Cot. 21.

‖ Trumb. Col. Rec. I.

¶ ARAMAMET seems to be compounded of ARUM, the Indian word for *dog*, in Connecticut, R. W. 96, and MEENAT, or WEENAT, *a tooth.* Comp. Ell. 10, R. W. 59. The change which this etymology supposes the word to undergo, is

KET whose name has already been mentioned and explained, and NESSAHAGEN, whose cognomen described him as an *instrument of death*,* and QUANAMPEWIT, or *Long-tooth*,† who are described as "Gentlemen of Connecticut."‡ The boundary line according to this agreement, began at a place called ASHOWAT, or *the other house*,§ a place lying south of Glastenbury, in what town is uncertain, but probably in Chatham. From ASHOWAT the line was continued to WONGGUNSHOAKE, which seems to have been WASHIACK, on or at the head of *Wonggum-brook*, (WONGGUM-WASHIACK= WONGGUMSHOAK,) thence to WASHIACK, of which we have already spoken, and thence in a northerly course, without any prescribed limit. But though the NAYAUG Indians certainly, and the WONGGUNKS probably, were included within the limits of ARAMAMAT, he was restrained from appropriating any land to himself south of the road leading from Thomas Edwards to Monheage, now New London, as appears from the following agreement, copied from the Colonial Records.

"This writeing witnesseth that Vncass, Sachem of Moheag, in behalfe of himselfe and people of Moheag and Nahantick, doe hereby engage him and them to Aramamatt, Seacut & Nessaheagen, Gent^{n} of Conecticut, in behalfe of the Indian people at Windsor, Podunk and Hartford, that they will carry it peaceably & neighbourly towards them and the aforesaid Indians and that they will not either secretly or publiquely contriue or practice any evil or mischiefe against y^{m}. And the aforesaid Aramamat etc. engage that they & the aforesaid Indians on the Riuer will carry it peaceably towards y^{e} aforesaid Sachem and his people and that they will neither plot nor practice any evil against the said Vncass or his people. And whereas there is a difference about the bounds of Lands and Royalties belonging to y^{e} said Sachem and Aramamat, It is agreed between them that the devideing bounds shalbe at Ashowat to Wonggunshoake and soe to Washiack and from thence northerly, from w^{ch} bounds the Land and Royalties on the east shalbe and remain to Vncass and his heires, and from y^{e} said bounds on y^{e} west to Conecticut Riuer shalbe to Aramamat and his heires; & this our agreem^{t}, and that we

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precisely like that in the Indian word WUTTAMMAGON, *a pipe*, from WUTTON *mouth*, and EGUN, or EAGUN, *thing*, *instrument*, *machine*, etc.

*From NISSIH, *killing*, and EAGUN, *instrument*. R. W. 115, 122, and see Schoolcraft's Miss. App. 200.

† QUNIH, *long*, and WEEPIT, or MEEPIT, *tooth*. See Ell. 10, R. W. 59.

‡ Col. Rec. II.

§ ASUHWETII, *another house*. Cot. 20.

oblige ourselues & or heires to stand to ye same, wee testify by subscribing or marks.

It is agreed that Aramamat shal not imprpriate vnto himself any of ye Land yt is on the south of ye path that goes from Thomas Edwards to Monheage.

.Vncass X his mark
Aramamat X his mark
Seacut X his mark
Nesahegen X his mark
Quanampewet X his mrk

This writinge aboue was signed and d'd in presence of vs who were appointed by the Genll Assembly to hear and indeauor the said Indians compliance, wth ye ful and free consent of both parties

John Allyn,
Willm Wadsworth
Tho: Stanton

Recorded out ye Originall,
this Augst 3d, 66.
pr Daniel Clark, Secry.*

Agreement.

Whether the Nayaugs ever owed any actual subjection to the Podunks, is uncertain, for though seemingly included within their limits in 1666, in 1675 they were certainly independent, and entering into a league with the Wonggunks, made choice of Owaneco, another son of Uncas, as their chief,† whose name and *totem*, both signify *goose*.‡ The combined forces of these two tribes received authority from the colonial legislature in November, 1675, to erect a fort at Wonggum or Nayaug, as they might think best, and which was subsequently erected on the banks of the river at Redhill, nearly west of the place now occupied by Col. Elijah Miller, the land having been given by Lieut. Hollister, for that purpose.§ In October previous, the house of Mr. John Hollister, on the east side of the river, had been fortified, and the Indians and the whites were laboring side by side to secure their corn, in order to convey it to some place of safety, where it might be secure against an expected invasion.‖

The relation of the whites and Indians on the west side

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* T. C. R. II. 41, 42.

† C. R. II. 379.

‡ Honck, softened by the insertion of vowels, becomes Oh-won-ek-ko. Another son of Uncas was Wequashcuck, or Wequash, which signifies *swan*. R. W. 86.

§ C. R. II. 379, 411.

‖ C R. II. 374, 375.

of the river was generally peaceful, as well as on the east, but on April 23d, 1637, Nepaupuck, or Messatunck, a Pequot captain, with a body of warriors, surprised the inhabitants of Wethersfield, killed nine and took two prisoners. Of the persons killed, Abraham and John Finch are the only ones that are known. The captives were little girls, (one a daughter of William Swaine), who were carried to Mystic, but redeemed through the instrumentality of the Dutch at New York. Nepaupuck was arrested the following October, tried at New Haven, found guilty and executed.*

Settlement by the Whites.

Wethersfield, including a strip of land extending three miles east from the great river, and stretching six large miles on the bank of the same, is the oldest town in the State, its first settlement having been commenced in 1634.† And that the portion of land lying upon the east side of the river, then included within the limits of this town, was the first tract regularly surveyed and laid out in farms.‡ And it may not be amiss to observe, that while Glastenbury, as part of Wethersfield, is the oldest town in the State, and was the first tract regularly surveyed and laid out, it was also the first town in Connecticut made by dividing another town.§ The first settlers of Wethersfield came into the Connecticut valley from Massachusetts, having been resident for a time at Watertown, in that colony, which name they gave to their own new plantation. Other settlements having been made at Hartford and Windsor, the inhabitants associated themselves together, and held their first General Court in April, 1636. At this time, the dismission given by the church in Watertown to the new settlers, was formally accepted and ratified. In the February following, the name of the settlement was

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* Trumb. H. C. I. 77. Good. F. G. xxi.—iii. Bac. His. Dis. 339–341.

† Col. Rec., I. 513. Trumb. Conn., I. 59.

‡ Deposition of Eleazer Kimberly, 1684. Secretary of State from 1696 to 1709. P. C. III. 120.

§ Bradley's Reg. 1847, p. 83.

changed into *Wethersfield*, though the entry in the Colonial Records makes it *Wythersfield.*

Why the name of Wethersfield should have been chosen does not appear of record, and we are not aware of any tradition that can give a clue to the reason for it. When, however, we compare the names that have been conspicuous in and around the town of Wethersfield, in the county of Essex, in England, and those prominent in Wethersfield, in Connecticut, as Hale, Swayne, Rayner, Welles, Boreham, [Boardman,] Baker, Plumb, Clark, Allen, Neville, Smith, Lattimore, and the like, the presumption is exceedingly strong, that the settlers of the latter intended to perpetuate the memory of the former, even if they were not themselves from that region.* The name is pure Anglo-Saxon, composed of WETHER, *a ram*, *a wether*, and FELD, *a field.* The town was in the county of Essex, the Hundred of Hinckford, and seems to have been originally a place celebrated for raising sheep.

Though the first settlers of Wethersfield were men of intelligence and piety, entertaining large views of liberty, they seem to have met with considerable difficulty in reducing them to harmonious practice. The vague and indistinct notions of democratic freedom which pervaded the community, rendered it exceedingly difficult so to adjust all matters of public and private interest, as to prevent occasional collision between individuals and communities. If, however, these created some discord, and introduced occasional strife, it was providentially overruled to the enlargement of their borders, and the increase of the State. A few events of this nature, having a bearing upon the future condition of the people on

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* Among the Burgesses in Parliament from the Borough of Malden, in the vicinity of Wethersfield, we find :

47 & 51, Edward III. 10 Rich. II. Henry Hale.

13, Richard II. John Welles.

27, Henry VI. John Swayne.

1, Mary. John Rayner.

See *History and Antiquities of the County of Essex*, by Philip Mornant, M. A., Rector of St. Mary's, Colchester, 2 vols. folio. London, 1768. I. Int. xv p. 51, 138, 370–375. *etc. etc.*

the east side of the river, require to be noticed in this connection.

Of the members of the church in Watertown, Mass., who came to Wethersfield, only six were dismissed, to which number only one was added in the next six years.* During this interval they received the ministerial labors of Rev. Peter Prudden, Rev. Richard Denton, and occasionally of Rev. John Sherman. They seem, however, never to have properly reorganized their church, or called any minister to settle among them; perhaps because they had generally two or three residing with them. This irregular mode of proceeding led to subsequent differences and contentions, producing in the end, a grievous schism among the planters. The ministers and elders of Hartford and Windsor, labored in vain to restore harmony. In 1639, the advice of Rev. Mr. Davenport, of New Haven, was sought, who, finding reconciliation unlikely, if not impossible, advised that one party should remove and establish a new colony. The church in Watertown also sent a committee of two persons to look after their members in Wethersfield, who gave the same advice. But here arose a serious difficulty, which party should remove? The church, consisting of but *seven* members, was divided *four* and *three*. The four, being the majority of the church, claimed to represent the town and church, though only a minority of the planters were with them. The three church members, with the majority of the people, claimed the right to remain, and the others finally left and commenced a colony at Stamford, in connection with the colony of New Haven, carrying with them the records of the church, and also of the town, if there were any, claiming them as their right.† The names of those who left and went to Stamford, are given in a list at 1673, and their removal mentioned. The history of Wethersfield from 1635 to 1641, has, therefore, to be gathered mainly from incidental notices contained in the *Colonial Records*, and elsewhere.

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* T. C. R. I. 4. Savage's Winthrop, I. 305.

† Winthrop, I. 305. Trum. Conn. I. 120. The clerk at that time is said to have been John Welles, son of the Governor.

Among the events of this period, interesting to the people of Glastenbury, was the final adjustment of the purchase upon this side of the river, by the General Court in 1636, and the adjudication of the rights and relations of Sowheag and the whites in 1638.* Another circumstance tending to show the difficulties under which the early colonists labored in reducing their views of freedom to practice, is furnished by the case of the first *Recorder* of lands in this town. This office was created by an Act of the General Court in 1639, and Mr. [Matthew] Michell was chosen to fill the same. Previous to this time Mr. M., who had been a member of the several Courts in May and November of 1637, and in February, April and May, 1638, had given some offence to Mr. [Clement] Chaplin, for which he had been censured by the Court. That body, therefore, refused to ratify the election, declared the office vacant, and ordered a new balloting. The town, evidently not allowing the authority assumed by the Legislature, refused compliance. But whether the people re-elected Mr. M. or disregarded the order of court, does not appear. It is certain, however, that he entered upon the duties of his office, for which he was fined *twenty nobles*, and the part of the town that voted for him, *five pounds*.†

And still another cause of trouble to the early settlers of this colony, was a spirit of insubordination which had infused itself into the lower class, and was not without its influence upon some in the higher. A few examples of cases occurring within the first few years, extracted from the *Colonial Records*, will render this more apparent, and will also serve to illustrate the manners and customs of the times.

"1638; March, Thurston Rayner, a member of General Court from Wethersfield, was fined one shilling for not being present at the appointed time.

"April 5th, Thurston Rayner, George Hubbard, members of Gen. Court from Wethersfield, fined one shilling each for not being present at the opening of Court, at seven o'clock, [in the morning?]

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*T. C. R. I. 5, 19, 20.

† Ib. 9, 11, 13, 17, 37, 40, 51.

"1638, April 11th. Jno. Edwards for unclean practices, to be whipt at a cart's tail upon Lecture day at Hartford.

"Jno. Williams for similar offences to stand upon the pillory from the ringing of the first bell to the end of Lecture, and to be whipt at a cart's tail two days after at Windsor.

"Aaron Starke for similar offence to stand upon the pillory and be whipt in like manner, and to have the letter R burnt in his cheek for the wrong done Mary Holt.

"Mary Holt, for like offence, fined £10, to be paid to her parents, or to the commonwealth.

"Aug. 1. 'Jno. Bennett and Mary Holt censured to be whipt for unclean practices.' The following persons also 'censured and fined for unseasonable and immoderate drinking at the Pinnace,' Thomas Cornwell, 20*s*, Samuel Kittlewell, 10*s*, Jno. Lattimer, 15*s*, Thomas Upson, 20*s*, Mathew Beckwith, 10*s*.

"1639; Sept. 5. Samuel Ireland for contempt of court for not appearing when summoned, fined 10*s*. Thomas Gridley for refusing to watch, suspicion of drunkenness, and contemptuous words against the court, to be whipt; bound to good behaviour, £10.

"1640; January 2. Jno. Crow fined 40*s*, for misdemeanor in drinking.

"Feb. 26th, Jeffery Ferris, for declaring that certain referees in a case were not disinterested, fined 20*s*.

"Richard Wescoat for misleading Jno. Whitmore, in the same fined 10*s*.

"April 2. 'Mary Brunson, now the wife of Nicolas Disborough, Jno. Olmested, and Jno. Peerce, were corrected for wanton dalliance,' &c.

"April 4th. George Abbott for selling a pistol to the Indians, fined £5, and he to be disposed of in service to pay the fine.

"June 4th. Ed. Veare, fined 10*s*, for cursing and swearing, and is also to sit in the stocks two hours the next training day.

"William Hill for buying a stolen gun, and breaking open the Coblers hogshead and pack, fined £4.

"Nicholas Olmsted for miscariges with Mary Brunsen, fined 20£, to stand upon the pillory next Lecture day, to be 'set on a little before the beginning, and to stay thereon a little after the end.' Put under bonds of £30 to submit to it.

"June 11th. Richard Gyldersly [Gildersleeve] convented before the court, for pernitious speeches, tending to the detriment and dishonour of the commonwealth, fined 40*s*, and bound over; bond £20.

"Matthew Michell fined as above mentioned 20 nobles.

The people voting for him, £5.

"July 2. Nicholas Senthion, for not appearing as a witness against Aaron Stark, fined 5£.

"Aaron Stark, to be kept with lock and chain, to beld to hard labor and coarse diet, until called to Court."

It is impossible for us at this distance of time, under the

different circumstances in which we are placed, to conceive of the difficulties that beset our ancestors in their endeavors to plant a Colony upon these shores,—a difficulty which was increased by the fact, that along with the more staid and sober Puritans, a class of reckless adventurers had come, persons who hoped to better their condition, without reforming their lives, and who were a trouble to themselves and their neighbors. The strong faith which they had in the justice of their own cause, naturally led them to judge those who differed from them with no little severity, while the entire conformity which they sought to establish in Church and State, compelled them to take notice of and punish many things, which, at a later time, would have passed unnoticed. Nothing daunted, however, they divided when they could not agree to live together, and learning wisdom by experience, soon brought things into harmonious action; producing results which have since excited the wonder and admiration of the world. The following notices of persons who preached in Wethersfield from 1635 to 1641, have been gleaned from the sources indicated in the notes.

Rev. Peter Prudden, born at Edgton, Yorkshire, 1601; educated for the ministry and ordained in England; preached a while in Yorkshire and Hertfordshire before coming to this country. He arrived at Boston July 26th, 1637, and sailed for New Haven, March 30th, 1638. While looking about the country he resided for a time at Wethersfield, and preached there. He and the people accompanying him at length located themselves at Wepowaug, (Milford,) where he was reordained by three laymen, April 18th, 1640. Upon his leaving Wethersfield, a considerable number of families accompanied him to Milford and settled there. Cotton Mather describes him as "an example of piety, gravity, and boiling zeal against the growing evils of the times," and yet possessed of "a singular faculty to sweeten, compose and qualify exasperated spirits, and to stop or heal all contentions." He died July, 1656, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He had two sons, one of whom, John, graduated at Cambridge 1668, was minister of a Presbyterian Church in New-

ark, N. J. A son of this man—Job, was the first minister of the second society in Milford. He was graduated at Yale College in 1743, ordained by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, pastor of a "Separate Church," May, 1747, died June 24, 1774, aged fifty-nine.*

Rev. Richard Denton had been a preacher in Halifax, Eng., before coming to this country. He came to Watertown in 1634, and to Wethersfield in 1635, where he remained until 1641, when he went to Rippowoms, (Stamford,) carrying a considerable number of families with him. In 1644, he removed with a portion of his congregation to Hempstead, L. I., where he died in 1663. He is described as "an able man and an excellent preacher," "a little man with a great soul, whose well accomplished mind in his lesser body, was an Iliad in a nut-shell." He left in manuscript a system of Divinity entitled *Soliloquia Sacra*, which considered man in his four-fold state, his "created purity,—contracted deformity,—restored beauty, and celestial glory." "Fifteen acres of land" were "set out to Mr. Deynton and a friend of his" in Wethersfield, in 1640; ten of which were upon the east side of the river. This land, which was situated at Nayaug, subsequently became the property of Mr. John Hollister.†

Rev. John Sherman was born in Dedham, England, Dec. 26, 1613, and educated at Cambridge University. He came to this country in 1634, and after being an assistant to Mr. Phillips of Watertown, came to Wethersfield, in 1635, and went to Milford in 1640, where he was chosen teaching elder in connection with Mr. Prudden, which office he declined. He preached only occasionally in Connecticut. On the death of Mr. Phillips, Mr. Sherman returned to Watertown in 1644. He died August 8th, 1685, aged seventy-one. He was twice married and had six children by his first wife, and twenty by his last. After his return to Massachusetts he

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* Good. F. G. xxxviii. Lam. C. N. H. 101, 108. Math. Mag. Biii. c. 6, vol. I. p. 357. Trumb. I. 294. Brace, Hist. 1st Cong. Church Milford, p. 9.

† Good. F. G. xxxviii. T. L. I. 352. Math. Mag. Biii. c. 9, vol. I. p. 360. Trumb. C. R. I. 63. W. L. R. I. p. 75.

was a Fellow of Harvard College, and lectured for the students for nearly thirty years. He was an excellent theologian, and an eminent mathematician, and published several Almanacs with pious reflections. His preaching was plain and simple, generally extempore and yet pervaded by an unaffected loftiness of style and brilliancy of imagination.

Rev. Josiah Sherman, second minister of the second society in Milford, was great-grandson of this man. He graduated at Nassau Hall 1754, received the honorary degree of M. A. at Harvard, 1758, and at Yale, 1765. After having been settled at Woburn, Mass., about fifteen years, he was installed at Milford, Aug. 23d, 1775, dismissed June 21, 1781. He died at Woodbridge, Nov. 24th, 1789. The Hon. Roger Minot Sherman of Connecticut, b. 1773, died 1845, was his son, and he married Elizabeth Gould, born 1774, died 1848, daughter of Hon. James Gould of Litchfield, (born 1770, died ——,) whose wife was Mary Guy, born 1737, died 1816; who was the daughter of Stephen Foote, born 1672, died 1762; who was the son of Robert Foote of Wethersfield, born 1627, died 1681, who was the son of Nathaniel Foote, the first settler of Wethersfield.*

REV. HENRY SMITH, 1641—1648.

After the removal of Messrs. Prudden, Denton and Sherman, the Rev. Henry Smith seems to have been the only remaining minister. Various reasons lead us to suppose that the Church was now reorganized, and that he was installed over them. He was properly the first settled minister of Wethersfield. But though a large body of planters had left, some going to Milford in 1639, with Rev. Messrs. Prudden and Sherman; others to Stamford in 1640, with Rev. Mr. Denton; some restless spirits still remained, and another difficulty arose among the inhabitants of so grievous a nature that they deemed it advisable to apply to the General Court for advice. The court

* Lam. C. N. H. 90, 101, 108. Allen. B. D. 691. Trumb. C. R. 2, 49, 463. Math. Mag. Biii. c. 29. vol. I. pp. 461—467. Hon. R. M. Sherman supposed his father's great-grandfather to be Capt. John, and not Rev. John Sherman, but as we are unable to reconcile the history with itself on this supposition, we have followed the statements of the books referred to.

appointed a committee to inquire into the matter, who made the following Report, April 13th, 1643.

"The coppy of the opinion of the comittee vppon the petition of those of Wethersfield.

"The petition of those of Wethersfield hath bine taken into sadde and serious consideration, and we doe find the distance and differences to be exceeding great, and some of thē such as will necessarily require publique examinatiō and censure, so that till then we cannot express o^r judgments conserneing p^rticulars: We find also that many of these who put vp their names for remoueall were not induced thereunto by any dislike, or ingadgement they haue in the p^rsent quarrells but for want of lotts and other considerations; yet vppon the vew of the generall, conceaueing yt will be disaduantagious to the publique and vncomfortable if not distructiue to themselues that so many as are interested in the p^rsent differences should remoue and vppon other considerations, we are of opinion that the best way for recouering and p^rsearueing the publique peace is that Mr. Smith lay downe his place if yt may be done according to God."*

This opinion was approved by the General Court, and a copy of it given to Mr. Smith for his answer, with the request, that if it was not satisfactory to him he would point out some other course. That the course suggested did not meet his approbation, is evident from the fact that on the 5th of July, the Court ordered all persons aggrieved to reduce their particular grievances or wrongs to writing, and to furnish Mr. Smith with a copy within three weeks, that he might have his answer in readiness for the Court in September. The case came on for final hearing, Nov. 10th, 1643, when upon a full hearing, it was found that most of the charges against Mr. Smith were mistakes, and that he had been much wronged both by false reports and unjust surmises. It was also ordered that—

"Mr. Chaplin, for divulging and setting his hand to a paper called a declaration, tending to the defamation of Mr. Smith, is fined £10.

"Francis Norton, for setting his hand to the said writing, is fined £5.

"John Goodridge, for setting his hand to said writing, is fined 40*s*.

"Mr. Plum, for preferring a roll of grievances against Mr. Smith, and failing of proof in the prosecution thereof, is fined £10.

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*T. C. R. I. 87.

"Robert Rose, for joining with Mr. Plum, is fined 40*s*.

"And that a writing shall be prepared and openly read in the several towns, for the clearing Mr. Smith, and an order made of £10 fine for whosoever shall be convicted under two witnesses, to divulge any the said grievances to his defamation."

The decided stand taken by the General Court seems to have caused things to remain quiet, though all were not satisfied, and a company went to Branford and commenced a settlement the year following, 1644. During the remainder of Mr. Smith's ministry, nothing important is known to have occurred. He died in 1648, grieved and wearied with the burdens of the world.

It was during the ministry of Mr. Smith, (1646) that Mary Johnson, who seems to have resided at Wethersfield, was publicly whipped, first at Hartford, and then at Wethersfield, for *theuery*, or witchcraft; and who in 1648 was indicted for "familiarity with the devil."*

Rev. Henry Smith probably arrived in this country in 1637, as he and his wife were admitted to full communion with the first Church in Charlestown, Mass., December 5th, of that year. He was residing at Wethersfield previous to the division of lots on this side of the river in 1639–40, and received a farm here of considerable size, which descended to his son Samuel, a name that was perpetuated for many years in this town. Samuel Smith, a grandson of Rev. H. Smith, who was among the early settlers of Suffield, married Jerusha, daughter of Rev. Increase Mather, grand-daughter of Rev. Richard Mather and John Cotton, and sister of Rev. Cotton Mather. Rev. Cotton Mather Smith was son of Samuel and Jerusha Smith, born, Suffield, Oct. 16th, 1731; graduated at Yale, 1751; ordained over the Congregational Church in Sharon, Aug. 1755, where he remained until his death, in 1806. The Hon. John Cotton Smith, LL. D., son of the last mentioned person, was born at Sharon, Feb. 12th, 1756, graduated at Yale, 1783, admitted to the bar 1786, member of Congress from 1800 to 1806, and Governor of the State from 1812 to 1817, President of the A. B. C. F. M.

* T. C. R. I. 143, 171.

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from 1836 to 1841, and of the Am. Bib. Soc. from 1831 to his death, Dec. 7th, 1845.* The Hon. John Cotton Smith is grandson of the last mentioned individual.

REV. JOHN RUSSELL, 1650—1659.

After the death of Mr. Smith, the church in Wethersfield called John Russell, Jr., whose father removed from Cambridge, Mass., somewhere between 1635 and 1645. He was born in England, graduated at Harvard, 1645, settled at Wethersfield about 1650. The early part of his ministry seems to have been quiet, but the "Hartford Controversy," as it was called, beginning to rage at this time, Mr. R. and part of his church, became involved in it. What the precise nature of the controversy was, Cotton Mather says it was difficult even at the time to tell, and Trumbull bears testimony to the same effect. It was supposed, however, to involve some vital points in the nature of Congregationalism, Rev. Mr. Stone, of Hartford, taking the Presbyterian, and his ruling Elder, Mr. Goodwin, the Independent view of the matter. The question was virtually, that of increasing the power of the clergy as against the people, and hence the reason why it spread so rapidly throughout the colony. Mr. Russell, so far as we can judge from his practice, seems to have held substantially the views of Mr. Stone; for in keeping with Mr. Stone's definition of Congregationalism, ("A speaking aristocracy in the face of a silent democracy,") Mr. Russell proceeded to excommunicate Lieut. Hollister, in 1656, from the church in Wethersfield, privately as would seem, certainly without the usual notice and trial, and subsequently refused to give the reasons for the act when demanded by Mr. Hollister. Lieut. H. brought the matter before the General Court, of which he was a member, and obtained an order that Mr. Russell should give the reasons of the course which had been pursued. No record of the reasons, or of any subsequent action upon them, are known to exist; but it seems reasonable to infer from various facts, that Lieut. H. was

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* Good. G. F. xxxviii. and ix, T. C R. I. 70–98 and 502. Conn. Evang. Mag. Ap. 1809. Kilb. Litch. Biog. 107–117.

excommunicated, not for any defect of moral or religious character, but for charging Mr. R. with having sworn falsely in some case in which he had been called to testify. This case was tried sometime previous to Aug. 1658, for at the General Court, held on the 18th of that month, JOHN HOLLISTER preferred a petition to the Court, alleging that Mr. R. "had taken a scandalous oath, which he had acknowledged as ambiguous, rash and sinful, whereby the inhabitants were afraid to adventure themselves under his ministry," praying for leave to set up a congregation for separate worship. This petition was signed by JOHN HOLLISTER, THOMAS WRIGHT, Sen., JOHN DEMING, Sen.; JOHN EDWARDS, Sen., RICH. SMITH, Sen., and five other members of the church, females. The Court refused to grant the petition, but censured Mr. Russell for carelessness. The excommunication being subsequent to this, seems to have grown out of it. This, with the order of the Court next year, compelling Mr. Russell to render reasons for excommunicating Lieut. H., seems to have given great offence to Mr. R. and his friends, and they soon after resolved to leave this colony, and remove into the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, which they did in the course of the year 1659. A large majority of the members of the church joined in this act, leaving the remaining members, so few, and in such a disorganized state, as to raise doubts in the minds of many whether the church had not become extinct at Wethersfield. The individuals who went to Hadley with Mr. Russell, are mentioned in a list given on a subsequent page. The General Court, in order to remedy the evils growing out of this state of things, at its session, March 14th, 1661, resolved, that inasmuch as there was a church orderly gathered in Wethersfield, by the full allowance of the Court and magistrates then in power, and by the consent and approbation of neighboring churches, the removal of members did not destroy the church, and therefore the "Court doth hereby declare that the said Church is the true and undoubted Church of CHRIST in Wethersfield, and so to be accounted and esteemed."

Mr. Russell and his congregation, being joined by a body

of people from Hartford, they removed and planted the town of Hadley, of which he was the first minister, and where he died, Nov. 10th, 1692, aged about 67. He left two sons. Jonathan, graduated at Harvard, 1675, settled at Barnstable, Mass., died Feb. 21st, 1711, aged 56; and Samuel, graduated at Harvard, 1681, settled at Branford, 1687, died June 25th, 1731, aged 71.*

MILITARY ORGANIZATION EAST OF THE RIVER.

It was during the ministry of Mr. Russell at Wethersfield, May 18th, 1653, that the General Court passed the following Act, which was the first grant of corporate power of any description, to people on the east side of the river; the first distinct recognition of them as an independent body, for any purpose whatever:

"The inhabitants on the East side of the Great River, are exempted from training with the Towns on the West side, this present time, and are to meet on the East side, as Will: Hill shall appoint, and train there together, and so continue on their training days until the Court take further order: And Will: Hill is to return the names of those that do not meet according to appointment, as notice shall be given them."

As we find no repeal of this order, it seems to have remained in force until the incorporation of the town in 1690, and hence, the first military organization for the defence of the people on this side of the river, dates from May 18th, 1653, two centuries from the present time; and taken in connection with other events, forms a very appropriate and proper beginning of our independent history.

REV. JOHN COTTON, 1660—1663.

After the removal of Mr. Russell, the Rev. John Cotton, Jr., was employed at Wethersfield, and remained there until 1663. He was born at Boston, March, 13th, 1640, and graduated at Harvard, 1657. From 1664 to 1667, he preached to the whites and Indians on Martha's Vineyard, and thus obtained a very good knowledge of the Indian language. His vocab-

* Biog. Rev. J. R. Am. Q. R. viii. 140, 41. Trum. H. C. I. 309, 10. Trum. C. R. I. 318–363. Good. F. G. xvii. A. Q. R. xv. 63, 64. Hin. Pur. 97.

ulary of Indian words is exceedingly valuable for the study of the native languages of New England. In 1667, he removed to Plymouth, where he remained thirty years. In 1697, he asked for a dismission, and the year following was settled at Charleston, S. C., where he died Sept. 18th, 1699, aged 59.*

REV. JOSEPH HAYNES, 1663—1664.

Rev. Joseph Haynes, son of Gov. Haynes of Hartford, graduated at Harvard, 1658, supplied the pulpit at Wethersfield in 1663 and 1664. During the latter year he was called to the first Congregational Church in Hartford. He died May 14th, 1679, aged 38. He married Sarah, daughter of Richard Lord, who was son of Thomas Lord, one of the first settlers of Hartford. She was born 1638 and died 1705.†

1664.

Rev. Thomas Buckingham, son of Thomas B. of New Haven, and subsequently of Milford, born Nov., 1646, preached a short time at Wethersfield, for which the town voted to pay "20 shillings a week." He was subsequently settled at Saybrook, and died April 1st, 1709, aged 62.‡

1664—1666.

Rev. Jonathan Willoughby, according to Mr. Goodwin, son of Lieut. Gov. Willoughby of Massachusetts, preached in Wethersfield from September, 1664, to the spring of 1666. There seems to be great doubt as to his being the son of Gov. Willoughby. Among the ministers who came from England to this country between 1620 and 1687, was "Rev. Jonathan Willaubee," of whose identity with the person above mentioned, there can be little doubt. He preached at Wethersfield up to the spring of 1666, and between that and 1668, he officiated at Haddam for a short season. His sub-

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* Allen, 311, 312; Good. F. G. xxxix. His Vocabulary is in Mass. Hist. Col. 3d Series, Vol. II. pp. 155–257.

† Allen. 446; Good. F. G. xxxix.; Trumb. H. C. I. 492; Porter's Notices, 8

‡ Allen, 180; Good. F. G. xxxix.; Trumb. H. C. I. 492.

sequent history is unknown. Farmar supposes him to have been a Scotchman.*

1666.

Rev. Samuel Stone, son of Rev. S. S., second minister of Hartford, preached at Wethersfield for a time after the removal of Mr. Willoughby, and also while Mr. Bulkley, who succeeded, was absent as surgeon in the Indian wars. He subsequently preached at Simsbury from 1673 to 1679. He died soon after, in consequence of falling from a bridge in Hartford.†

REV. GERSHOM BULKLEY, 1666—1677.

Rev. Gershom Bulkley, son of Rev. Peter Bulkley of Concord, Mass., born Dec. 26th, 1635,—graduated at Harvard 1659, settled in New London, 1661, installed at Wethersfield 1666, dismissed 1677, died at Glastenbury, Dec. 2d, 1713. His mother died, as was supposed, on her passage, to this country, but at the urgent request of the husband the body was kept three days beyond the time appointed for committing it to the deep, when signs of vitality returned, and she at length recovered. Her son Gershom was born soon after her arrival. After leaving college he studied divinity and medicine, and settled at New London. Some difference of opinion having arisen between him and his people in regard either to doctrine or discipline, he resigned his place. After being installed at Wethersfield, he was appointed by the General Court in 1675, surgeon to the army that had been raised against the Indians, and Mr. Stone was directed to supply the place of Mr. B. in his absence.

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* Am. Quar. Reg. V. 202, 203; Good. F. G. xxxix.; Field. Stat. Ac. Mid. Co. 69.

† Col. Rec. II. 277; Phelps' Simsbury, 49, 50; Good. F. G. xxxix. Mr. G. has fallen into several errors in regard to Mr. S., making him to have been settled at Simsbury previously to preaching in Wethersfield in 1665, whereas he began to preach in Simsbury in 1673, and was never settled there. Mr. G. also makes Mr. S. die July 20, 1673, aged 60, whereas he preached at Simsbury until 1679, and his death, "July 20, 1673," is probably a mistake for his father's death, "July 20, 1663." Allen, 708.

After his return from King Philip's war, he asked a dismission from the church in Wethersfield, removed to the east side of the river, and commenced practice as a physician, which he continued over thirty years.

As a minister, Mr. B. was of the first class, while as a physician he stood at the head of the profession. He devoted much time to chemistry with its useful researches, and to philosophy as a cardinal branch of medical knowledge. Even to alchemy, with its visionary speculations, then so closely allied to chemistry, he seems to have paid considerable attention. He was master of several languages, among which may be reckoned the Greek, Latin and Dutch. He was famous as a surgeon, preëminent as a chemist, and highly respected as a magistrate.

As a magistrate and statesman, his sympathies were not always on the popular side. He was a man of peace, but at the same time was one who expected unqualified obedience to authority. A slight questioning of this led to his resignation of the parish of New London, and something of the kind may have operated at Wethersfield. At least, as a politician, he was opposed to the assumption of the government by the colonial authorities in 1689, after the time of Sir Edmund Andrus. The political sagacity and foresight of Mr. B. enabled him to foresee, that the course the colonists were pursuing, would finally lead to the triumph of those democratical principles which they all disavowed, and consequently he set his face against them. In 1689, he published, at Philadelphia, a pamphlet on the affairs of Connecticut, but no copy of it is known to exist in this country. The same year (1689) he wrote a work with the curious title; Will and Doom, *or the miseries of Connecticut by and under a usurped and arbitrary power; being a narrative of the first erection and exercise, but especially of the late changes and administration of government in their Majesties Colony of New England in America.* This work was never printed, but was sent to England by the Governor of New York some dozen years after, as the most reliable account of New England to be found.

He married Sarah, daughter of President Chauncey, by whom he had,—

Catherine, b. —— m. —— Treat, left a dau. Catherine.
Dorothy, b. —— m. Thomas Treat of Nayaug, and had eight children.
Charles, b. —— licenced a physician, N. L., 1687.
Peter, b. —— m. Rachel Talcott, lost at sea, 1701, aged thirty-seven.
Edward, b. —— m. Dorothy —— had eight children, d. Aug. 27, 1748.
John, b. —— grad. at Harv. 1699, settled at Colchester 1703, d. June, 1731. He was distinguished as a minister and physician, and a man of sound judgment and discrimination. He married Patience Prentice of New London, and had five sons and four daughters. The descendants of Mr. Bulkley held prominent places in the civil and ecclesiastical departments of the colony for a long period, and many are still adorning the various walks of life.

"Lt. Thomas Treat of Nayaug," m. Dorothy Bulkley, July 5th, 1693, and had
Richard, b. May, 14, 1694.
Charles, b. Feb. 28, 1696, m. Sarah Gardiner, 1727.
Thomas, b. May, 3, 1699, m. Mary Hopson, 1726, and had eleven children.
Isaac, b. Aug. 5, 1701, m. Rebecca Bulkley, his cousin, 1730.
Dorotheus, b. Aug. 28, 1704, m. wid. Hannah Benton about 1753.
Dorothy, b. Aug. 28, 1704.
Sarah, b. July, 21, 1707, m. Joseph Tryon, 1729.
Mary, b. Jan. 9. 1710, m. Joseph Stephens 1733, d. 1735.

Mr. Bulkley is also identified with the history of the Naubuc farms, by the great case of Bulkley and Hollister, which was before the General Court in 1684 and 1685, and which led to a re-survey of all the "lots" from Hartford line to Nayaug, by order of the General Court, and which has been preserved in the Archives of the State. The papers preserved relative to this case, are of importance to the history of the Town.*

The actual political strength of this town, during the min-

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* Caulk. 131–140. Allen, 187, 188. T. C. R. I. 346, 492, II. 86, 271, 277. Doct. Sumner's Notices of Early Phys. Conn. 27–30. Am. Quar. Reg. IX. 366. H. P. 380–387. Church Review, I. 135. S. P. Conn. Pr. Cont. III. 115–140, G. L. R. VI. 15, *etc.*

During the ministry of Mr. Bulkley, Katharine Harrison was indicted, tried and found guilty of witchcraft (1670.) The Gen. Court refused to pass sentence of death, but set her at liberty, on condition she should leave town. C. R. II. 132.

istry of Mr. Bulkley, may be inferred from the following list of persons who are known to have been resident in the town, previous to 1673, when the second purchase was made of the Indians. This list shows,

(1) The purchasers of Eastbury, and the amount of their tax.

(2) Those who left for other places, the name being in *Italic*.

(3) Those who owned land in the first purchase, before 1670, name in SMALL CAPS.

(4) Those who were Freemen of the Town in 1669, a star (*) added to the name.

RESIDENTS IN WETHERSFELD FROM 1634 TO 1673.

Abbott, Robert. H. P. S. 164, went to Branford.
Atwood, Thomas, made freemen 1669. Col. Rec. II. 111.
Baker, Thomas, went to Milford. Lamb. 89.
Barratt, Samuel. H. P. S. 164.
Bascum, William. H. P. S. 164.
BATES, ROBERT, went to Stamford, d. 1675. H. P. 232.
Beckly, John, 2*s.* 1½*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
*Beckly, Richard. C. R. II. 520.
Beedle, Robert. H. P. S. 164.
*Belden, John, 6*s.* 11½*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Belden Richard, went to New London. Caulk. 67.
Betts, George, went to Guilford. H. P. 152.
BETTS, JOHN, 3*s.* 4*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Bennett, Joseph. H. P. S. 164.
BENTON, EDWARD, 3*s.* 3*d.* Lived on this side of the river.
Biggs, William. H. P. S. 165.
Birdseye, John, went to Milford, d. 1649. Lamb. 89.
Bishop, John, went to Guilford.
Blackleach, John, 4*s.* 3*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
*Boarman, Isaac. Col. Rec. II. 520.
Boarman, Nathaniel, made freeman 1669. C. R. II. 111.
Boarman, Wm., went to Guilford.
*Boarman, Samuel. Col. Rec. II. 520.
Boar[d]man, Widow, 9*s.* ½*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Bolt, Francis, went to Milford, d. 1649. Lamb. 89.
Boltwood, Robert, went to Hadley. H. P. 97.
BOOSEY, JAMES. Col. Rec. I. 30, *etc. etc.*
Boosey, Joseph. H. P. S. 164.
BOSWELL JAMES, lived in Hartford.

Botsford, Henry, went to Milford, d. 1686. Lamb. 89.
Bramfield, Wm. H. P. S. 164.
Bristo, Nathaniel, went to Milford.
Brunson, John, made freeman 1669. Col. Rec. II. 111.
Brundish, John. Col. R. I. 45.
Bryan, Alexander, went to Milford 1679. Lamb. 89.
Buck, Enoch, 7*s.* 0*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
*Buck, Emmanuel. H. P. 364.
*Buck, Henry, 5*s.* 2½*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Bulkley, Enoch. H. P. S. 164.
Bulkley, Gershom, 1*s.* 10½*d.* Lived on this side of the river.
Burrows, R., went to New London. Caulk. 67.
Burwell, John, went to Milford, d. 1649. Lamb. 89.
Butler, Nathaniel, 2*s.* 0½*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
*Butler, Samuel, 3*s.* 3½*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Camp, Nicholas, went to Milford, d. 1706. Lamb. 89.
Chaplain, Clement. H. P. S. 164.
Chappel, George. H. P. S. 164.
Chester, Dorothy. H. P. S. 164.
Chester, John, 17*s.* 8*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Chester, Leonard. Col. Rec. I. 75.
*Chester, Stephen, 2*s.* 6*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
*Church, Josiah. Col. Rec. II. 520.
Churchill, Josiah, 9*s.* 9*d*, Owned land in Eastbury 1673.
Clark, George, went to Milford, d. 1690. Lamb. 89.
Clark, G. Jr. went to Milford, d. 1690. Lamb. 89.
Clark, Samuel, went to Stamford. H. P. 232.
Coe, Robert, went to Stamford. H. P. 232.
Colefax, William. H. P. S. 164.
Coley, Samuel, went to Milford, d. 1684. Lamb. 89.
Coleman, Noah, 5*s.* 0*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Coleman, Thomas, went to Hadley. H. P. 97.
*Coltman, John. H. P. S. 164. Col. Rec. II. 520.
Cooper, Thomas. Col. Rec. I. 142.
Couch, Thomas, 1*s.* 6*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Crabb, Richard, went to Stamford. H. P. 232.
*Crane, Benjamin, 4*s.* 5½*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
*Curtice, John, 3*s.* 4*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
*Curtice, Thomas, 7*s.* 10*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
*Deming, John Sen'r, 9*s.* 5*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
*Deming, John Jr. 5*s.* 1*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
*Deming, Jonathan, amount of tax torn off.
Denton, Rev. Richard, went to Stamford. H. P. 232.
Dickinson, John, went to Hadley. H. P. 97.
Dickinson, Nathaniel, went to Hadley. H. P. 97.

Dickinson, Thomas, went to Hadley. H. P. 97.
Dickinson, William. H. P. S. 164.
Dix, Leonard, 5*s*. 5½*d*, went to Milford, d. 1681. Lamb. 89.
Edwards, John, 2*s*. 6*d*. Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Edwards, Joseph, 1*s*. 2½*d*. Lived on this side of the river.
*Edwards, Thomas. Col. Rec. I and II.
Elsen, Abraham. Col. Rec. I. 477.
Fenner, Thomas. Col. Rec. I. 479.
Ferris, Jeffrey, went to Stamford. H. P. 232.
Finch, Abraham, killed by the Indians.
Finch, Daniel, went to Stamford. H. P. 232.
Finch, John, killed by the Indians.
Fletcher, John, went to Milford, d. 1662. Lamb. 89.
Flood, Robert, 1*s*. ½*d*. Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Foster, Nathaniel. H. P. S. 164.
Fowler, John, went to Guilford.
Foote, Nathaniel, d. 1644.
Foote, Nathaniel, Jr., bought Colchester of the Indians.
*Francis, Robert, 3*s*. 11*d*. Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Gibbs, John, went to New Haven. Gen. Ren. I. 157.
*Gilbert, Josiah. Lived on this side of the river.
Gildersleeve, Richard, went to Stamford. H. P. 232.
*Goodrich, John, Sen'r, 7*s*. 8*d*. Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
*Goodrich, Ensign [Wm.] 9*s*. 6*d*. Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
*Goofe, Philip, whence Goofe's-brook.
Graves, John. Col. Rec. I. 256.
*Graves, Nathaniel, 2*s*,. 8½*d*., went to Springfield.
*Griswold, Michael, 4*s*. 10½*d*. Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Griswold, Thomas, 1*s*. 7½*d*. Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Gunn, Dr. Jasper, went to Milford, d. 1670. Lamb. 89.
*Hale, Samuel, Sen'r, went to Norwalk, but returned.
*Hale, Samuel, Jr. Lived on this side of the river.
*Hale, John, 2*s*. 2*d*. Lived on this side of the river.
Hansett, Thomas. H. P. S. 165.
Harris, Richard. H. P. S. 164.
Hairrson, John. H. P. S. 164.
Harvey, Edward, went to Milford, d. 1648. Lamb. 89.
Hatly, Philip, went to Milford. Lamb. 89.
Highland, George, went to Guilford.
Hilter, John. H. P. S. 165.
Hollister, John, Sen'r, 6*s*. 11½*d*. Lived on this side of the river.
Hollister, John, Jr. 10*s*. 4½*d*. Lived on this side of the river.
Hollister, Joseph. Lived on this side of the river.
Hollister, Thomas, amount of tax torn off.
Hubbard, George, went to Milford and Guilford. L. 89, 91.
Hubbard, Thomas. H. P. S. 164.

Hunn, Nathaniel, 1*s.* 4½*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
*Hurlburt, Thomas, 5*s.* 4*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Ireland, Samuel. H. P. S. 164.
Jagger, Jeremiah, went to Stamford. H. P. 232.
Jessup, John, went to Stamford. H. P. 18.
Johnson, Jacob, 3*s.* 7½*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Johnson, John. H. P. S. 164.
*Keeney, Alexander. H. P. S. 165.
Kilborn, Frances, Wid. Llived this side the river.
*Kilborn, John, 8*s.* 5*d.* Lived this side of the river.
*Kimberly, Eleazer, 2*s.* 6½*d.* Lived this side of the river.
Kirbe, John. H. P. S. 165.
*Kirkham, Thomas. Col. I. 263.
Landon, Andrew. H. P. S. 165.
Lane, John, went to Milford, d. 1669. Lamb. 89.
Lake, Hitchcock [? Luke Hitchcock ?]
Lattimore, John, Wid. 16*s.* 10½*d.* Lived this side, a while.
Lawrence, Thomas, went to Milford, d. 1648. Lamb. 89.
Law, Richard, went to Stamford. H. P. 232.
Lilly, John. H. P. S. 165.
Lord, Thomas. Col. Rec. II. 83.
*Martin, Mr. Sen'r, 2*s.* 9*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Mason, Edward. H. P. S. 165. Col. Rec. I. 57.
Miller, John. H. P. S. 165.
Mitchell, Matthew, went to Stamford. H. P. 232.
Montague, Richard. H. P. S. 165.
*Morris, William, amount of tax torn off.
Munn, Benjamin. H. P. S. 165.
Northend, John, went to Stamford. H. P. 18.
Norton, Francis. Col. Rec. I. 97.
*Nott, John, 7*s.* 6½*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Palmer, John, Col. Rec. I. 308.
Parke, Robert, went to New London. Caulk. 66.
Pierce, Edward. H. P. S. 165.
Pierce, John. H. P. S. 165.
Plumb, John, went to New London. Caulk. 265.
Plum, Joseph. H. P. S. 165.
Prudden, Rev. Peter. went to Milford, d. 1656. Lamb. 89.
Rayner, Thurston, went to Stamford. H. P. 232.
Reynolds, John. H. P. S. 165.
Richard, James, 3*s.* 7½*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Riley, Richard. H. P. S. 165.
*Riley, John, Sen'r, 8*s.* 8½*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Robbins, John, 4*s.* 3½*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Robbins, Joshua, 3*s.* 6½*d.* Owned land in Eastbury 1673.
Rose, Robert. H. P. S. 165. Col. Rec. I. 43.

*Rose, Daniel, 3*s.* 3*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Russel, John, went to Hadley. H. P. 97.
Russel, Rev. John, Jr., went to Hadley. H. P. 97.
*Sadler, John. Lived this side the river.
Sanford, Thomas, went to Milford, d. 1681. Lamb. 89.
Scot, John, 0*s.* 10½*d.* Owned land in Eastbury.
Seaman, John, went to Stamford. H. P. 19.
Seeley, Robert. H. P. S. 155.
Sherman, Rev. John, went to Milford and Watertown.
Sherman, Joseph, owned land in Glastenbury, 1673.
Sherman, Samuel, went to Stamford. H. P. 232.
Smiking, Vincent, went to Stamford. H. P. 18.
Smith, Rev. Henry, first minister Wethersfield and Glastenbury.
Smith, Henry, went to Stamford. H. P. 10.
*Smith, Jonathan, 5*s.* 0½*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
*Smith, Joseph.
Smith, Philip, went to Hadley. H. P. 97.
Smith, Philip, 11*s.* 0*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Smith, Samuel, Sen'r, went to Hadley. H. P. 97.
*Smith, Richard, Sen'r, 10*s.* 4½*d.* Owned land in Glastenbury and Eastbury, 1673.
*Smith, Richard, Jr. Col. Rec. II. 520.
Smith, William. Col. Rec. I. 128.
Spencer, Obadiah, 1*s.* 11½*d.* Owned land in Eastbury.
*Standish, Thomas, 5*s.* 0*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Stanton, Thomas. H. P. S. 165.
Stoddar, John, 1*s.* 7½*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Stoddar, Joshua, 1*s.* 4*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Stoddar, widow, 3*s.* 6*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Stott, Edward. H. P. S. 165.
Swaine, William, went to Branford. Gen. Reg. III. 154.
Taintor, Charles. H. P. S. 165.
Talcott, John. Lived in Hartford.
*Talcott, Samuel, 9*s.* 11½*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
*Taylor, William. H. P. S. 165.
Thomson, John, owned land in Glastenbury 1673.
Tinker, John. Col. Rec. I. 82. *etc.*
Tompkins, Micah, went to Milford.
Tracy, Thomas. H. P. S. 165.
*Treat, James, 10*s.* 6½*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
*Treat, Richard, Sen'r, went to Milford.
*Treat, Richard, Jr., 8*s.* 5*d.* Lived this side the river.
Treat, Robert, went to Milford.
Trott, Richard. Col. Rec. I. 75.
Turner, Ephraim. H. P. S. 165.

Uffoot, Thomas, went to Milford—name now *Ufford*.
*Waddams, John, 4*s.* 4½*d.* Owned land in Eastbury.
Wakely, Goodman.
Waterhouse, Jacob. Col. Rec. I. 40, *etc.*
Ward, Andrew, went to Stamford. H. P. 232.
Warner, William, 2*s.* 6*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Wastecoat, Richard. Col. Rec. I. 40. *etc.*
Weekes, Thomas, went to Hadley but returned.
Welles, Mr. Sen'r, 1*s.* 1*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
*Welles, Hugh, 4*s.* 10*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Welles, Robert.
Welles, John, 6*s.* 2*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
*Welles, Samuel, 8*s.* 7½*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Welles, Thomas, went to Hadley. H. P. 97.
Westfall, Richard. H. P. S. 165.
Whitmore, John, went to Stamford. H. P. 232.
*Wickham, Thomas, Sen'r, 5*s.* 3*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Wickham, Thomas, Jr., 1*s.* 11*d.* Lived this side, probably.
*Willard, Josias, 4*s.* 4*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Willis, George, [of Hartford.]
Willis, Samuel, 10*s.* 0*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Williams, Amos, 1*s.* 11½*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Williams, Thomas, 3*s.* 0*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Wood, Jonas, Jr., went to Stamford. H. P. 18.
Wood, Jeremiah, went to Stamford. H. P. 18.
Wood, Jonas, Sen'r, went to Stamford. H. P. 232.
Wood, Edmund, went to Stamford. H. P. 18.
Wright, Anthony, 2*s.* 1*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
*Wright, [James,] 6*s.* 1*d.* Lived on the island.
*Wright, [Joseph,] 3*s.* 10*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
*Wright, Samuel, 5*s.* 5*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
*Wright, Thomas, Sen'r.
*Wright, Thomas, Jr., 6*s.* 0*d.* Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.
Yates, Francis, went to Stamford. H. P. 18.
Wolcott, Henry, 8*s.* 6*d*, Owned land in Eastbury, 1673.

Additional names subsequent to 1673.

Benjamin, Caleb, 80 acres,—1674; from the Town.
Loveland, Thomas, 80 acres,—1674; from the Town.
Parsons, Joseph, 80 acres,—1674; from the Town.
Brattle, Thomas, 80 acres,—1674; from the Town.

REV. JOSEPH ROWLANDSON, 1677–1678.

Rev. Joseph Rowlandson succeeded Mr. Bulkley. Mr. R. was son of Mr. Thomas R. born in England, graduated

at Harvard 1652, being the whole of the graduating class. He was settled at Lancaster, Mass, in 1656, where he remained until the burning of that town in 1676. He was installed at Wethersfield, in 1677, and died Nov. 24th, 1678. While in his senior year in College, Mr. R. was guilty of writing a severe satire upon *Envy*, in which the authorities of the land were not treated with any great degree of respect, and which he caused to be affixed to the door of the meeting-house in Ipswich. For this he was arrested, charged with publishing a "scandalous libel," fined £10, and cost, 30*s.* to be paid at a certain time, or to be whipt at the post. He married the daughter of Mr. John White of Lancaster, by whom he had several children. On the 10th of February, 1676, a large body of Indians attacked Lancaster, burning the town and taking the people captive. Among these were Mrs. R. and the children. Mr. R. himself being absent from home escaped. His son Joseph, born March 7th, 1661, died January 22d, 1712, lived in Wethersfield, and his descendants were there for at least a century.*

REV. JOHN WOODBRIDGE, 1679—1691.

Mr. John Woodbridge succeeded Mr. Rowlandson in 1679, and was minister of the place until his death in 1691. Mr. John Woodbridge was son of an English clergyman born at Stanton, England, 1613, came to America in 1634, and was settled at Newbury, 1635. He married Mary, daughter of Governor Dudley of Massachusetts, by whom he had twelve children. Of these John, born at Newbury, graduated at Harvard, 1664; settled at Killingly, Conn. 1664, and removed to Wethersfield, 1679. His brother Timothy, born 1656, graduated at Harvard, 1674; settled at Hartford, 1685, where he remained until his death, April 30th, 1732. He married Mehitabel, daughter of Hezekiah Wyllis, and had a son Ashbel, of whom we shall have occasion hereafter to speak, as minister of Glastenbury.

Mr. John Woodbridge, left a son John, the seventh of the

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*Am. Q. Reg. Vol. IX. 112-115, and authorities there cited.

name in as many generations, who had been in the ministry. J. W. the 7th, was graduated at Harvard, 1694, settled at West Springfield, Mass. 1698, and died June, 1718, aged 40. He married Jemima Elliot, daughter of Rev. Joseph Elliot, and grand-daughter of John Eliot the Apostle to the Indians, Nov. 1699. He left several children, of whom two sons entered the ministry: John Woodbridge the 8th—graduated at Yale, 1726, settled, first at Windsor, and then at South Hadley, died 1783; and Benjamin W.—graduated at Yale, 1740, settled at Woodbridge, died 1785.*

It was during the ministry of Mr. Woodbridge that Glastenbury became a Town. Wethersfield had been enlarged in 1673, by the purchase of Eastbury, permission having been given by the General Court to do it, and a very large share remaining unappropriated. In 1667, permission had been given to Thomas Harris to build a saw-mill beyond the three mile lots, and to have forty acres of land for the convenience of timber and the like. This grant having been conveyed to Joseph Bull and John Bidwell, Jr., the Gen. Court in 1669, added two hundred acres more to the grant from the same territory. In 1668, the Gen. Court confirmed to Mr. Willis a hundred acres of land which he bought of Robert Boltwood, to whom it was given by an Indian named Rechaun, and the year following, (1669,) the court granted to Mr. Josiah Williard 100 acres of land to be laid out at Assawassuc. In 1670, the Court extended Mr. Willis' land a mile further east; and all the other lots *twenty rods* east, as compensation for six rods in width to be taken for a public highway from Hartford to Middletown. Tarrumuggas had also sold or given to Thomas Edwards two hundred acres of land; which it is believed were the only grants in Eastbury, previous to its purchase by the Town.†

The settlements on this side of the river, which were com-

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* Coffin's Newb. 358. Gen Reg. January, 1853. Trumb. H. C. 492. Good. F. G. xx. Port. Hart. 23, 24. Sprague's His. Dis. Springfield, 26, 27, 53, 54.

† T. C. R. II. 78, 91, 97, 111, 124, 133, 144, 155, 171. 187. Conn. S. P. T. and L. VI. 39.

menced previously to 1650, and numbered several householders before 1653, proceeded slowly until the close of the Indian war of 1675–6, when they received an impulse that appears to have caused them to increase with rapidity, so that, before 1690, there were between thirty and forty householders here. In 1689, these petitioned the Town for permission to be set off as a distinct Town, as appears from the following vote.

INCORPORATION OF GLASTENBURY.

Vote of Wethersfield.

"At a Town meeting held at Wethersfield, Dec. 26, 1689, it was voted and agreed as follows, viz. [the original orthography not copied.]

"That whereas our neighbors on ye E. side of the Great River desire to be discharged from bearing their part of the charge of Public Worship here in order to the setting up of the same amongst them—this Town having considered the same, do see cause so far to grant their request, as to declare, that in case the General Court, (on their application to them [it] on sd acc.) shall see cause to grant them on the East side of the Great River—all the lands now belonging to our Town on that sd of the River, to be a township,—and the inhabitants there shall relinquish all their common rights on this West side of the Great River as inhabitants here, reserving each man's particular right here, and each person with us reserving his particular right there on the sd East side; and also that the sd inhabitants shall continue part of this township, and shall contribute their proportion to all publick charges with us til such time as they shall have an allowed minister settled among them; then, for their comfort and convenience we are contented to consent to their request that they may be a township."*

PETITION TO THE GENERAL COURT.

As preparatory to petitioning the General Court for an Act of incorporation, the following document was prepared and signed, to be laid before that body.

"February: 13: 1690. Att a metting of the inhabitanus one the east sid of the grat Revuer blonging to weatheresfild it was agred that the maetting hous shold stand uppon John hubbords land one Samuell Smith his plaine [or what is now the Green] the a boue said Samuel Smith and John hubbord doe ingage to giue land conuenentt for metting hous as witinis ours hands.

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* W. R. T. V. 106.

epherime goodridg,	Richard Smith,
Joseph Smith,	John holister,
John harinton,	Jonathan Smith,
Thomas bruer,	Samuel hall Jr., (Hale)
ebnezer hall, (Hale)	Samuel Smith,
John Strickland,	John hubbord,
John hall, (Hale)	Joseph hills,
william hous,	John Kilbornn,
samuell hall, sen'r, (Hale)	Samuel welles,
patrack stearne,	Thomas hall, (Hale)
Richard Treatt, sener,	Richard Treat, Jr.
Thomas Treatt,	william wickham,

This is true copi of the couenent mad february the 13, 1690. Substracted out of the originall may the 4, 1692."*

CHANGES FROM 1690 TO 1693.

This list does not include all the householders then living on this side of the river. At the final perfecting of the act of incorporation, by the building of a meeting house, in 1693, the names of John Harrington, Ebenezer Hale, Richard Treat, Sen'r and Jr., with Richard Smith, disappear; Samuel Hall ceases to be Jr. on account of the death of his father, and we have besides, Jonathan and Benjamin Hale, Deac. Thomas Hollister, Joseph Hollister, Sen'r and Jr., Benjamin Smith, Thomas Loveland, Joseph Bidwell, Richard Fox, Nathaniel Talcott, Deac. Benjamin Talcott, Thomas Kimberly, Daniel Wright, David Hollister, Edward Benton, Samuel Miller, Samuel Gaines, and Ephraim Hollister. The number of householders in 1693, must have been about *thirty-four*. These having petitioned the General Court in the May following, obtained an

Act of Incorporation, in the following curious terms.

"At a General Court held at Hartford, May 8th, 1690;—

Whereas the inhabitants of the Town of Wethersfield, on the East side of Connecticut river, by the consent of the inhabitants of said Town did petition this Court that they may be a township of themselves on the East side of Connecticut river, and may have liberty to provide a minister for themselves, which the Town haue granted to their neighbours on the East side. This Court see reason to grant their petition, but advise them to be cautious how

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.* G. Rec. I. 1.

they improve it, and that they shall pay their fair proportion to all public charges to said Wethersfield, till they have a good orthodox minister settled among them there on the East side of Connecticut river in Wethersfield."

JOHN ALLYN,
Secretary."

REV. TIMOTHY STEVENS, 1693–1726.

The first organization under this act, took place July 28th, 1692, when a call was given to Rev. Timothy Stevens to settle among them in the work of the Gospel ministry, at £60 a year. The call was accepted by Mr. Stevens, who had been preaching some months previously in "Glassinbury" as he was accustomed to write the name. No records of his ministry are known to exist, nor are the traditions of the man as distinct and vivid as might have been expected. He seems, however, to have been a quiet, discreet, peace loving man, faithful in his office, but not specially energetic in those departments not immediately connected with his profession. The following account of the salary paid him, and the manner in which it was paid, gathered out of the Town Records, affords convincing evidence of his conciliatory disposition. It certainly required no little equanimity of mind and spirit, not be disturbed when, as 1715, the town charged him *two shillings a bushel more for wheat paid on his salary, than they allowed for it on taxes; and one shilling a bushel more for corn and rye.* The records, however, furnish no account of complaint or remonstrance on his part. He seems to have permitted his people to pay him what, and when, and as they pleased. Nor does he seem to have suffered in the end, by so doing, if we may judge from the extent of his property and possession. The parsonage, so called, near the meeting-house, with several acres of land in the vicinity,—a considerable tract on the meadows,—four hundred acres at Red Hill, and one hundred and fifty acres adjoining Middletown bounds,—and one hundred acres at Diamond Pond, was the list of his real estate.

SALARY OF REV. TIMOTHY STEVENS.

Year.	Salary, £.	Wood loads.	Wheat at,	Rye at,	Corn at,	
1692,	£60					"Current money." If he remains, "will give him a good home lot, build him a suitable house, and give him five acres of meadow land." Also "one hundred and fifty acres of undivided land." Given also by John Hollister two acres Rockie Hill meadow. Mr. Treat, two acres of meadow adjoining. Ephraim Goodrich, one acre of meadow. Joseph Hill one acre of meadow. Jonathan Smith half of an acre of meadow. John Hubbard an acre. Samuel Smith part of an orchard, or two acres. of meadow. Thomas Hale, £5 current pay. William Wickham, £5 current pay. Thomas Brewer, 40 shillings current pay.
1693,	60					Town voted to add £10 per annum to the salary of Mr. S. after five years.
1694,						Town to build Mr. S. "a girt dwelling-house 40 feet by 20, with a good stack of chimneys,—Mr. S. finding nails and glass."
1696,						"Every man that hath a team shall bring Mr. S. two loads of wood annually."
1698,						"John Kilborn and Tho. Hale Sen'r to supply Mr. S. with wood, and to be allowed £7, 10*s*."
1704,	60		4	3	2*s* 6*d*	
1707,						"Those who have teams, to bring wood; those who have not, to cut."
1708,						"Men who do not comply with the above to pay 2*s*, 6*d*, for a man, and 5*s* for a team."
1711,		100				At 2*s*, 6*d*, a load, those who fail, fined 3*s*.
1712,		100	4	3	2*s* 6*d*	Wood the same as last year.
1713,						Wood as last year except allowing only 2*s* a load.
1714,	100		6	4	3	"In lieu of £70 formerly agreed upon."
1715,	100		6	4	3	Towne "rate to be paid in Bills of credit, silver money or W. 4*s*, R. 3*s*, and C. 2*s*, per bushel."
1716,	100		6	4	3	"Wood 2*s* this year, 2*s*, 6*d* next."
1717,	100		6	4	3	"Those that cannot pay grain at sd price, shall pay the whole in money without abatement of one third."
1718,	90		6	4	3	"Wood to be brought as usual, select men to view it."
1719,	80		6	4	3	"Those who cannot pay grain to pay money." On Town rate this year. "W. 5*s*, R. 3*s*, 6*d*, I. C. half a crown."
1720,	90		6	4	3	"To be paid in the speciæ at the prices of last year."
1721,	80		6	4	3	"To be in speciæs as was agreed last year."
1722,	90		6	4	3	"Those that don't pay grain to pay money."
1723,	90		6	4	3	"Grain or money."
1724,	90		7	5	4	"Grain at these prices to be rec'd by Town."
1725,	90		7	5	4	"As agreed last year."

Rev. Timothy Stevens, was son of Timothy S. of Roxbury, Mass.—was graduated at Harvard, 1687, commenced preaching in Glastenbury, April 17th, 1692, old style, (April 27th, new style)—called to settle in July of the same year, and ordained as soon after, as the completion of the meeting house would allow, that is, in October, 1693. He married for his first wife, Eunice Chester, daughter of Mr. John Chester of Wethersfield, May 17th, 1694, by whom he had

"Timothy, born Saturday night, March 23d, 1695, died April, 1695.
Sarah, born March 19, 1696,—died Sept. 25th, 1717.
John, born June 4th, 1698, and died the same month."

His wife died June 16th, 1698.

On the 9th of May, 1701, he married Alice Cook, daughter of Joseph Cook of ———— by whom he had:

"John, born Sunday night, Sept. 13th, 1702, died Aug. 30, 1717.
Eunice, born Sept. 14th, 1704, and died 19th of the same month.
Martha, born Sept. 6th, 1705, died Nov. 7th, 1717.
Twin sons, born Sept. 8th, 1707, died at one day old.
Timothy, born Saturday night, July 9th, 1709.
Joseph, born Aug. 15th, 1711.
Benjamin, born March, 1714."

Rev. Mr. Stevens died April 14th, 1726, in the sixty-first year of his age.

The family of Mr. Stevens continued to reside in Glastenbury. Benjamin married Deborah Dickinson, May 11th, 1732, and had Benjamin, b. January 22d, 1734, and Deborah, b. February 5th, 1736.

Joseph married Mary Treat, daughter of Capt. Thomas Treat, and had Joseph, October 29th, 1733. Mrs. S. died February 12th, 1735, and Mr. Stevens married Jerusha Stow, daughter of Thomas Stow of Middletown, October 14th, 1736, and had, Thomas b. July 5th, 1739; Mary and Jerusha, b. March 16th, 1741; Samuel, b. Nov. 1st, 1742; Elijah, b. Nov. 15th, 1744; Mary, b. Sept. 5th, 1746; Elisha, b. Oct. 1st, 1748; David, b. Oct. 10th, 1750; Jonathan, b. Oct. 4th 1752; Jerusha, b. January 10th, 1754; James, b. Aug. 10th, 1757; Peter, b. May 6th, 1759, and Ashbel, b. June 5th, 1761.

Timothy married Hannah Orris, Oct. 6th, 1743, and had Timothy, b. Sept. 9th, 1744, and Martha, b. Sept. 20th, 1746. Mr. S. died Feb. 3d, 1746, and October 9th, 1750, his widow married Joseph Smith 1st. The early records of this family are better kept than most of them, and we give the descent of one family, as indicating the number of generations that have elapsed since the incorporation of the town.

1. Timothy S. ——— m. Alice Cook, May 9th, 1701.
2. Joseph, b. Aug. 15th, 1711, m. Jerusha Stow, Oct. 14th, 1736.
3. Thomas, b. July 5th, 1739, m. Mary Tryon, Feb. 10th, 1763.
4. Joseph, b. July 9th, 1767, m. Mehitable Hale, Dec. 31st, 1795.
5. Daniel, b. Feb. 25th, 1806, m. Alma Strickland.

During the ministry of Mr. Stevens, the civil polity of the Town was brought into systematic form, and settled upon a permanent basis. In doing this they had the counsel of Hon. Gershom Buckley, thongh then disabled from active duty, of whom we have already spoken. Also of Hon. Eleazar Kimberly, the first male child born in the Colony of New Haven, Secretary of this Colony from 1696 to 1709 and Clerk of this Town from 1692, to his death, Dec. 3d, 1709, in the seventy-first year of his age; and of others hardly less prominent.

Name of the Town.

One evidence of the design and intention of those who first gave form and shape to things in Glastenbury, as a Town distinct by itself, is furnished by the name selected by the inhabitants for the new Town, and approved by the General Court in 1692. This name, in connection with the very strong and decided measures adopted in favor of public worship, and public education, immediately after the incorporation of the town, warrants the belief, that the design and the hope were entertained, of making Glastenbury in Connecticut, in comparison with other towns about it, what Glastonbury in England had been for many ages to the parts of England about that. The celebrity of Glastonbury in England, both in religion and learning, begins with its conversion to Christianity, which took place at a very early period,

probably within the first century.* The English historians of the middle ages agree in supposing that the first building in the world, erected expressly for a Christian Church, was erected in Glastonbury. Whether this be true or not, in regard to the world, there can be little doubt that the first Christian Church in England, was erected in that place. The building is said to have been sixty feet long, and twenty-six feet wide, and to have been composed of rods woven or wattled together.† The present name is Anglo-Saxon; derived from GLAES, *glass*, whence come GLASTING and *glistening*, and from BYRIG, a *town*. The name therefore, properly signifies, *Glistening-town*, thereby seeming to denote its pre-eminence above the places in its vicinity. The previous British name was YNYS-WYDRYN, which may signify either *Island of glass*, or *Green Island;* and also YNYS-AFALLON, *Apple Island;* the last of which has been Latinized into *Avallonia*,‡ as Glastonbury has been Latinized into GLASTONIA. Some of the same historians have preserved a tradition, that Joseph of Arimathea with his son and ten other companions preached the faith of CHRIST in Britain, A. D. 63, and William of Malmesbury, who wrote *The Antiquities of Glastonbury*, about A. D. 1140, says that the Church was built by Joseph and his associates.§ The Church having fallen into something of decay in the eighth century, it was rebuilt by Ina, king of the West Saxons, about A. D. 730, with great splendor, richly endowed, made a monastery, and for several centuries was among the first of the seats of learning in England, and even in Europe. It was again rebuilt by Henry II., about A. D. 1170,‖ and retained its celebrity for a long time, numbering among its pupils, many of the first

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* On the first preaching of Chris. in Eng. see Chapin's Prim. Church, [2d. ed.] pp. 370–380.

† Fuller's Ch. H. *in loco.*

‡ Richards' *Geiriadur Saesoneg. A Chymrag*, p. 118. Comp. Bos. Ang. Sax. Lex. *in vocem;* Life St. Patrick, 91, 92. The British name *Latinized*, was *Avallonia*. Parsons' Three Cove. n. 25.

§ Capgrave, Joceline, and Patrick, in Mason's Vindic. 54–56.

‖ Rog. Wend. I. 216. Malms. Ant. Glas. in Turner's Hist. Anglo-Sax. I. 263, 264 Ling. Hist. Eng. I. 134, 135.

men of England.* This was the Town after which our own was named, and which our ancestors desired, and designed, in the most important points to emulate; the proof of which will appear, as we consider the history of the Church and the School. We may also add that the presumption is very strong that several of the leading men at the settlement of the Town, came from Glastonbury in England. The Welles's were no doubt originally from the city of Wells, in the County of Somersetshire, if they did not come directly from that place to this country; while Glastonbury was an adjoining town.

General History of this Period.

One of the first acts of this Town, was, to hold out inducements to persuade active and industrious people to settle here, by giving to individuals a small farm out of the common land, on condition that they improved the same within a given number of years. Decided measures were also taken to prevent the unnecessary or wanton destruction of valuable timber, especially such as would be needed for the comfort or convenience of the inhabitants. As early as 1700, no person was allowed to cut any "Candlewood," (Pine) for tar or turpentine, under penalty of 20*s.* a load, and forfeit of the wood.

At the same time, a mile in width, running through the Town from north to south, and joining the three mile lots on the west, was set out as a public common forever. Saw mills were also erected in various parts of the Town, at its suggestion, or by its direction, lands being given for ponds and for procuring timber. One of these, authorized by vote of the Town, Dec. 25th, 1712, still exists at Wassuc. Swine were restrained or permitted to go at large according to the circumstances of the times, but especially in reference to the abundance of "mast." Bounties were offered for the destruction of rattlesnakes; committees appointed to warn off intruders upon the common lands, to throw down the bounds

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* Mason's Vindic. 55.

and demolish the fences of squatters; the Town paying all bills of expense arising therefrom. Pains was also taken to improve the breed of cattle, by authorizing the selectmen to procure good bulls for the use of the Town. In 1732, the number was "seven, three for the Town platt, two at Nayaug, and two at Eastbury."

Growth of the Town.

The increase of the population seems to have been more rapid at this period, than could have been expected. In 1693, we have seen there were *thirty-four* householders, and it will appear from documents given below, that in 1714, there were *sixty-four* resident tax payers, and probably householders. In 1723, the number had increased to *one hundred and eighteen.* As late as 1757, the number was *one hundred and ninety-one.* This increase of population was so rapid, that the meeting-house which had been built in 1693, was found too small to accommodate the people as early as 1706, and it was accordingly voted to enlarge the same "by galleries or leantoos, as the committee should judge most expedient." What order was first observed in regard to seats in the meeting-house, does not appear; but in 1712, a committee was appointed "to seat the meeting-house," and a vote passed that persons not sitting in the seats assigned by the committee, should pay "a fine of five shillings a year." The committee finding the subject attended with very great difficulty, declined going through with the work; in consequence of which it is said there had been "great disorders on Sabbath days, and other days of Public Worship," whereupon a new committee was appointed, and persons refusing to sit in the seats assigned them were fined "*fifteen shillings a month.*" What kind of seats were employed in the meeting-house is no where mentioned, but that they were not pews, is evident from a vote passed Dec., 1717, permitting Thomas Kimberly, and Richard Goodrich "to build each of them a pue in the meeting-house." But while the Town was strict to enforce order, it was not unmindful of the poor and the afflicted, as may be inferred from the fact, (among other

things,) that in 1701, it was voted to remit "the Town and minister tax, of John Hale, because of his lameness." Within this period, Samuel Emmons "beat the drum on the Sabbath," Thomas Hall was the "Cordwainer," and Thomas Hollister "the weaver." In 1714, Thomas Hale was "appointed to keep a public house of entertainment to travelers and others, for the year ensuing, and until this Town, by their vote, turn him out of that trust."

One of the greatest sources of trouble, to the Town at this early period, was the settlement of its boundaries, especially between this Town and Hartford, and the protection of its common lands. As early as 1701, a body of people from Wethersfield and Hartford, went into the east part of Glastenbury and seizing upon undivided public lands, appropriated them to their own private use. This led to their expulsion, as already stated, and seems also to have hastened the division of the common land. The following, embraces the land given by this Town to individuals, and also the land divided to the inhabitants according to their respective lists, in 1714, and 1723, both of which were during the ministry of Mr. Stevens, and in the benefits of which he also shared. These enrollments of the tax payers in the Town, at the several times mentioned, together with their respective lists of property, give us the best idea of its population and wealth at the times mentioned, that can now be any where obtained. It is the only clue we have to these facts.*

Grants of lands in Glastenbury, made in Town meeting, from 1692, *to* 1726.

(1) *Glastenbury, place not limited.*

1692, John Kilborn, 160 acres, "adjoining candlewood plain."
" Abraham Colt, 50 acres, "next to J. Kilborn."
" Thomas Brewer, 60 acres, 60r by 8r next to highway at end of 3 m. l.

* The *Lists*, however, do not give us an exact valuation of property, the price of every article being fixed by Statute; horses for example, all went in at the same price, and so of every thing else.

1692, Samuel Brooks, 50 acres, "out of Town land."
" Henry Gosling, 50 acres, "out of Town land."
" John Waters, 50 acres, "out of Town land."
" John Hale, "land formerly granted to Tho. Brewer."
1694, Thomas Brewer, 50 acres, "S. side of T. next Mr. Stevens."
1696, Arthur Beving, 5 acres, "10r by 80r," "N. side of his farm."
" John Hale, 10 acres, "S. side of Town."
" John Waters, 10 acres, "S. side of Town."
" Patrick Streen, 10 acres, "S. side of Town."
1697, William Johnson, 40 acres, "Near Nipsic pond."
" John House, 40 acres, "Near Nipsic pond."
" Thomas Hale, Jr., 40 acres, "Near Nipsic pond."
" Robert Loveland, 60 acres, "Near Sadler's Ordinary."
" Joseph Tryon, 40 acres, "Side of former grants at Nipsic."
" Patrick Streen, 40 acres, "S. of former grants at Nipsic."
1698, Thomas Dickinson, 60 acres, "At S. bounds near Sad. Ord."
" Simon Couch, 60 acres, "At S. bounds, near Sad. Ord."
" Jonathan Smith, Sen'r, 100 acres, "To be taken up where it will not be prejudicial to the Town."
" Richard Fox, Sen'r, 100 acres.
" Richard Taphuth, 60 acres, "bounded N. on Hartford bounds."
1700, Simon Couch, 60 acres, "N. of Abr. Colt, in lieu of lands before granted." Laid out 1732, IV. 87.
" Henry Gosling, 50 acres.
1706, Arthur Bevin, 48 acres.

(2) *Glastenbury, in second purchase, 6000 acres.*

1707, Dec. 25. At a Town meeting held this day *Voted;* That the undivided lands shall be divided to the respective inhabitants, and set out and allotted to them proportionably according to the rates this present year; always provided, and it is thus understood, viz. those that have already had these grants of lands, that their said grants shall be deducted out of their proportion.

"At a general meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Glastenbury, January 27, Anno Domini 1714.

"Whereas by a vote of this town, at their meeting, December 25th, 1707, did grant that the undivided land in this town should be divided, and set out to the several inhabitants, proportionably according to their rates that present year, &c., as by said vote more fully may appear;—and whereas the said rates be lost, and by other inconveniences attending the said method it is thereby impracticable. It is now therefore, by this meeting unanimously voted, that some part of the said undivided or common land shall be divided, as followeth, that is to say.—This Town do now by their vote give and grant unto the several inhabitants of this town, (or their heirs,) who were inhabitants and householders in this town when this town first became a body politic, [a list of which is contained in a proprietor's vote of 1743, copied below] *viz.*, when

the Meeting House, (in which the said inhabitants of the said town, for public worship of God, do meet) was erected and built; [1693,] that is to say, to each of the said inhabitants, house-holders (or their heirs) the full quantity of one hundred acres of the said common undivided land, to be holden to them and to their heirs and assigns forever, (excepting only such of the inhabitants, householders, who have heretofore had their respective grants of land from this Town, which said inhabitants, householders (excepted) are excluded from any benefit of this above grant now made.

"Mr. Benjamin Talcott, and Mr. Nathaniel Talcott, are to be deemed one of sd householders and accordingly to have in the same tenure one hundred acres of land as abovesaid. And it is also further voted, that the heirs of Mr. John Hollister, dec'd,—the heirs of Lt. Samuel Hale, dec'd,—Mr. Samuel Smith, Capt. Samuel Welles, Mr. John Hubbard and the heirs of Mr. Eleazer Kimberly, Esqr., dec'd, shall have more than the rest of the said inhabitants, householders, the quantity of sixty acres of the said land, in the tenure above said, the same sixty acres being in consideration of their extraordinary charges and good service; which inhabitants, householders who have benefit by this grant are as follows, *viz.*

[*List of persons receiving sixty additional acres.*]

Mr. John Hollister, dec'd,	60	Joseph Hill, dec'd,	60
Eleazer Kimberly, dec'd,	60	Mr. Ephraim Goodrich,	60
Lt. Samuel Hale, dec'd,	60	Thomas Hale, Sen'r,	60
Mr. Samuel Smith,	60	Deac. Jonathan Smith,	60
Capt. Samuel Welles,	60	Thomas Loveland,	60
Mr. Thos. Treat, dec'd,	60	The two Mr. Talcotts,	60
Mr. John Hubbard,	60	Joseph Smith, Sen'r,	60
William Wickham,	60	Joseph Bidwell, dec'd,	60
William House, dec'd,	60	John Strickland,	60

"And the Town at the same meeting by their unanimous vote, granted that *Six Thousand acres* more of the said common or undivided land shall be divided, granted, and given unto the present inhabitants of this Town, and to be divided and laid out to them respectively, in proportion according to their several lists of estate for the year 1713; To have and to hold the same, to them and to their heirs and assigns forever, in the proportion abovementioned. And the Town do also grant to Rev. Mr. Timothy Stevens, One Hundred acres more of the said common or undivided land, to be to him and to his heirs and assigns forever."

" *The names of persons or present inhabitants to whom the above six thousand acres of land is granted, is as follows.*" [*To which are added a few names omitted in the list, and the amount of each person's List in the Grand Levy of the Town*, 1713.]

NAMES.	£.	s.	A.	R.	REMARKS.	Y.	B.	P.
[Rev. T. Stevens,			150		" Mid. bounds,"	1718	III	40
" "			100		" S. E. Diamond Pond,"	1719	III	40
Mr. Samuel Smith,	135	5	452			1727	IV	140
Wid. Dorothy Treat,	127							
[Cha's & Isaac Treat,			138		" W. Tarr-kills,"	1723	III	51
"			276			1723	III	67
Richard Goodrich,	55		98			1719	III	43
John Hollister,	103	10	307		" SEECHENAYAUG,"	1723	III	54
Capt. Samuel Welles,	190	1	486		" Congscutt," *etc.*	1725	III	95
Thomas Hollister,	81	15	413		" 150 a. of Willards,"	1720	III	44
Joseph Hollister,	99		100			1719	III	42
"			198		" Near Congscutt,"	1720	III	46
David Hollister,	49	5	120		" SEECHANAYAUG,"	1723	III	55
"			122			1723	IV	89
Ephraim Hollister,	42	15	108			1719	II	45
Thomas Bevin,	18				Sold J. Welden,	1716	III	38
Samuel Brooks,	18		86		" near Assawassuc,"	1719	III	43
Samuel Hodge,	18		36			1730	IV	29
Thomas Loveland,	18		100		" side of a grindle,"	1714	III	29
[Thomas Loveland, Jr.,			36		" N. Sadler's Ordinary,"	1716	III	36
Samuel Loveland,	29		58			1729	IV	14
Tho. Dickinson,	113	10	226		" N. Sadler's Ordinary,"	1716	III	36
Samuel Hale,	104	10	160		" E. Diamond P."	1715	III	32
"			50		" S. E. course tree,"	1715	III	33
"			259		" S. bounds, G."	1716	III	62
Thomas Kimberly,	64		160		" E. Diamond P."	1717	III	38
"			128			1744	IV	416
Jonathan Webster,	35		70		" N. of the Saw Mill,"	1716	III	37
"			70		" E. Minnoochaug,"	1728	III	61
Benj'n Talcott,	86	10	173		" N. Congscutt,	1723	III	52
"			96		" E. Diamond P."	1723	III	53
Nathaniel Talcott,	62		174			1723	IV	20
Thomas Hale, Sen'r,			100		" On Hartford line,"	1714	III	28
[Tho. Hale's sons,			209			1724	III	59
Thomas Hale, 3d,	48		25			1739	IV	331
"			50	64		1739	IV	332
Thomas Hale, 2d,	54	10	97		" On Hartford line,"	1715	III	34
"			109		" N. Congscutt,"	1720	III	47
[Jonathan Smith,			100		" On Hartford line,"	1714	III	29
Joseph Smith, Jr.,	42	12	85		" On Hartford line,"	1723	III	58
Gershom Smith,	47	2	95			1734	IV	77
James Welden,	22	15	60			1715	III	34
"			36		" S. of the Saw Mill,"	1716	III	38

NAMES.	£.	s.	A.	R.	REMARKS.	Y.	B.	P.
John Strickland,	18		100		"At Lubberland,"	1714	III	30
[Joseph Strickland,			30		"near Nipsic hills,"	1718	III	49
Wid. E. House (Keeney,)	6		12			1725	III	101
[Heirs of Wm. House,			100		"as householder,"	1721	III	47
Benjamin Strickland,	31		40		"At Lubberland,"	1720	III	51
"			22			1723	III	56
Joseph House,	30		60		"W. Minnoochaug,"	1720	III	46
Ephraim Bidwell,	44		40		"Great Swamp,"	1714	III	35
"			188		"On Hebron line,"	1723	III	55
Ebenezer Kilborn,	40	10	81			1720	III	46
Simeon Couch,	34		68			1722	III	50
Henry Gosley,	27	10	55		"At Lubberland,"	1719	III	41
Joseph Hill,	58	15	100		"S. E. Diamond P."	1715	III	31
"			117		"N. E. corner of Town,"	1720	III	42
John Kilborn,	64		128		"N. of saw mill,"	1716	III	37
Wid. M. Hale, [sons,]	116		230		"E. Minnoochaug,"	1723	III	52
John Hubbard,	102	10	160			1714	III	56
"			205		"On Hebron line,"	1723	III	56
John Hubbard, Jr.,	49	10	99			1721	III	30
Robert Loveland,	18		22		"E. of Snake house,"	1719	III	41
"			14			1723	III	56
John Loveland,	35							
William Wickham,	121	10	100		"W. Ash swamp,"	1719	III	28
"			73	54		1730	IV	34
Thomas Morley,	44		88		"W. Minnoochaug,"	1716	III	36
Wid. Mary Benton,	25	5	50			1717	III	39
Daniel Wright,	47		50		"On Blackleach's R.,"	1716	III	32
"			124			1717	III	39
Eben'r [and Jos.] Fox,	58	10	70		"N. E. Diamond P."	1723	III	57
Joseph Fox,			52		"W. Minnoochaug,"	1720	III	48
John Fox,	24		3	120	in part,	1736	IV	261
Richard Fox,	25		50			1723	III	58
Abraham Fox,	21		42		"S. W. of saw mill,"	1719	III	42
Joseph Smith, Sen'r,	75	5	150			——	IV	234
Benjamin Smith,	84	10	169			1725	III	100
Samuel Gains,	44		88			1715	III	34
"			88			1739	IV	331
John Biglow,	27	5	54	80	Sold to Rich. Fox,	1729	IV	18
William House,	33	12	67			1715	III	34
Thomas Brewer, Sen'r,	59	10	50			1714	III	29
"					other land,	1723	III	61
Thomas Brewer, Jr.,	18							
[Benjamin Brewer,			36		"W. Minnoochaug,"	1718	III	40
Hezekiah Brewer,	22		44			1719	III	45
Samuel Strickland,	18		72		"At Minnoochaug,"	1720	III	48
Jonathan Judd,	26		52		sold D. Wright,	1719	III	40
Richard Smith,	21		42		sold G. Smith,	1734	IV	104
Abraham Kilborn,	47	6	100		"E. Diamond P."	1717	III	39

NAMES.	£.	s.	A.	R.	REMARKS.	Y.	B.	P.
Abraham Colt,	49		98			1723	III	57
Stephen Andrews,	27	10	55			1716	III	34
"			55			1736	IV	259
Elizabeth Kimberly,	7							
Joseph Tryon,	18		36		Sold to Ganett,	1720	III	47

£8,688.18

1714, Mar. 26, Thomas Hollister, and " Common land sufficient, with what
" " Joseph Hollister, they had received to make 100 acres."
" " Samuel Hale, 50 acres, " Common land."
" " Samuel Brooks, 50 acres, " "
" " Daniel Wright, 50 acres, " "
" " Treat, Heirs Tho's, 60 acres, " in addition to last grant."
" " John Hollister, } " common land south of Roar-
" " Thomas Hollister, } 200 acres. ing Brook west side of Bare
" " Thomas Kimberly, } Hill or *Pauhegansuck*."

1715, Feb. 17, Joseph Strickland, 30 acres, " at Nipsic, N. W. Wickhams."

1720, Dec. 22, Thomas Hollister, } " All the land lying N. of 4 score acre
" " John Hollister, } lots, below Nayaug, up to the land
" " Joseph Hollister, } lately belonging to Mr. John Hollis-
" " David Hollister, } ter dec'd." This land had been
" " Ephraim Hollister, } formerly granted by Wethersfield to Mr. Treat, but being unimproved, the Town of Glastenbury granted it to the Messrs. Hollisters. For this, the heirs of Mr. Treat sued Glastenbury, but the suit was assumed and defended by the Messrs. Hollisters.

1723, Dec. 19, Abraham Colt, 6 acres, " undivided land, near N. E. corner of his farm."
" " Thomas Kimberly. " All E. of his farm at Diamond Pond to Hebron."
" Dec. 23, Heirs Wm. Miller, 100 acres.
" " Abner Maudsley, and " share of 6000 acres, proportionable
" " Isaac Maudsley, " to the list of Mr. Alvord 1714."
" " Daniel Wright. " 3 r. wide S. length of his farm."
" " Joseph Tryon, 50 acres, " E. of the mile common."
" " Use of the Ministry, 200 acres, " S. Nipsic Pond."

(3) *Glastenbury, in second purchase, 6000 acres.*

1723, Dec. 23. " At a town meeting held this day,—There being in the four eastermost miles of land in the Town of Glastenbury, more than *Six thousand acres* not yet granted nor laid out; Therefore, this Town do, by their vote, give and grant six thousand acres of said lands, not yet laid out, unto the inhabitants of said Glastenbury who are hereunto named, to them, their heirs and assigns forever, to be divided to them respectively according to their Lists this present year, Anno Domini, 1723." *viz.*

NAMES.	£.	s.	A.	R.	REMARKS.	Y.	B.	P.
Mr. Samuel Smith,	127	9	153		fell to E. Lyman and wife,		IV	250
Capt. S. Welles, [sons,]	144	18	173	141	" near Cunscutt,"		IV	240
Mr. John Hubbard,	48	18	58	112		1725	III	92
Lt. Joseph Smith,	48	15	50		in part to son Manoah,		IV	129
Mr. Thomas Hale,	79		94	128		1725	III	102
Lt. Benj. Talcott,	127	16	153		" N. of the pine nursery,"	1737	IV	257
Mr. Thomas Kimberly,	81	15			in part '44 IV 416 ; '47 V 518 ; '54		VI	14
Benjamin Smith,	70	5			in part,	1739	IV	331
Mr. Nathaniel Talcott,	92	4	110	123	" at S. bounds, G."	1729	IV	20
John Hollister,	118	5	141	131	" on the S. bounds,"	1729	IV	323
Thomas Hollister,	103	5			1734 IV 159 231 ; 46 a.	1737	IV	256
Joseph Hollister,	131	5	157	80	sold, to Tho. Welles,	1735	IV	238
Joseph Strickland,	34	10	41	81	sold, to Tho. Welles,	1736	IV	237
William Wickham,	40	6	50		sold, to W. Wickham, Jr.,	1730	IV	22
Jonathan Wickham,	30	2	36	19	" joins Hebron,"	1736	IV	260
Joseph House,	56	16	68	34	" N. side Conkscott,"	1728	IV	139
John Strickland,	18		21	32	sold, to Tho. Welles,	1736	IV	11
Samuel Strickland,	23	10	23		in part,	1737	IV	255
Josiah Hollister,	49	1	59		sold, to Tho. Welles,	1734	IV	239
Joseph Hollister, Jr.,	34		38	126	sold, to Tho. Welles,		IV	243
Charles Treat,	13	12	16	56		1724	III	90
Tho's Loveland, Sen'r,	24		28	128		1729	IV	32
Joseph Fox,	30	15	37		" on Minochauge,"	1729	IV	39
William Miller,	55	4	66	35		1725	III	99
John Hubbard, Jr.,	63	10	76	32		1725	III	99
Mr. David Hubbard,	23		27	96		1736	IV	259
Mr. Steph. J. Chester,	15				sold, Wm. Welles,	1760	VI	132
Isaac Hubbard,	44	5	53	16		1736	IV	264
Ephraim Hubbard,	54		64	120	" S. W. Diamond Pond,"	1734	IV	116
Dorothy Treat,	59	15	72		" N. W. nursery of pines,"	1731	IV	35
Isaac Treat,	12		14	64		1736	IV	258
Benony Hale,	30	10	37		sold, to Tho. Welles,	1730	IV	9
Samuel Loveland,	59		77	128		1729	IV	12
Arthur Bevin,	42		50		sold, Abig. Lattimer,		III	125
Nathaniel Bidwell,	30	5	36		sold, to Rob. Powel,	1726	III	121
Ephraim Goodrich,	49	10	86	132	sold, Tho. Welles,	1730	IV	8,241
Richard Goodrich,	5	10	6	96		1725	III	138
Benjamin Abbey,	27		32	64	" at Diamond Pond,"	1734	IV	146
Timothy Brooks,	21		125	32	sold, Abm. Kilborn,	1727	III	129
Samuel Brooks, Sen'r,	22		26	33	sold, Rob. Powell,	1726	III	122
Samuel Brooks, Jr.,	21		25		sold, Abig. Latt'r,	1726	III	122
[Rev.] Mr. Rich. Treat,	5	10			sold, John Neville,	1730	IV	33
[Wm. Wickham, Jr.,]					sold, John Neville,	1730	IV	33
Abraham Kilborn,	69	19	79	120		1729	IV	28
Thomas Buck,	18		96			1729	III	189
Tho's Loveland, Sen'r,	24		28	128	" next Hebron bounds,"	1736	IV	258
Thomas Scott,	23		27	96	sold Benj. Hale,		III	131

NAMES.	£.	s.	A.	R.	REMARKS.	Y.	B.	P.
Samuel Price,	27		82	64	sold, Jona. Hale,	1733	IV	92
Thomas Treat,	46	10	55	128		1729	III	199
Thomas Brewer, Sen'r,	42	10	50		sold, Jona. Hale,	1724	III	79
Joseph Brewer,	28		33	96	"at Constscott,"	1729	IV	445
Joseph Dickinson,	35	1	42	9		1725	III	94
Gideon Hollister,	21		25	22		1725	IV	81
Elizabeth Hill,	84		100	128		1728	III	170
Benj. Hollister,	52							
Thomas Brewer, Jr.,	18		20		sold, Jona Hale,	1724	III	73
Ebenezer Goodale,	24		29		sold, Jona. Hale,	1724	III	75
Ephraim Hollister,	55	15	66		sold, Tho. Welles,	1724	III	85
Dr. Joseph Tryon,	19		23	128	sold, Jona. Hale,	1730	IV	28
David Hollister,	62	10	74	144		1730	IV	88
Mary Benton,	56		58		1728 IV 254;	1751	V	549
Samuel Gains,	92		110		"next Bolton,"		IV	196
Richard Fox,	62	6	75	8	"E. of Minochauge,"	1729	IV	26
Thaddeus Welles,	44	10	86			1737	IV	257
Gershom Smith,	54	12	65	80		1734	IV	166
Joseph Smith, 2d,	89	7	106	80	sold, Jona. Hale,	1731	IV	70
Abner Maudsley,	93	4	112			1725	IV	19
Thomas Morley,	45		54		sold, John Waddams,	1731	IV	165
Henry Goslee,	42		50	64		1725	III	102
John Fox,	31		44			1725	III	95
Robert Loveland,	73	10	88		"N. E. Stone house,"	1725	III	93
Jonathan Webster,	75	8	90	80		1736	IV	203
Benjamin Strickland,	33	10	40	30			III	103
Richard Keenny,	45				sold, Jona. Hale,	1726	III	155
John Loveland,	44	8	53	48		1736	IV	260
Ephraim Bidwell,	60		72		"at Great Hill,"	1732	IV	82
Daniel Brewer,	21		25	32	sold, Tho. Welles,	1729	IV	9
Abraham Fox,	47		56			1736	IV	258
Abell Morley,	40		48		sold, Mary Benton,	1724	III	63
Simon Couch,	37	10	45		sold, Abrm. Kilborn,		IV	97
William House,	46	16	56	32		1731	IV	72
Joseph Hill,	24		28	128		1725	III	97
Abraham Colt,	29		34	128		1725	III	101
Ebnezer Morley,	36		44		sold, Sam. Hale, Jr.,	1724	III	65
Ebenezer Streen,	25		29		sold, Benj. Hale,	1724	III	74
Timothy Hale,	44		40			1725	III	98
"			12	128	"at the Great Swamp,"	1735	IV	261
Samuel Hale, Jr.,	21		25	32	"N. of Conkscott,"	1728	IV	85
Daniel Wright,	144	2	137		sold, Noah Phelps,	1732	IV	80
Joseph Tryon, Jr.,	18		21	96	sold, Benj. Fox,	1729	IV	16
Stephen Andrus,	39		46	128	"next to Hebron,"	1736	IV	260
Benj. Hale,	36	16	44			1725	III	94
"			72		Sam. Hale's share,		IV	83
Jonathan Hale,	122	7	146	120		1729	IV	17
Thomas Hale, Jr.,	52	10	55		"near Diamond Pond,"	1734	IV	194

NAMES.	£.	s.	A.	R.	REMARKS.	Y.	B.	P.
Thomas Welles,	103	10						
Charles Hollister,	21		25	32		1729	IV	31
Joseph Andrus,	18		21	32	sold, Tho. Welles,	1730	IV	10
John Neville,	26		31	32			III	100
Samuel Gains, Jr.,	29		24	128	sold, John Neville,		III	60
Ebenezer Fox,	47	15	50			1734	IV	150
Hezekiah Brewer,	19							
Jeremy Hollister,	18		21	96		1725	III	96
Samuel Hale,	61							
Daniel Wright, Jr.,	25		30		"Little Nipsic plain,"	1731	IV	38
Samuel Hodge,	26		33	96		1736	IV	259
Richard Smith,	21		25	32		1725	III	97
David Dickinson,	18		21	96	sold, Abr'm Skinner,	1734	IV	3
Benony Fox,	20		24			1725	III	96
Mr. John Chester,			7	40		1725	III	93

"Voted: that none of the within mentioned grants be laid out, till the first day of March next, that so, such as have heretofore had their grants of land, may have opportunity to lay out their land according to their grants; that is to say, Mr. Samuel Smith, Joseph Smith, Sen'r, Thomas Hale, William Wickham, Capt. Ephraim Goodrich, Thomas Brewer, or any others that have not laid out."

1725, Dec. 13, Elizabeth Kimberly, 14 acres, "undivided land in Eastbury," laid out 1729, V. 36.

1726, Dec. 19, Benjamin Smith, 100 acres, "which he should have had in 1713," laid out to his son Manoah S. 1734, IV. 129.

" " Wm. Wickham, Jr., "omitted in the roll of 1724, to have his share."

Lands subsequently set out to persons not mentioned in the preceding lits.

NAMES.	A	R.	REMARKS.	Y.	B.	P.
Patrick Streen,	40			1723	III	64
Eph'm Goodrich,	72	16	of Wethersfield,	1729	IV	3
Wm. Wickham,	160			1719	III	200
Rev. A. Woodbridge,	100		"S. 4 score acre lots near	1732	IV	93
"	13		the nursery,"	1741	IV	337
Parsonage,	200		"S. side Nipsic Pond,"	1733	IV	117
Robert Powell,	26	33	of Wethers'd, sold, Z. Fox,	1733	IV	123
Rev. Timothy Stevens,	50		"at Diamond Pond,"	1734	IV	147
1st ordained M. Eastb.	100		"N. E. corner Nipsic,"	1732	IV	176
Ministry,	10	138	to correct a mistake,	1735	IV	264
Daniel Whitmore,	50			1740	IV	344
Wm. Goodrich,	20		"On top of Minochauge,"	1743	IV	408
Rev. N. Brainard,	50			1740	IV	430
Ebenezer Fox,	100		given to S. Boardman W.	1741	V	24
Benj. Wright,	100		given to S. Boardman W.	1741	V	28

REV. ASHBEL WOODBRIDGE, 1728–1758.

After the death of Mr. Stevens, the committee of the society hired Mr. Israel Chauncey to preach a quarter of a year, for which he was to have "£15 and needful subsistence for himself and horse." At the end of the three months, 9th of March, 1727, he was called to settle, with a salary of £100 and a settlement of £200. This offer was not accepted, and on the 25th of April a vote was taken to call a minister, when Mr. John Curtice had thirty-one votes, Mr. Israel Chauncey five, and Mr. Charles Treat one; and Mr. Curtice was called with the same salary and settlement as had been offered to Mr. Chauncey. This vote in regard to Mr. Curtice having been taken without consulting "the Elders" or neighboring ministers, gave rise to considerable difficulty, whereupon it was unanimously agreed to consult them. In pursuance of their advice, the people met on the 19th of July and ballotted for a minister, when Mr. C. had fifty-two votes, and there were forty-eight blanks. Under these circumstances the Elders advised doing nothing further in the case of Mr. Curtice, and recommended them to try Mr. Ashbel Woodbridge or Mr. John Bulkley, Jr. Mr. Woodbridge was called on the same terms offered Mr. Chauncey, and having accepted the same, he was ordained October 4th, 1728, the expense being borne by the town.

Of the men called previous to Mr. Woodbridge, Mr. Chauncey was probably the same that graduated at Harvard in 1624 and died in 1736, without having been a settled pastor. Mr. Curtice may be the one who graduated at Yale, 1719, and after preaching a while as a candidate, relinquished the ministry and died in 1774. Mr. Charles Treat was a native of Glastenbury, son of Thomas Treat, and grand-son of Gershom Bulkley, born 1696, graduated at Yale, 1722, married Sarah, daughter of John Gardiner of the Isle of Wight, in the county of Suffolk, N. Y., in 1727. He relinquished the ministry, and gave himself to agricultural pursuits on the large estates of his wife. He died in 1742.

There being no public land suitable or convenient for build-

ing a house for Mr. W., several gentlemen subscribed money to assist him in buying a lot as follows: Thomas Wells, £7 10*s.*; Richard Smith, £2; Abraham Kilborn, £4; Jonathan Hale, £7 10*s.*; N. Talcott, £1; Thaddeus Welles, £2 10*s.*; Abram Moseley, £3; S. Smith, Jr., £5; Silas Welles, £2 10*s.*; total, £32.

Rev. Ashbel Woodbridge, son of Rev. Timothy Woodbridge of Hartford, born 1704, graduated at Yale, 1724, ordained at Glastenbury, October, 1728, died of dysentery, August 6th, 1758, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and the thirtieth of his ministry. He married widow Jerusha Edwards of Hartford, daughter of William Pitkin of East Hartford, November 17th, 1737, and had,—

Ashbel, b. Oct. 1738.
Samuel, b. Jan. 22, 1740.
Elizabeth, b. Oct. 1, 1741, d.
Timothy, b. March 15, 1744.
Hoel, b. March 17, 1746.
Theodore, b. Jan. 10, 1748.
William, b. Feb. 2, 1750, d. March 2, 1750.
Elizabeth, b. Aug. 17, 1751.
William, b. Sept. 14, 1755.

Mr. W. was a man of eminent piety and distinguished worth; whose reputation was that of a ripe scholar, sound divine and successful peace-maker. He was often deputed by the authorities to assist in composing difficulties in societies and churches, when peace had been disturbed. We find him in a council at Hebron, 1731; Goshen, 1747; Branford, 1748; and Franklin, 1748. He also preached the election sermon before the General Assembly in 1752, from Psalm 78: 72; was a member of the Corporation of Yale College.

Of Mr. Woodbridge's family, *Ashbel* died nine days after his father, being then a member of Yale College. *Samuel*, we shall have occasion to speak of as a minister of Eastbury. *Timothy*, graduated at Yale, 1765, was settled at Whitestown, N. Y., where he remained until his death. He left one son who died young. *Hoel*, or *Howel*, married Mary, daughter of Ebenezer Plummer, Esq., November 26th, 1778, and had

three children, Joseph, b. March 27th, 1780; Mary, b. August 20th, 1782, and Sarah, b. September 3d, 1784. Howel was an active and influential citizen, and a colonel in the Revolution. He died June 13th, 1796, in the fifty-first year of his age. *Theodore* married Esther, daughter of Ebenezer Plummer, Esq., November 13th, 1783. He removed to Pennsylvania, where his descendants are now supposed to reside. *William* graduated at Yale, 1765, studied divinity but was never settled, spending his days in teaching. He died at Franklin, Conn., March 27th, 1836, aged eighty-two. *William Channing Woodbridge*, the geographer, who died in Boston, 1845, was the only son of William. Twenty-five years of indefatigable labor and research, one-half of which was spent in travel at home and abroad, enabled Mr. W. to amass an amount of geographical matter, which has enabled others to amass fortunes.*

INCORPORATION OF EASTBURY, ETC.

During the ministry of Mr. Woodbridge, the town continued in peace and harmony. The population in the eastern part increased so rapidly, and the difficulties of attending public worship with the people on the river, were so great, being separated from them by the whole length of the three mile lots, and the one mile in width of the Public Common, that a petition was brought to the General Court in 1730, for the incorporation of a new Ecclesiastical Society within the limits of Glastenbury. This petition was granted in May, 1731, and the new society called Eastbury, and measures were immediately taken to erect a Meeting House, which was located near a great rock on the west side of the society, near the spot where the old burying-ground is situated, and was to "be forty feet in length and thirty-five feet in width."

On the 29th of June of the same year, (1731,) Rev. Ebenezer Wright was called as pastor of the new society, with

* Gen. Reg. January, 1853. Lee's Election Sermon, 1815, App. p. 55. Notices of the History of the First Congregational Church in Glastenbury, p. 13, and Monuments in the Grave Yards and MSS. Memo.

£60 salary and an annual increase of £5 until it amounted to £100, and also £100 settlement. Mr. Wright was probably a native of Glastenbury or Wethersfield, graduated at Yale, 1724, settled at Stamford, 1732, and died 1746.*

Mr. Wright having declined the invitation, the Rev. Jonathan Hubbard was called to the same office on the 21st of September of the same year, with the salary offered Mr. W., a settlement of £150, an hundred acres of land and his firewood annually. Mr. Hubbard seems to have accepted the call, and to have preached when an opportunity offered, before the Meeting House was built. In 1731, he received £15, in 1732, £60. In 1733, the day of his ordination was set, and the persons to be an ordaining council selected. Some unknown cause, however, broke off the connection at this point, and the society paying him £50, looked elsewhere for preaching. Mr. Hubbard was born, as would seem, at Glastenbury, graduated at Yale, 1724, afterward settled, but at what place or places is unknown; died, 1765.

The Rev. John Williams was next procured to preach, which he did for a few months, and on the first of April, 1734, he was called to settle among the people of Eastbury on terms similar to those which had been offered to the others. The call, however, was declined. Mr. Williams is supposed to be the John Williams who was graduated at Harvard, 1725, took his Master's degree in 1729, and whose subsequent history and death are unknown.

The Rev. Daniel Bliss was next called to the place, on similar terms, but declined. He was born at Springfield, 1715, graduated at Yale, 1732, and settled at Concord, Mass. He died, 1764.

The Rev. William Gager, was first employed to preach by the day, until the decision of Mr. Bliss should be known. He continued to preach until March, 1735, when a vote was taken calling him to settle. The votes being fourteen for, and twelve against, it was thought advisable to consult the ministers of the Association of Lebanon, where Mr. Gager

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* Am. Q. R. IV. 316.

had been, and take their advice in the matter. The result was that on the 3d of November, 1735, a call was given to Rev. Chiliab Brainard, who accepted the same. Mr. Gager was graduated at Yale, 1721, settled at Lebanon, 1725, dismissed, 1734. He died in 1737.*

Rev. Chiliab Brainard, first ordained minister of Eastbury, son of William B. of Haddam Neck, and grand-son of Deacon Daniel B., born at Haddam, was graduated at Yale, 1731, settled at Eastbury, January, 1736. In the fall of 1738, he resigned his pastoral office in an informal way, and the society directed the committee to hire Mr. Richard Treat to preach until the next annual meeting. Mr. B. died the first of January following, (1739,) in the thirty-first year of his age and the third of his ministry. He married Abigail, daughter of Rev. Phineas Fiske, of Haddam. After the death of Mr. B. she married Rev. Noah Merrick of Wilbraham, Mass., of whom Judge George Merrick of Glastenbury, is a descendant.† He was born at Wilbraham, February 1st, 1793, read law with Judge Gilbert of Hebron, and Hon. Hunt Mills of Northampton, was admitted to the bar, 1815, and immediately commenced practice in this town.

After the death of Mr. Brainard, Mr. Treat seems to have continued to preach here until March, 1739, when Mr. Nehemiah Brainard was called to settle. Mr. Richard Treat appears to have been the son of "Thomas Treat of Nayaug," born May 14th, 1694, and was graduated at Yale, 1719. The place of his labors and the time of his death are unknown.

Rev. Nehemiah Brainard, second minister of Eastbury, son of Hezekiah and grand-son of Deacon Daniel B., brother of David Brainard the celebrated missionary, was graduated at Yale, 1732, settled at Eastbury, January, 1740, died November 9th, 1742, in the thirty-second year of his age. A proposition was made after the death of Mr. Brainard, to reclaim the fifty acres of land granted to him by the proprietors,

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* Am. Q. Reg. IV. 308.

† Hin. Pur. 319. Rev. Dr. Sprague's His. Not. Springfield. Am. Q. R. IV 308, etc.

but the town refused, by its vote, to have anything to do with the matter. Mr. B. was married, but whether he left any family, we have not learned.*

Rev. Isaac Chalker. There is a tradition among some of the oldest inhabitants of this parish that Mr. C. was an Englishman. This seems, however, to be a mistake, for he appears, from a great variety of circumstances, to have been the son of Abraham and Deborah Chalker; to have been born at Saybrook, September 12th, 1707, and to have been graduated at Yale, 1728. He was settled at Bethlehem, Orange county, N. Y., where he remained until 1743. In December of that year, he was invited to Eastbury by a vote of twenty-six to seventeen, to preach on probation, and soon after was called to settle by a vote of thirty-seven to eighteen. He was installed October, 1744, and died May 21st, 1765. The name of his first wife, by whom, previous to 1750, he had eight children, and also the subsequent history of the children, is unknown. His first wife dying, he married Sarah Morley of Glastenbury, in 1762. Only two children are spoken of in the doings of the parish at the time of his death, Joanna and Isaac, both apparently children of the second wife.

Mr. C. had been unfortunate in the loss, while at Bethlehem, of his stock of cattle and a negro servant, by the cold winter of 1740–41. To replace these, and to pay the expenses incurred by the removing his family to Connecticut, he loaned £650 of the colony, which subsequently became a source of much annoyance and vexation to him and the parish, the colonial authorities insisting upon payment, when he appears to have had nothing wherewith to pay. From the society records and public proceedings in the case, we learn that his settlement was £300, and his salary £130; that the General Court issued in a brief for a contribution in behalf of him and the parish, from which they realized £126, and that finally his friends in Glastenbury raised a considerable sum for him, and the General Court gave him the remainder. It also appears that the parish of Eastbury was at this time

* Hin. Pur. 319. Glas. L. R. Mon. Glas. B. G. Am. Q. R. IV. 308.

in a very weak condition; that in 1740, the list of the parish was only £2,510 10*s*. Even some fifteen years later, their list was only £4,000, and two thousand acres of the land in the parish were owned by non-residents. The following is the substance of a paper in the same proceedings, entitled:

"*What Glastenbury has done for Eastbury.*

1731, Gave 100 acres of land for the first Minister, when made a Society.
1736, Taxed the unimproved lands for their benefit, for four years.
1740, Gave fifty acres of land to the second Minister.
1753, Made a contribution [subscription] for it.
1754, A tax of 12*d*. an acre on unimproved land for the benefit of that Parish.
1761, Gave fifty acres of land for a Parsonage.
1762, Gave part of a mile of Common for their benefit."

The subscription above alluded to has been preserved, together with an account of money raised in Eastbury for the same purposes, paying Mr. Chalker's indebtedness to the colony, and is copied below for the light it throws upon the location and condition of the signers. The parish at this time was grievously distressed, and greatly weakened and disheartened, among other things, by the loss of *twenty-six* male members in the French war, immediately after Mr. Chalker's settlement, most of them being the young and active members of the parish, its future hope and stay and support, and soon after by the setting off of a body of active citizens to aid in forming the parish of Marlborough.

Subscription for Rev. Mr. Chalker in Eastbury, 1752–3.

Abraham Fox,	£7	Benjamin Strickland,	£2
William House,	10	Benoni House,	2
Stephen Strickland,	11 4*s*.	Charles Hollister,	1
Daniel House,	12	Benjamin Skinner,	1
Elisha Hollister,	5	Joseph Goodale,	1
Nicholas Nichols,	5	Andrew Macka,	1
John Wiar,	5	Joseph Macka,	1
Thomas Hollister,	5	Edward Hutchens,	1
Samuel Stratton,	2	Malacha Corning,	1
Samuel Pease,	4	Betsey Macka,	1
Samuel Pease, Jr.,	1	Jonathan Mygatt,	1
Joseph Brewer,	1		
		Total,	£85 4*s*.

Subscription in Glastenbury, etc., for same.

Ashbel Woodbridge,	£20	Isaac Moseley,	£10
Jonathan Hills,	12	Abraham Kilborn,	5
Edward Eells,	5	Benjamin Hale,	5
Jonathan Belding,	10	William Eells,	2
Nathaniel Coleman,	5	Abigail Woodbridge,	17
Samuel Treat,	5	Thomas Belding,	20
Samuel Talcott,	8	Ezekiel Porter,	10
Thomas Welles,	30	Elisha Goodrich,	15
Joseph Pitkin,	20	Solomon Welles,	10
Jonathan Hale,	20	Thomas Welles,	12
Abner Moseley,	5	Jonathan Robbins,	15
Samuel Kimberley,	15		
			£276

The friends of Mr. Chalker having raised half the amount due the State, the colony either gave him the remainder, or some other means were provided by which he was enabled to pursue his labors in peace and quietness, until his death in 1765.*

Though the society of Eastbury had suffered many losses, it was doomed to suffer still another in the life-time of Mr. Chalker, the setting off a part of the parish to form the Ecclesiastical Society of Marlborough, to which we have already alluded. The petitioners from Eastbury were, Samuel Loveland, Abraham Skinner, David Dickinson, Jonathan Bingham, Joseph White, John Rutt, [Root,] Robert Loveland, Benjamin Skinner and Caleb Waddams. These, together with others from Hebron and Colchester, petitioned the General Assembly to be made into a distinct society, and though stoutly resisted by Eastbury, the petition was granted in 1747, but the petitioners were required to pay their proportion of the charges of Eastbury for four years. In 1808, this society was made into a town, and in 1813, "the south end of John Tom hill" was set off from Eastbury, and made a part of Marlborough.

A portion of this loss was made up to Eastbury, however,

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* Col. St. Pap. Ecc. VIII. 212. X. 156–163. XII. 69. MSS. Rev. F. W. C. Am. Q. R. IV. 308.

by the addition of the "fourth mile" or Common, to that parish, in compliance with a petition based on the following curious vote:

"*Voted* to send A man to the Generall assembly of the Colony of Connitticutt to Purtishun for the inhabbytents that are and shall be on the fourth mile."

This petition was resisted by Glastenbury, but after some delay, was granted, giving to Eastbury all of the original "five mile purchase," not included within the limits of Marlborough.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THIS PERIOD.

Many incidents of interest, worthy of notice, transpired in Glastenbury during the ministry of Mr. Woodbridge. In going through with the records, we could not but observe a tender regard for the poor and the afflicted, which stands in striking contrast with the more modern fashion of dealing with the "Town's Poor," throughout Connecticut.* "*Thirty pounds*" to this person, and "*Twenty-five pounds*" to that, to enable them to make provision for some case of idiocy or insanity, and lesser sums for lesser calamities, voted by the town for similar purposes, indicate a spirit of feeling that would rejoice humanity, should it again revive.

EARLY MUSIC.

One of the difficulties of the New England colonists during the first half of the last century, was from a cause which could not have been foreseen or anticipated. From the first settlement of the country, until about 1712, there had been no such thing known in New England as a singing school, or learning to sing by note. The whole music of the churches was traditionary, and like all traditions had been so changed

* It was a pleasing arrangement by which the whole body of the "Town's Poor" were conveyed to the public Green on the day of the celebration, enjoying its festivities, and partaking of its abundant luxuries, with a freedom and a zest that will not soon be forgotten by them.

in different places, that it was difficult to recognize the same tune, as sung in different choirs. And, strange to say, the great body of the people had become so much attached to this perverse practice, that when it was proposed to introduce regular singing by note, it raised such a storm in the land as amazes those who look back upon it from the present time. The storm spent its greatest fury in Massachusetts, dividing congregations and arraying ministers and people, deacons and choirs, in the utmost hostility against each other. In Connecticut, the zeal of the combatants was less fervid and general. But even here, the interposition of the General Court was required in many towns to quiet the disturbances arising from the introduction of "singing by rule." In Glastenbury, the matter was quietly and easily disposed of by a vote of the town in February, 1733, directing the congregation in the first society, to sing one-half the day by "note," and the other half by "rule," and to begin after the next election.*

This vote was not entirely satisfactory to the society itself, and accordingly in July following, at a meeting called for the purpose, it was,—

"*Voted*, that the Regulor or new way of singing be defered, and not be sung in the Congregation in this Society on the Sabbath days, until the meeting of this Society in December next, and that, in the mean time this Society, or as many of the inhabitants thereof as can conveniently attend it, do meet once a month at the place of public worship on the second Wednesday in each month, at two of the clock in the afternoon, to learn the said way of singing;—and that there be also three private meetings set up for said singing once a week or fortnight, two in the Town Platt, and one at Naighuig, (viz.,) at Mr. John Hollister's Hoose at Naighuig on the first Monday in each month at four of the clock in the afternoon;—at the Hoose of Jonathan Hale on the third Wednesday in Each month, at the same time of day, and at the Hoose of Mr. Daniel Wright on the forth Wednesday in Each month, at the same time of day."

The sound sense and practical wisdom of this resolve, equalled only by the ready compliance of the people with the

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* Those who would see the lengths to which this controversy was carried in many places, will find it in Hood's *History of Music in New England*, 18mo. Boston, 1846.

same, are worthy of all praise and careful imitation. The idea of singing without learning, or of being excused from making an effort to learn, seems never to have entered the minds of our ancestors. Would that their descendants might imitate this example, whereby our churches might secure more and better singers. At the December meeting of the society, such progress had been made in learning to sing by rule, that it was resolved to commence on the first Lecture day, that Mr. Woodbridge could preach a sermon appropriate for the occasion.

In Eastbury, the regular way of singing met with more opposition. It was first adopted in 1740, and in a short time after rejected, but again subsequently adopted. In the first society, Dr. Watts' version of the Psalms was adopted in 1756, and in 1773, the same society voted "to sing four times every Sabbath, without reading the psalms."

BURNING AND BUILDING A MEETING HOUSE.

A grievous calamity befel the first society during the ministry of Mr. Woodbridge, in *the burning of the Meeting House, on the night of the ninth of December*, 1734. The fire occurring on Monday evening when there had been no exposure from any use of the house, there seemed to be no doubt that it was the work of an incendiary, and efficient measures were taken to discover the offenders, but so far as we have been able to learn, without effect. On the 20th of January, 1735, the society voted to build a new house, "forty-four feet in width, and fifty-six feet in length, and twenty-four feet in height between joints." The house was located by a committee of the General Assembly, appointed the May following, in the highway near the house of the late Rev. Mr. Stevens and the (then) present Rev. Mr. Woodbridge. The house was to be clapboarded without and ceiled within, the walls being "filled," and the whole to be "finished in a manner suitable for a Christian people to worship God in."

The sittings of this house were partly pews and partly seats which were probably open. The pews were arranged around the outside of the house adjoining the wall. The

pulpit, standing on the west side of the house, had on the north a "square pew for the minister's family," and two other pews extending to the north end. South of the pulpit were the stairs leading into it, an open space with a bench for children, and two pews similar to those north of it, extending to the south end. Turning east by the wall on the south end, there were two pews before reaching the south door, and then one before arriving at the gallery stairs. Passing on the east side of the house, there stood two pews before reaching the front door, with the same arrangement of pews and doors on the remainder of the east side and north end. Within this range of pews was an aisle leading around the house, and another leading from the front door to the pulpit, dividing the central part of the house into two divisions, which were filled with rows of open seats or slips.

These seats were "dignified" after the following manner, by vote of the society:

"1. The pewes next the pulpit (exclusive of the minister's pew,) to be the first seat and highest.
"2. The second pew to be the second seat.
"3. The fore seat [in the body of the house] to be the third seat.
"4. The third pew and the second seat, to be equal.
"5. The fourth pew from the pulpit, and the third seat to be equal.
"6. The fifth pew, and fourth seat, and the second pew from the fore door to be equal.
"7. The third pew from the fore door, and the fifth seat to be equal.
"8. And then the sixth seat and so on to the last."

This arrangement remained until 1762, when the society voted to "cut up the seats" in the body of the house, the space to be filled with pews, when they were all "dignified" anew, by a committee appointed to seat the house. When determining the place due to any individual, the seaters were to consider "the age, state and parentage," of any individual, and to proceed accordingly. The women were originally placed on the north side of the house, and all young unmarried people in the gallery, and it was not until 1757, that men and their wives were seated together.

RELIGION AND MORALS.

Of the state of religion and morals at this early period, we have no means of forming any accurate or certain estimate, as there are no records of any of the churches until subsequent to the death of Mr. Woodbridge. The church records of his successor, the Rev. John Eells, compel us to believe that the influence of the French war had been as unfavorable to morals as destructive to life; and that the absurd practice of "bundling" prevalent in those days, was not unfrequently attended with the consequences that might have been expected, and that both together, aided by a previous growing laxity of morals, and accelerated by many concurring causes, had rolled a tide of immorality over the land, which not even the bulwark of the church had been able to withstand. The church records of the first society, from 1760 to 1790, raise presumptions of the strongest kind, that then, as since, *incontinence* and *intemperance*, were among the sins of the people. What the condition of things in Eastbury was, we have no means of knowing, as that portion of the church records which treats of this point, was long ago, carefully removed. There is no reason, however, to suppose that this state of things was peculiar to Glastenbury; for there is too much evidence that it prevailed throughout the country. We believe, also, that there has been during the last century, no such general deterioration of morals as many suppose; but that, on the contrary, Christian principles and sound morals have made some advance within a century; and we trust that they are destined to make still further advance in a century to come. What the character of the coming generation shall be, depends upon the *will* and the *act* of the present.

MR. WOODBRIDGE'S SALARY.

Year.	Salary, £.	Wheat,	Rye,	Corn,	
1731,	£100	7*s*	4*s* 6*d*	4*s*	
1732,	100	7*s*	4*s* 6*d*		[the Treasury.
1733,	100				In money, or grain at money price, and £5 in
1734,	100	8*s* 6*d*	6*s*	4*s* 6*d*	In money, or grain at money price.
1735,	100	9*s*	6*s*	4*s* 6*d*	
1736,	100	10*s*	7*s*	5*s*	£15 voted to him at the end of the year.
1737,	100	14*s*	10*s*	6*s*	£7 voted to him at the end of the year.
1738,	130	10*s*	7*s*	6*s*	
1739,	140	9*s*	6*s*	5*s*	
1740,	145	10*s* 6*d*	7*s* 6*d*	6*s*	
1741,	150				
1742,	160				
1743,	160				"£20 added to buy wood."
1744,	160				"£20 added to buy wood."
1745,	160	15*s*	10*s*	7*s*	"£20 to buy wood."
1746,	200				
1747,	300				
1748,	300				
1749,	400				
1750,	400				
1751,	500				and wood.
1752,	500				
1753,	600				
1754,	600				
1755,	606				"Old tenor, or £55 lawful money."
1756,	60				"Lawful, or proclamation money."
1757,	60				"Lawful money."

Lands laid out during Mr. Woodbridge's ministry from 1720 *to* 1758.

(1) 1743, *Glastenbury, first purchase.*

At a meeting of the Proprietors of the undivided lands in Glastenbury—March 7, 1743.

"Whereas there is a piece or parcel of land in Glastenbury, between the 'four score acre lots' and Middletown North bounds, part of which remains yet in common and undivided, and the said proprietors thinking it proper that the same be divided and laid out in severalty in some suitable form, with sufficient highways—Whereupon the said Proprietors, do now by their vote agree that there be a highway of about six rods wide from the country road eastward, to the end of the 'fore score acre lots,' next adjoining to them, and that there be a cross highway of about ten rods wide from said six rod highway to Middletown bounds, about every half mile from said country road eastward to the end of the said lots, and that the remaining part of the said undivided land, the said Proprietors do now at [*this*] said meeting by their vote give, grant, divide and sett out to the several persons hereafter mentioned, or their heirs, in a ratable proportion according to the number of

pounds to each of their names annexed, to be holden to them, their heirs and assigns forever; and the same to be laid out to them in tiers according to the draught now drawn,—the first tier to be from said country road, West to the Great River, the rest on the East side of said road to be in about half mile tiers, between said cross highways, the draught to begin number 1, on the first tier next to the four-score acre lots, and so to proceed South to No. 2, &c., until that tier be finished, and then to begin at the six rod highway, on the East side of the said road, and then proceed South and North, until the whole be finished.

These lands were laid out in 1743, and the records of the surveys are all in Vol. IV. of Glastenbury *Land Records*, at the pages specified.

	£	No.	A.	R.	P.
Heirs Samuel Smith,	160	15	39	32	401
" Capt. Samuel Welles,	160	11	39	32	400
" John Hubbard,	160	8	39	32	399
" Thomas Treat,	160	22	39	32	404
" Capt. Eph. Goodrich,	160	34	39	32	408
Capt. Jonathan and Benjamin Hale,	160	34	39	32	398
Heirs Dea. Jonathan Smith,	120	16	29	64	402
" Thomas Hale,	120	19	29	64	403
" William Wickham,	120	33	29	64	407
" John Kilborn,	120	31	29	64	407
" Joseph Hill,	120	23	29	64	404
" John Hollister the younger,	100	30	24	80	406
" Deac. Thomas Hollister,	100	14	24	80	401
Joseph and Joseph Hollister, Jr.,	100	28	24	80	406
Heirs Joseph Smith,	100	20	24	80	403
" Benjamin Smith,	100	24	24	80	404
" William House,	100	29	24	80	406
" Thomas Loveland,	100	3	24	80	398
" Joseph Bidwell,	100	13	24	80	401
" Richard Fox,	100	9	24	80	399
" John Strickland,	100	25	24	80	402
Joseph Brewer in right of his father,	70	17	17	24	397
Capt. Nathaniel Talcott,	70	26	17	24	405
Heirs Deac. Benjamin Talcott,	70	2	17	24	397
" Thomas Kimberly, Esq.,	70	21	17	24	403
Daniel Wright,	50	12	12	40	400
Samuel Hale,	50	7	12	40	399
David Hollister,	50	10	12	40	400
Heirs Edward Benton,	50	32	12	40	407
" John Hale,	50	18	12	40	402
" Samuel Miller,	50	5	12	40	398
Abner and Isaac Moseley,	40	1	9	132	397
Samuel Gaines,	30	6	7	56	398
Heirs Ephraim Hollister,	30	27	7	56	405

(2) *Glastenbury second purchase,—mile of common.*

At a meeting of the Proprietors of the common and undivided land in Glastenbury, held April 25, 1757.

"Voted and agreed that the undivided land in the mile of common (so called) shall be divided and laid out in severalty to each person in a ratable proportion according to the number of pounds arising on the land they put into their respective lists last year—viz. 1756, * * * * whereupon it is voted and agreed that there be a highway laid out next to the three mile lots, or as near as may be, of a suitable width, not less than four rods [wide] in any part of it, and that from the North to the South bounds of the Town; and also that there be suitable highways laid out in all other parts of the undivided lands in said mile of common, and the remainder of said undivided land, which is about *nine hundred acres*, the said Prorietors do now by their vote, give, grant, divide, and order to be set out in severalty, in a ratable proportion, to each inhabitant Proprietor in said Town, according to their respective lists of lands for 1756," which was brought into the meeting and ordered to be recorded.

An account of the names of the Proprietors, and each one's land list, April 25, 1757.

NAMES.	£.	s.	d.	REMARKS.	Y.	B.	P.
Capt. Thomas Welles,	111			18 acres, 136 rods,	1758	VI	106
Capt. Jona. Hale,	66			8 acres, 40 rods,	1758	VI	106
Capt. Abner Moseley,	77	15		9 acres, 115 rods,	1758	VI	28
Capt. Samuel Talcott,	34	2		44 acres, 40 rods,	1758	VI	115
Lt. Samuel Kimberly,	93	10		60 acres, 42 rods,	1758	VI	106
Maj. Elizur Talcott,	68	7		8 acres, 87 rods,	1758	VI	125
Mr. Abraham Kilborn,	45	6		7 acres, 113 rods,	1758	VI	117
Mr. Benj. Hale,	54	10		23 acres, 25 rods,	1758	VI	114
Mr. Timothy Hale,	40	10		5 acres, 10 rods,	1758	VI	126
Mr. Wm. Welles,	42	9		60 acres, 42 rods,	1758	VI	107–8
Serj. John Welles,	53	10		15 acres, 2 rods,	1758	VI	109
Ens. Isaac Moseley,	65	16		308 acres, 35 rods,	1758	VI	111
Benoni House,	25	4	6	4 acres, 45 rods,	1758	VI	128
Serj. Jona. Hale, Jr.,	47			20 acres,	1758	VI	118
Mr. Thaddeus Welles,	19			3 acres, 149 rods,	1758	VI	119
Capt. David Hubbard,	40	2		sold, Wm. Welles,	1758	VI	108
Ephraim Bidwell,	15	4		1 acre, 144 rods,	1758	VI	117
Mr. Jos. Smith, Cl'k,	67	5		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	112
Joseph Hill,	2	12		2 acres, 37 rods,	1758	VI	174
Mr. Richard Smith,	35			4 acres, 153 rods,	1758	VI	117
Joseph Hollister,	25	8	6	sold, John Welles,	1758	VI	109
Mr. Jeduthan Smith,	36	10		5 acres, 28 rods,	1758	VI	118
Serj. Joseph House,	21	17		3 acres, 119 rods,	1758	VI	128
William Miller,	18	14		2 acres, 54 rods,	1758	VI	178
Eben'r Benton, a minor,	9	15	9	2 acres, 80 rods,	1758	VI	170
S. and A. Benton, "	7	7	9	1 acre, 52 rods,	1758	VI	173
Hannah Easton and Ruth and Abigail Benton,	1	2	6	40 rods,	1750	VI	170

NAMES.	£.	s.	d.	REMARKS.	Y.	B.	P.
Doct. Elizur Hale,	6	19		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
Timothy Hale, Jr.,	18	6					
Joseph Stevens,	19	15	6	2 acres, 16 rods,	1758	VI	129
Ebenezer Kilborn,		13		6 acres, 68 rods,	1758	VI	169
Joseph Smith, Jr.,	26	4					
Thomas Goodrich,	9	15		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
Joseph Bidwell,	6	10		sold, Wm. Welles,	1758	VI	107
Joseph Fox,	2			sold, Wm. Welles,	1760	VI	130
David Miles,	3			sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	112
Samuel Williams,	6	8		2 acres, 120 rods,	1758	VI	170
Eleazar Hubbard,	1	17	6				
Heirs Joseph Bidwell,	1	5					
Moses Hale,	25	10		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
John Mosely, Jr.	12	12					
Eph. Hubbard, Jr.,	17	10		3 acres, 31 rods,	1758	VI	178
Gideon Goodrich,	11	8		sold, Amos Hollister,	1758	VI	120
Nath'l Talcott, Jr.,	27	15		sold, J. Benton,	1758	VI	110
Serj. Hez. Wright,	12	10		sold, J. Benton,	1758	VI	110
Joseph Kilborn,	21	9		3 acres, 104 rods,	1758	VI	120
Richard Fox,	4	7		sold, J. Benton,	1758	VI	110
Serj. Samuel Welles,	16			sold, J. Benton,	1758	VI	110
Mr. Thomas Treat,	20	9		13 acres, 30 rods,	1758	VI	116
Jona. Webster, Jr.,	11	4		3 acres, 148 rods,	1758	VI	166
Mr. Ebenezer Plummer,	5	16		sold, Wm. Welles,	1758	VI	107
Gershom Wheeler,	2	15		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
Wm. Dinsmore,	6			sold, J. Benton,	1758	VI	160
Joseph Tryon,	5	10		sold, David Wickham,	1758	VI	126
Elisha Goodrich,	1	6		sold, Jona. Welles,	1758	VI	119
Daniel Ward,	3			sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
Sam'l Goodrich,	9	6		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
Mr. Isaac Treat,	16	6		1 acre, 62 rods,	1758	VI	124
Wm. Tryon,		10		sold, Wm. Welles,	1758	VI	107
Richard Risley,	28	4		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
David Loveland,	5	8		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
Thomas Goodrich, Jr.,	9	12		sold, Wm. Welles,	1758	VI	107
Benj. Stevens,	13	6		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
Charles Eddy,	9			sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	112
Hez. Bidwell,	10	2		2 acres, 24 rods,	1758	VI	174
Jona. Hubbard,	10	13	6	4 acres, 90 rods,	1758	VI	171
Moses Scott,	2	10		sold, W. Welles,	1758	VI	107
Joseph Stevens, Jr.,	3	7	6	sold, W. Welles,	1758	VI	107
Hosea Fox,	7		6	sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	112
Peter Treat,	3			1 acre, 44 rods,	1758	VI	172
Joseph Talcott,	16	19		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
Jona. Treat,	3	7	6	sold, Jona. Welles,	1758	VI	119
Noah Tryon,	15			sold, Jona. Hollister,	1758	VI	123
Ens. David Goodrich,	40	12		5 acres, 12 rods,	1758	VI	125
Samuel Stratton,	1			1 acre,	1758	VI	128

NAMES.	£.	s.	d.	REMARKS.	Y.	B.	P.
Job Risley,	19	18	6	sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	112
Steph. Goodrich,	9	12		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
Heirs Mrs. A. Taylor, d.,	16	5		5 acres, 120 rods,	1758	VI	176
Capt. Elisha Hollister,	13	12		5 acres, 130 rods,	1758	VI	118
Elijah Hollister,	11	15		1 acre, 75 rods,	1758	VI	127
Benjamin Hill,	2			1 acre, 110 rods,	1758	VI	174
John Miller,	15	9		7 acres, 90 rods,	1758	VI	130
Thankful Brewer,	1	6		see E. Kilborn,		VI	169
Amos Hollister,	11	12		21 acres, 140 rods,	1758	VI	128
Abraham Hollister,	17	15		2 acres, 60 rods.	1758	VI	173
Jeremiah Hollister,	13	15		sold, John Miller,	1758	VI	130
Jona. House,	1	10		sold, J. Benton,	1758	VI	110
Serg. David Hale,	12	17	6	5 acres, 75 rods,	1758	VI	121
Jonathan Hollister,	22	5		6 acres, 54 rods,	1758	VI	123
John House,	13	16		sold, John Welles,	1758	VI	109
David Wickham,	3	7	6	11 acres, 80 rods,	1758	VI	126
Serg. Wm. Goodrich,	17	5		sold, Wm. Welles,	1758	VI	108
Thomas Matson,	8			28 acres, 203 rods,	1758	VI	124
Ebenezer Fox,	7	10		sold, J. Benton,	1758	VI	109
Heirs Derotheus Treat,	20	14		2 acres, 136 rods,	1758	VI	122
Benj. Tryon,	1						
Josiah Brooks,	2	15					
Wid. Loveland,	6	15					
Eleaz. Hollister,	4	8					
Benoni Smith,	8	13		sold, Wm. Welles,	1758	VI	108
John Curtice,	10			sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	112
Benj. Keeney,	1	4		sold, Wm. Welles,	1758	VI	107
Ens. John Hill,	17	4		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
Isaac Hale,	13	12					
Lot Loveland, Jr.,	2						
Elisha Loveland,	10	18		1 acre, 26 rods,	1758	VI	173
Thomas Morley,	11	2		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	112
Timothy Morley,	1	10		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	114
Robert Loveland.	6	18		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
Benjamin Loomis,	15	10		sold, Wm. Welles,	1758	VI	107
Daniel Wright, Jr ,	23	11		sold, J. Benton,	1758	VI	110
Thomas Risley,	9	14		sold, Job Risley,	1758	VI	177
Thomas Sparks,	6			sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	112
Benj. Strickland,	25	8		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	112
Joseph Goodale,	6	6		sold, Wm. Welles,	1758	VI	107
Simeon Strickland,	1						
Ebenezer Scott,	9	2		2 acres, 9 rods,	1758	VI	175
Abraham Skinner,	11	14		sold, John Welles,	1759	VI	136
Rich. Chamberlin,	2	10		sold, Job Risly,	1758	VI	177
Zebulon Scott,	9	16		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
Deac. Eph. Hubbard,	7	19		3 acres, 31,	1758	VI	178
Charles Andrews,	13	8		2 acres, 130 rods,	1758	VI	171

NAMES.	£.	s.	REMARKS.	Y.	B.	P.
Stephen Andrews,	6	16	1 acre, 118 rods,	1758	VI	171
Eleazer Strong,	19	1	sold Wm. Welles,	1758	VI	108
Stephen Webster,	5		sold, Wm. Welles,	1758	VI	100
John Morley,	2		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
John Holden, Jr.,	1		0 acre, 20 rods,	1758	VI	121
John Finley,	1	18	sold, Wm. Welles,	1758	VI	107
John Root,	5		sold, Wm. Welles,	1758	VI	107
Lt. Daniel Chamberlain,	13	10	sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	112
Capt. David Dickinson,	20	16	sold, Wm. Welles,	1758	VI	108
James Goodrich,	8	6	sold, Wm. Welles,	1758	VI	107
Rob. Loveland, (Hebron,)	6	4				
Benj. Skinner,	15	6				
Jonathan Webster,	6	16	sold, I. Mosely,	1752	VI	111
John Waddams,	7	16	sold, Chas. Hollister,	1758	VI	168
Peter Huxford,	14		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
Stephen Perrin,	8	9	sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
Goin Finley,	10	2	sold, Wm. Welles,	1758	VI	107
Nath. C. Hollister,	6					
Daniel Chamberlin, Jr.,	5					
Ozias Nichols,	6	1	sold, Wm. Welles,	1758	VI	107
Thomas Keeney,	10	6	sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
John Wyard,	8		sold, Wm. Welles,	1758	VI	107
Capt. Tim. Hollister,	21	12	sold, Job Risley,	1758	VI	177
Lt. Gideon Hollister,	21	4				
Nehemiah Strickland,	17	2	sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
Hez. Wickham,	19		5 acres, 96 rods,	1758	VI	122
Daniel House,	20	13	sold, J. Benton,	1758	VI	110
Isaac Stratton,	8	12	9 acres, 22 rods,	1758	VI	170
John Stratton,	12	8				
Thomas Fox,	4		sold, Wm. Welles,	1758	VI	107
Ens. Steph. Strickland,	15	12	11 acres, 60 rods,	1758	VI	117
Lt. David Hubbard,	13		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	112
Hez. Hubbard,	10		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
Wm. House,	25		sold, J. Benton,	1758	VI	116
Sam. Loveland,	5	8	sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	112
John Hill, Jr.,	8	14	sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
Tho. Hollister,	21	16	17 acres, 10 rods,	1758	VI	123
William Fox,	6		3 acres, 150 rods,	1758	VI	129
Charles Risley,	4	18	sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
Serg. Abram Fox,	3	10	1 acre, 76 rods,	1758	VI	130
Jonah Fox,	3		See Wm. Fox,		VI	129
Hez. Brewer,	8		sold, J. Benton,	1758	VI	110
Chas. Hollister,	7		2 acres, 112 rods,	1758	VI	129
Caleb Waddams,	10	10	sold, Chas. Hollister,	1758	VI	168
Jesse Welden,	5	18	sold, I. Mosely	1758	VI	111
Serg. Tho. Loveland,	10	2	sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
John Nevill,	2		sold, Wm. Welles,	1758	VI	107
Mrs. J. Lamb, or Judd,	13	10				

NAMES.	£.	s.	REMARKS.	Y.	B.	P.
Mrs. Rachel Collins,	3		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
Mr. John Kimberley,	30	2	7 acres, 152 rods,	1758	VI	121
Heirs John Smith,	6	2				
Samuel Brooks,	1	5	sold, Wm. Welles,	1758	VI	107
Sarah, wife John Keeny,	3		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
Simeon Alger,	3		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
John Holden,	1	8	0 acres, 28 rods,	1758	VI	172
Daniel Pratt,	7	7	sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	112
Heirs Manoah Smith,	41	4	8 acres, 85,	1758	VI	168
Eliphalet Fox,	1		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
Mr. Josiah Benton,	41	16	51 acres, 117 rods,	1758	VI	109
Heirs John Loveland,	9	10	1 acre, 80,	1750	VI	175
John Hodge,	1		sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
Lot Loveland,	7	16	sold, I. Mosely,	1758	VI	111
Jesse Strong,	3		sold, Wm. Welles,	1758	VI	108
Abraham Hill,	16					
John Russell, Weth ,			sold, Josiah Benton,	1760	VI	69
Gershom Smith, Weth.,			sold, Josiah Benton,	1760	VI	86

REV. JOHN EELLS, 1759–1791.

Rev. Mr. Woodbridge dying in September, 1758, the parish applied "to the Rev. Elders of the Association for advice and direction," who recommended Mr. John Eells as such a person as they desired. He was accordingly called, on a salary of "£80 lawful money," and "£200 settlement." He was also to have thirty-five cords of wood annually, delivered at his door, with permission to cut timber and fencing on the parsonage land near Nipsic. This call being accepted, Mr. Eells was ordained, June 27th, 1759, being then twenty-three years of age. The period of Mr. Eells' ministry, extending from 1759 to 1791, including the Revolution and its procuring causes, is a period of deep and thrilling interest, in which the Civil is made to predominate over the Ecclesiastical, so separating the two, that they never became as thoroughly united as before. It is from that event, indeed, that we are to date the beginning of that divorce between Church and State, in this country, which has since become so complete.

The ministry of Mr. John Eells also includes the period of the French and Spanish war, which witnessed the taking of Havanna. This war is of immediate interest to this place,

only on account of the part taken by our citizens in that event. How many men went from Glastenbury to Havana, we have been unable to ascertain; but the church records of the first society contain the following entry under date of November, 1762:

Died " William Hollister, in the army at the Havannah.
" Timothy Brooks, in the army at the Havannah.
" John Morley, in the army at the Havannah.
" Moses Scot, in the army at the Havannah.
" Benjamin Loveland, in the army at the Havannah.
" Robert Hollister, on his passage from the Havanah.
" Jonathan Price, returning from the Havannah."

Rev. John Eells of Glastenbury, the son of Rev. Nathaniel Eells of Stonington, was graduated at Yale, 1755, ordained in Glastenbury June 27th, 1759; died May 17th, 1791, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and the thirty-second of his ministry. He married, first, Sibil, daughter of Nathaniel Huntington of Windham, September 22d, 1764. She died November 20th, 1773. Her children were,—

Roger b. Grad. Yale, 1785, studied law; d. Sept. 1790.
Mary, b. April 10, 1767, m. Daniel Wadsworth.
Sibil, b. Jan. 27, 1769, m. Miles Law.
John, b. Nov. 20, 1773, m. Mirriam Robbins.

Mr. Eells married for his second wife, Sarah, daughter of Solomon Welles of Wethersfield, December 24th, 1776, and had,—

Sarah, b. Oct. 18, 1777, d. Feb. 1826.
Nathaniel, b. Oct. 20, 1778, d. at sea.
Nancy, b. Oct. 23, 1779.
Eunice, b. June 23, 1782, m. Oliver Hale.

Mr. Eells was a descendant of Mr. Samuel Eells, one of the first settlers of Milford, who moved from thence to Hingham, Mass. His son, or more probably, grandson, Nathaniel, born, 1678, graduated at Harvard, 1699, died April 25th, 1750, was minister of Scituate from 1704 to his death. His son, Nathaniel, graduated at Harvard, 1728, settled at Stonington, July 14th, 1733; died 1786. Another son, Edward, grad-

uated at Harvard, 1733, settled at Upper Middletown, September 6th, 1738; died 1776. Rev. John Eells of Glastenbury, was son of Nathaniel Eells, and Rev. James Eells, whom we shall have occasion to speak of as the minister of Eastbury, was the son of Rev. Edwards Eells. The Rev. Samuel Eells of North Branford, who, having raised a volunteer company in his own congregation, was chosen captain, and entered the Revolution in that capacity, was also son of Rev. Edward Eells.*

We cannot forbear remarking, in this place, that the very peaceful and happy state of things which reigned in the first Ecclesiastical Society, and in the second also, so far as the people could control this matter, during all the preceding period, seems to have realized something of the wish of the founders of the town. From the passing of the act of incorporation of the town in 1690, to the death of Mr. Eells in 1791, there had been but three ministers in the first society, and but five in the second. And it should be further added, that so far as we can judge from the *records*, or have learned from tradition, there never had been the slightest interruption of harmony in the pastoral relation, during all that time; no hint of the slightest difficulty between pastor or people being met with. A century of perfect unity in a parish, is a thing almost without a parallel, and in this respect, certainly entitles *Glastenbury* to her name.

EASTBURY.

Rev. Samuel Woodbridge. After the death of Mr. Chalker in May, 1765, the ministers in the vicinity supplied the pulpit some time for the benefit of the family. On the 24th of May, 1766, the society gave Mr. Woodbridge a call, with a salary of £60 a year and a settlement of £150, which was subsequently increased to £70 for salary and £200 settlement. He was ordained on the last Wednesday of June, 1766. Mr. W. was the son of Rev. Ashbel Woodbridge of

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* Am. Q. R. IV. 208. VIII. 148, 158. Eells' MSS. Mon. Glas. and East. B. G.

Glastenbury, born January 22d, 1740, graduated at Yale, 1763. Mr. Woodbridge had been settled at Eastbury but a little more than a year, when he lost his reason, brought on, as was supposed, by his unremitting study, allowing himself only four hours, from twelve to four, for sleep. After his derangement had continued some months, his connection with the parish was dissolved by mutual consent of his friends, the Association and the parish. For nine months he was obliged to be confined with chains, yet he recovered his reason and health, and lived until July 23d, 1797. After recovering his reason, he was greatly grieved at finding himself dismissed, and declined taking another parish. He preached, however, fifteen months in Virginia and eight in Georgia, and was a chaplain during a part of the Revolution. He subsequently settled in West Hartland, and became an agriculturalist, preaching, however, as occasion called in the neighboring towns. In 1779, he married Elizabeth Goodman of West Hartford, a descendant of one of the early settlers of Hartford, by whom he had two children, one daughter and one son, Samuel E. Woodbridge, of Hartland until 1834, now of Perth Amboy, N. J., a worthy man and a successful teacher.*

Rev. James Eells. In December, 1768, the society of Eastbury voted to hire some one to preach on probation, under which vote the Rev. James Eells, son of Rev. Edward Eells of Upper Middletown, cousin of Rev. John Eells of Glastenbury, was procured. On the 20th of the April following, (1769,) he was unanimously called to the work of the ministry in that society, with a salary of £70 and a settlement of £100, the use of forty acres of parsonage land and twenty-five cords of wood annually. Mr. Eells graduated at Yale, 1765, studied divinity with Rev. Dr. Backus of Somers, was ordained August 23d, 1769, the service being held on a large flat rock in the vicinity of the meeting house, the ordination sermon being preached by the father, Rev. Edward Eells.

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* Am. Q. R. IV. 308. MSS. S. G. W.

Mr. Eells married Mary Johnson of Upper Middletown, in 1770, and left a son, James Eells; graduated at Yale, 1799, settled at ———— dismissed in ———, and subsequently devoted himself to teaching. He has a son, Rev. James Eells, Jr., graduated at Hamilton College, 1845, now settled at Penn Yan.

During the ministry of Mr. Eells, the society began to feel the inconvenience of having its Meeting House so far from the center of the society, and as early as 1800, measures were taken to build a new one in a more central place. The efforts made to obtain means for this purpose not being successful, the society voted in 1806, to petition the General Assembly for a lottery to raise funds for that purpose. The petition was granted, and permission given to raise $2,000. The lottery seems to have gone into operation the same year, as the society's committee were authorized to purchase $50 worth of tickets. It does not appear from the records of the society, however, that the parish ever received any benefit or funds from the lottery, and we learn from other sources that large losses incurred by the managers, swallowed up a large amount of profits. The trustees, however, seem to have procured funds from other sources, for in 1819, the society voted "to sell the old Meeting House and the land on which it stands;" and in March, 1821, further "voted to accept this Meeting House from the proprietors."

Rev. Mr. Eells died January 20th, 1805, in the sixty-second year of his age, and the thirty-fifth of his ministry. He, like Mr. Chalker, seems to have found his salary too small to live upon, as his property passed into the hands of trustees, of whom it was purchased by the society and rented to him at the nominal sum of £5 a year. During the last two or three years of his life, the society provided him with a home, with the requisite board and clothing, paying him £50 a year salary. The singular manner in which some of these votes are worded, is calculated to raise a smile as we read them:

"Oct. 11th, 1803. *Voted*, that Capt. ——— take care of Mr. Eells the year ensuing.

"*Voted*, that Capt. ——— shall procure cloathing for Mr. Eells, as shall be necessary, the year ensuing.

"Nov. 1804. *Voted*, that the Committee dispose of Rev. James Eells, as they shall think best."

After the death of Mr. Eells, the following votes, indicating a peculiar use of ecclesiastical language, were passed:

"March 4th, 1805. *Voted*, that Deacon Gibson go among the neighboring Priests, to see if they will give us any assistance.

"*Voted*, Samuel Covel take care of the Priests Sundays."

GENERAL HISTORY—REVOLUTIONARY OMENS.

The ministry of the two cousins, the Rev. John Eells of Glastenbury, and Rev. James Eells of Eastbury, spans the entire period of the Revolution, in which the people of Glastenbury deeply sympathized from the outset. The first public record in reference to this subject, bears date August 27th, 1770, when the following spirited resolutions were adopted by vote of the town:

"Agreeable to the desire of the Committee of Correspondence, requesting a meeting of the inhabitants of the several towns in this Colony, to make choice of suitable person or persons to attend a meeting of the Mercantile and Landholding interests in this Colony, to be holden at New Haven on the 13th of September next,—Then and there to consider of, and resolve upon such measures as are proper to be taken for the support of the non-importation agreement, so important, (at this critical conjuncture,) to the Plantations in America, belonging to the British crown; also, to consider the alarming conduct of a neighboring colony, (viz.) New York, shamefully violating said agreement:—

"*Voted and Resolved*, that we do highly approve of the aforesaid proposal and request, and accordingly do appoint Messrs. Jonathan Welles and Ebenezer Plummer, to represent us at said meeting for the purpose aforesaid, and as we judge the affairs there to be transacted, to be of the most interesting importance to us in this Colony, and to all America, it is further—

"*Resolved*, that the following advice and instructions be given to [our Representatives] Messrs. Jonathan Welles and Ebenezer Plummer."

[*Instructions.*]

"Since we have put so much confidence in your wisdom, fidelity and integrity, as to appoint you our Representatives, to attend the proposed meeting of Merchants and Landholders at the abovesaid time and place, we trust you will exert yourselves with a laudable zeal, that is becoming every true

lover of his country, in concerting and prosecuting such plans and measures, as are necessary for the defending of our just rights, our common liberties and peculiar privileges, which we, and the other inhabitants of this Colony (under GOD) have heretofore long enjoyed; especially since the present season is so alarming, not only on account of the spirited attempts of our potent enemies abroad, but by the treachery of some of our brethren, who, to advance their own sordid, private interests, have violated the most salutary agreement, viz., that of non importation, and by this means, have given a fatal blow to the cause of Liberty. You will permit us, therefore, to advise, that you will endeavor without relaxation, to support inviolate the said agreement of non-importation, come into and agreed upon by the greatest part of the Americans, which we esteem the most effectual expedient to procure a redress of our grievance, and a removal of all unconstitutional courts and duties; for you cannot but be sensible that the reasons for coming into said agreement, at first, will continue to operate in their full force, so long as the duty on one single article remains as a test of Parliamentary power to tax America, without her consent or representation, and as a large number of merchants and traders in the Colony of New York have of late, in direct opposition to the general sense of the Americans, been guilty of a very criminal and perfidious breach of said agreement, and hereby have shamefully betrayed their country's cause. We further offer it as our opinion that, for the future, no commercial intercourse, by any in this Colony be held with the inhabitants of that government either directly or indirectly, until the Revenue acts are repealed, our grievances redressed, or until they make public satisfaction for their imprudent, unadvised, and impudent conduct;—and this determination to have [no] dealings with them, we judge ought to extend to an absolute refusal of transacting any business in favor of said importers; and likewise that all connections be withdrawn from those in this Colony, who shall presume hereafter to carry on any traffic or trade, with those betrayers of their country, until they shall give proper satisfaction for their offensive conduct. You will not fail, gentlemen, to exert yourselves, that resolutions of this kind be come into, and whatever else the friends of the liberties of this Colony with whom you may have the honor to consult, shall judge expedient at this important crisis, for the security of all our invaluable rights and privileges to us, and transmitting down the same to our unborn posterity.

"In order to carry into effect the measures proposed, a committee of three were appointed, to see that no goods were imported into this town from New York until the Revenue acts were repealed."

This was in 1770, and so far as appears of record, all remained quiet in Glastenbury until 1774, when the following address to the people of Boston was adopted and forwarded, immediately after the news of the passage, by parliament, of the "Boston Port Bill:"

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Glastenbury, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1774, Col. Elizur Talcott, Chairman:

"*Voted*, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the act of Parliament imposing a duty on tea exported to America, for the purpose of raising a revenue, is subversive of the rights and liberties of the British Americans, unconstitutional and oppressive. And we consider the late act of Parliament for blocking up the port of Boston, and others that are pending with respect to the province of Massachusetts Bay, designed not only to enslave *that* province, but, as we hold our liberties and privileges on the same footing with them, we consider those acts as aimed at the liberties of *all* the English colonies in America.

"We, therefore, are resolved to exert ourselves to the utmost of our power, in every lawful way, to oppose, resist, and if possible, defeat the designs of our enemies to enslave us. And we are of opinion, that the safest and most effectual method to obtain a repeal of those acts, and to restore us to the enjoyment of our rights and privileges, will be an universal agreement of all the colonies, that all commercial connections with Great Britain and the West Indies be withheld. And as we are informed that a General Congress of all the colonies is proposed, we are of opinion that such a Congress would be very expedient, and that [that] is the most probable method to cement the colonies together in a firm union, on which (under God,) our only security depends. And when this Congress shall convene, (which we hope will be as soon as possible,) we shall be ready to adopt any measures which shall be thought by them to be the most effectual to obtain relief from the burdens of which we so justly complain.

"*Voted*, That Col. Elizur Talcott, William Welles, Capt. Elisha Hollister, Ebenezer Plummer, Isaac Mosely, Thomas Kimberley and Josiah Hale, be a committeee of correspondence, to receive and answer all letters, and to promote and forward such contributions as shall be made in this town, for the relief of our distressed friends in Boston, and that they transmit a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the committee of correspondence at Boston, as soon as possible."*

These resolutions were enclosed in the following pertinent and appropriate letter, which does honor both to the head and the heart of the writer:

"Glassenbury in Connecticutt, 23d June, 1774.

"Gentlemen—

"We cannot but deeply simpathize with you under the gloomy prospects which at present are before you, on account of those oppressive acts of Parliament which have lately been passed, respecting Boston in particular, and

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* A copy of this paper was forwarded to Boston, and is printed in *Hinman's War of the Revolution*, pp. 68, 69.

the province of Massachusetts Bay in general. Especially when we consider that our liberties and privileges, are so nearly and indissolubly connected with yours, that an encroachment upon one at least, destroys all the security of the other. It seems the Parliament of Great Britain are determined to reduce America to a state of vassalage, and unless we all unite in the common cause, they will undoubtedly accomplish their design. We are surprized to find so many of the merchants in Boston courting favour of the tools of the ministry, and heaping encomiums on that Enemy to liberty, that traitor to his country, and abettor, if not author of all these evils to America. However we hope the spirit of liberty is not yet entirely fled from Boston, but that you will yet hold out, and to the last resist and oppose those who are striving to enslave America. You may depend on us, and we believe all Connecticut almost to a man, to stand by you and assist you in the defence of our invaluable rights and privileges, even to the sacrificing of our lives and fortunes, in so good a cause. You will see the determinations and resolves of this Town, which we have enclosed. A subscription is set on foot for the relief of the poor in Boston, and what money or provisions shall be collected, we shall forward as soon as possible. We are informed that your house of Representatives have appointed a time, for the meeting of the general congress, in which we hope all the colonies will concur, and that a nonimportation and nonexportation agreement, will be immediately come into, which we doubt not will procure the desired effect; and notwithstanding the gloomy aspect of things at present, we cannot but look forward, with fond hopes and pleasing expectations, to that glorious era, when America in spite of all the efforts of her enemies to the contrary, shall rise superior to all opposition, overcome oppression, be a refuge for the oppressed, a nurse of liberty, a scourge to Tyranny, and the envy of the world—then (if you stand firm and unshaken amidst the storm of ministerial vengeance) shall it be told to your everlasting honor, that Boston stood foremost in the cause of liberty, when the greatest power on Earth was striving to divest them of it, and by their noble efforts, joined with the united virtue of her sister Colonies, they overcame, and thereby transmitted to posterity, those invaluable rights and privileges, which their forefathers purchased with their blood—and now Gentlemen relying on your steadiness and firmness in the common cause, we subscribe y^{r} most obdt Humble Servants.

Elizur Talcott, Isaac Moseley,
William Welles, Josiah Hale, } Committee."*
Eben'r Plummer,

The truth and justice of the views herein expressed, were justified and sustained by the course pursued by the citizens on hearing of the affair at Lexington. Intelligence of that

* The original of this Letter is still preserved by Deac. George Plummer, the grand-son of one of the Committee, to whom we are indebted for a copy.

event reaching Glastenbury during divine service, the facts were announced from the pulpit. The people returned home, spent the evening in replenishing their cartridge boxes, and early in the morning started for Boston.

THE REVOLUTION.

The spirit, therefore, which dictated these papers, was not an idle, but an *active* spirit, manifesting itself throughout the whole period of the Revolution, apparently with the utmost unanimity among the inhabitants. On the fifth of September of the same year, (1774,) delegates were appointed to attend a county meeting to be held at Hartford, on the 15th of the same month, to agree upon measures, which should prevent the consumption of British manufactures. At the same meeting it was voted, that all trade with the West Indies should cease immediately, and a committee was appointed to examine the stores of all the merchants in town, and if necessary, the merchants themselves, under oath, to see that these resolutions were not infringed upon. The Selectmen were also ordered to purchase two half barrels of powder, and to pay for the same out of the town treasury. On the 22d of January, 1776, the Selectmen were further ordered to purchase three hundred weight of powder for the use of the town. In order that every citizen should be in readiness to enter upon the service of his country at the shortest possible notice, the following votes were passed at a town meeting, held in September of the same year, (1776:)

"*Voted*, That Messrs. Joseph Moseley, Thomas Kimberly, Eleazer Wright, Elijah Hollister, Benjamin Hodge, Joseph Goodale, Nehemiah Strickland, Thomas Hunt and Nathan Dickenson, be chosen a committee to inspect each able bodied man in this Town and see whether each man is equiped with a good gun; and if any man has a gun not fixed, the committee to warn such person to get such gun well fixed within one week after such warning; and if any person is poor and not able to fix their gun, then, such person immediately to deliver such gun to the Selectmen of this Town, and the Selectmen of this Town are to appoint two judicious freeholders to apprize such gun, and then said Selectmen to fix such gun at the cost of this Town, and if the owner of such gun shall pay the Selectmen for fixing said gun within six months, then the person to have his gun, otherwise, the Selectmen to pay

said person what said gun shall be apprized at, and keep said gun for the benefit of this town.

"*Voted*, That the Selectmen purchase bullet moulds of Serjeant Anderson for the benefit of this town.

"*Voted*, That the Selectmen purchase a ladle to run bullets, and to be kept with the moulds."

The town having provided itself with the means of defence, next turned its attention to the providing for those who were fighting in defence of their common rights and liberties. On the 20th of January, 1777, the town directed the Selectmen to purchase "Tents, pots, bowls, canteens, lead, &c., and other things that the State of Connecticut shall order," and "to borrow £30 for that purpose, and to make a rate sufficient to pay the same." In the following March, a committee was appointed, "To provide provision for the families of those soldiers that shall enlist in the Continental service, the charge to be paid by this Town all beside the prime cost."

Owing, partly, to the frightful mortality which happened among the troops that went from Glastenbury into the French war, and partly, to the very high price of the necessaries of life at this time, the enlistments into the Continental army from this Town, did not go on as rapidly (after the first burst of enthusiasm had subsided) as was desired. In order to encourage persons to enter the army, a Town meeting was called in April, 1777, where it was—

"*Voted*, That each person, that shall enlist into the Continental army in this Town shall receive out of the treasury of this Town, during their service for three years, the necessaries of life, (they paying in their wages to said Treasurer) as followeth, (viz.) wheat at 4*s*. per bushel, rye at 3*s*. Indian corn at 2*s*. and pork at 3*d*. a lb. by the hundred; and all other necessaries of life in the same proportion."

In September of the same year a committee was appointed, "To provide shirts, frocks, shoes and 'overhalls' for the soldiers in the Continental army belonging to this Town at the charge of the Town," and the committee were directed to borrow money whenever necessary for this purpose. The Selectmen were also directed to send two loads [of provision]

to Boston, and to purchase two loads of salt to be delivered to the committee here, to be sold for the benefit of the soldiers in the army from this Town.

While Glastenbury was doing all in its power to promote the cause of American freedom, she was obliged to do her share in restraining the liberties of her country's enemies, though she seems to have had but few tories among her own sons. At a meeting of the General Assembly in October, 1776, complaint was preferred against two prominent individuals, as being inimical to the rights and liberties of the State, and asking for their removal to some place of safety. A trial was had, the offenders found guilty, and sentenced, "To be removed to the society of Eastbury, in the town of Glastenbury; there to remain in said society under the civil authority and Selectmen of the town, at their own cost, until further orders; with directions that they were not to receive or send any letters until they should have been perused by the civil authority." The gentlemen referred to were Ralph Isaacs, Esq., (who was removed to Durham in December, on account of ill health,) and Abiathar Camp, who was removed to Wallingford in December, 1777. Mr. Camp took the oath of fidelity to the State while remaining in Glastenbury.*

During the year 1778, committees were continued to provide for the families of the soldiers, and also clothing and other necessaries for the soldiers themselves; duties which seem to have been discharged without difficulty.

Another event, however, happened within this and the preceding year, which must have been full of interest to the quiet inhabitants of this rural Town; we mean the temporary removal of a portion of Yale College to Glastenbury. In April, 1777, the price of provisions was so high, and the difficulty of obtaining board so great in New Haven, that it was deemed necessary to provide other places for the students. The Freshman class was sent to Farmington; the Sophomore and Junior classes under the direction of the

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* Hin. War. Rev. 241, 399, 508.

Professor of Mathematics—Hon. Nehemiah Strong, came to Glastenbury. They boarded among the citizens, making their headquarters at the house of William Welles, son of Jonathan Welles, a graduate of Yale, and who was also a Tutor in the same. The house is still standing and is in the possession of Mr. Joseph Stevens. Of the members of College at this time, one was Jonathan Brace, afterwards for many years a resident of the Town.*

At the October session of the General Assembly, 1777, provision was made that all the freemen of the State should take the oath of fidelity to the State and country, and that no person, not having taken this oath, should be permitted to vote in any town, society or other public meeting; to hold any office, practice any profession, nor make any bargain for the purchase or sale of any property real or personal.† The following list contains—

(1) Those who took the oath of fidelity and the year of taking the same.

(2) The Ecclesiastical Society to which they belonged, so far as can be ascertained. Those having "G" added belonged to the 1st Society, those with "E" added, belonged to the second.

(3) The names of persons known to have been in the Revolutionary war.

Those printed in *Italic* denote that they were in the Militia. Those in SMALL CAPS were in the regular line, for three years, or for the war. Those in CAPITALS, died in the service.

Alger, Ashbel,	G. 1777.	Baley, Aaron.	
Andrews, Benjamin,	1779.	Bell, Elizur,	G. 1779.
Andrews, Charles,	E. 1779.	Benton, Edward,	G. 1777.
Andrews, Charles, Jr.,	E. 1779.	*Benton, Josiah,*	G. 1779.
Andrews, David.		Benton, Josiah, Jr.,	G. 1782.
Andrews, John.		Benton, Ebenezer,	G. 1779.
Andrews, Joseph.		Beuel, Joseph,	1779.
ANDREWS, SOLOMON.		Bidwell, Hezekiah,	E. 1777.
Andrews, Daniel,	G. 1777.	BIDWELL, JOSEPH.	

* Wol. H. Y C. 31, 32.

† Hin. War Rev. 288, 289.

Bidwell, Joseph, (the 2d,) 1779.
Bidwell, Jonathan, G. 1779.
Bidwell, Thomas.
Bidwell, Samuel, G. 1779.
Bigelow, David, E. 1777.
Blish, David, E. 1777.
Brace, Jonathan, G. 1778.
Brewer, Israel, E. 1777.
Brooks, David.
BROOKS, ELIZUR.
BROOKS, ELIJAH.
Brooks, Joel, 1779.
Brooks, John, 1777.
Brooks, Josiah, 1780.
Brooks, Samuel, E. 1779.
Brooks, Thomas, Jr., E. 1779.

Camp, Abiathar, of N. H. 1779.
Canada, David.
Case, John.
Chamberlain, Benjamin, E. 1779.
Chamberlain, Daniel, E. 1777.
Chamberlain, Richard, 1779.
Chamberlain, William, 1779.
Chapman, Jonah, 1777.
Churchill, Jesse.
Churchill, Joseph, E. 1777.
Cole, David.
Coleman, Asaph, M. D., G. 1777.
Colebert, Robert.
Conley, John.
Covel, Elijah, 1779.
Covel, John, E. 1779.
Covel, Phillip, E. 1779.
Covel, Samuel, E. 1779.
Crary, Richard.
Cross, John, G. 1779.
CUNNINGHAM, DENNIS.

Daniel, David, E. 1779.
Dealing, Samuel.
Dickinson, David, E. 1779.
Dickinson, David, Jr., E. 1779.
Dickinson, Nathan, 1779.
Dickinson, Thomas, 1779.
DOANE, SETH.
Dutton, Wm., (Brit. prison'r,) E. 1779.

Eddy, John.

Finley, John, E. 1777.
Follen, John, E. 1778.
Foster, Peter.
Fox, Abraham.
FOX, ASA.
Fox, Amos, E. 1779.
Fox, David, G. 1780.
Fox, Ebenezer, G. 1779.
Fox, Hosea, G. 1777.
Fox, Isaac, E. 1777.
Fox, Israel, E. 1777.
FOX, JOHN.
Fox, Jonah, E. 1777.
Fox, Jeduthan.
Fox, Lemuel.
Fox, Richard, E. 1777.
Fox, Russell.
Fox, Simeon.
Fox, Stephen, E. 1777.
Fox, William, E. 1777.
Freeman, Samson.
Freeman, Sifax.
Fuller, Barnabas, G. 1779.

Gains, Jonathan, G. 1779.
Gains, John.
GAINS, LEVI.
Gains, Nathaniel, G. 1779.
Gibson, Samuel, E. 1777.
Goff, Aaron, E. 1779.
Goodale, Asa, E. 1779.
Goodale, Ebenezer, 1779.
Goodale, Elisha, 1779.
Goodale, Isaac, E. 1779.
Goodale, Joseph, E. 1777.
Goodale, Joseph, Jr., E. 1777.
Goodrich, David, 1777.
Goodrich, David, 2d, G. 1780.
Goodrich, Elisha, G. 1779.
Goodrich, Elizur, G. 1782.
Goodrich, George, 1779.
Goodrich, Isaac, G. 1779.
Goodrich, Israel.
Goodrich, Jehiel, G. 1779.
Goodrich, John, G. 1777.
Goodrich, Roswell.
Goodrich, Lieut. Stephen, G. 1779.
Goodrich, Wait.
Grover, Lieut. Phinehas, 1779.

Hale, Benjamin, G. 1777.
Hale, Benjamin, Jr., G. 1780.
Hale, Daniel, 1777.
Hale, David, G. 1777.
Hale, Elisha, G. 1779.
Hale, Elizur, M. D., G. 1779.
Hale, Gideon, G. 1777.
HALE, CAPT. JONATHAN.
HALE, JONATHAN, 2d.
Hale, Josiah, G. 1777.
HALE, NEWPORT.
Hale, Samuel, G. 1777.
Hale, William.
Hale, Theodore, G. 1777.
Hale, Timothy, G. 1777.
Hale, Timothy, Jr., 1777.
HAYARD, BENJAMIN.
Hildreth, William, E. 1779.
HILL, BENJAMIN.
HILL, DANIEL.
Hill, Elijah, E. 1780.
Hill, Elisha, E. 1779.
Hill, Samuel, Jr., E. 1779.
Hodge, Benjamin, E. 1777.
Hodge, Benjamin, Jr., E. 1779.
Hodge, Elijah, 1777.
Hodge, John, G. 1777.
Hodge, John, Jr., G. 1777.
HOLDEN, JOHN.
Hollister, Abraham, Jr., 1777.
Hollister, Aaron, 1779.
Hollister, Amos, G. 1777.
Hollister, David.
Hollister, Elijah, G. 1777.
Hollister, Elisha, E. 1777.
Hollister, Gideon, E. 1779.
Hollister, Gideon, Jr., E. 1777.
Hollister, George, E. 1779.
Hollister, Serj't Israel.
Hollister, Jonathan, G. 1777.
Hollister, Josiah.
Hollister, Joseph, G. 1779.
Hollister, John.
Hollister, Nathaniel, E. 1777.
Hollister, Nehemiah, E. 1779.
Hollister, Plenny, 1779.
Hollister, Roswell.
Hollister, Stephen, G. 1777.
Hollister, Ens. Thomas, E. 1778.
Hollister, Thomas, Jr., E. 1778.
Hollister, Theodore, 1779.
Holmes, Appleton, E. 1779.
Holmes, William, E. 1779.
Hotchkins, John. 1780.
House, Benoni, 1777.
House, Benjamin, 1777.
House, Elazarus, E. 1780.
House, Jonathan, G. 1777.
House, Samuel.
House, William, E. 1777.
Howe, Elisha, E. 1779.
Howe, John, 1777.
Howe, John, Jr., 1779.
Howard, Benjamin.
Hubbard, Aaron, E. 1777.
Hubbard, David.
Hubbard, Eleazer, E. 1779.
HUBBARD, ELIJAH, G. 1779.
Hubbard, Capt. Elizur, E. 1779.
Hubbard, Ephraim, E. 1777.
Hubbard, Hezekiah, E. 1777.
Hubbard, Jonathan, 1777.
Hubbard, Josiah.
Hunt, Thomas, E. 1777.
Hunter, Benjamin, G. 1779.
Huxford, Henry, 1779.
Huxford, John.
Huxford, Peter, 1777.

Jones, Lemuel, 1779.
Jopp, John, 1777.

Kilborn, Joseph, G. 1777.
Kimberley, Thomas.

LAMB, JOSEPH.
Lindsley, Felix, 1779.
Loomis, Josiah.
LOVELAND, ASA.
Loveland, David, G. 1777.
Loveland, David, Jr., 1780.
LOVELAND, ELISHA.
Loveland, Elizur, 1779.
LOVELAND, GAD.
LOVELAND, JONATHAN.
LOVELAND, JOEL.
Loveland, Lazarus, 1780.
Loveland, Lot, Jr.

Loveland, Levi, E. 1779.
Loveland, Thomas.
Lovcland, Pelatiah, E. 1779.
Lovcland, Solomon, 1777.
Loveland, Thomas, Jr., 1779.

Matson, Amos, G. 1777.
Matson, Amos, Jr., G. 1779.
Matson, Thomas, G. 1779.
McDowel, Ens.
McLean, James.
Miller, Abijah, G. 1777.
MILLER, JOHN, Jr., 1779.
Miller, Matthew, G. 1779.
Miller, William, 1777.
Miles, Daniel.
Moseley, Isaac, M. D., G. 1779.
Moseley, John, 1777.
Moseley, Joseph, 1777.
Moseley, William, 1777.
Moseley, Syphax.
Morley, Dimick, 1779.
MORLEY, JOHN.
Morley, Timothy, E. 1777.
Morley, Thomas.

Nedan, Anthony.
Nickerson, Francis.
Nicholson, Ambrose, G. 1777.
Nye, David.
Nye, Melatiah, E. 1777.
Noulding, Samuel, E. 1780.

Olcott, Isaac.

Pease, Jonathan, 1779.
Pease, Lemuel, E. 1779.
Pease, Ser't Peter.
Pease, Samuel, E. 1777.
Perce, Phillip, G. 1778.
Plummer, Ebenezer, G. 1777.
Potter, Edward, E. 1779.
PRATT, SAMUEL.
Price, Samuel, G. 1777.
Pulsifer, Sylvester, G. 1779.

Quam, John, (Indian.)

Rice, Samuel, G. 1777.
Risley, Benjamin, 1777.
Risley, Charles, 1779.
Risley, Job, 1777.
Risley, Reuben, E. 1777.
Risley, Thomas, E. 1779.

Scott, Adonijah, 1779.
Scott, Ebenezer, 1777.
Scott, Moses.
Scott, Joseph.
Sellew, John, G. 1779.
Sellew, Phillip, G. 1777.
SHIPMAN, REUBEN.
Shipman, Stephen, 1777.
Shipman, Stephen, Jr., 1777.
Simbo, Prince.
Simons, Joseph, E. 1779.
Skinner, Abraham, Jr., 1779.
Skinner, Benjamin, E. 1779.
Skinner, Ezekiel, E. 1779.
Skinner, Richard, E. 1779.
SMITH, ASAPH.
Smith, Benjamin, 1777.
Smith, Benoni, G. 1777.
Smith, David, 1779.
Smith, Elijah, 1777.
Smith, Elisha.
Smith, Isaac, E. 1777.
Smith, Jeduthan, 1779.
Smith, Richard, 1780.
Smith, Samuel, G. 1777.
SMITH, WILLIAM.
Smithas, William.
Sparks, Reuben, E. 1777.
Stevens, Benjamin, G. 1777.
Stevens, Elijah, 1777.
Stevens, Epaphras.
Stevens, John, 1779.
STEVENS, JONATHAN.
Stevens, Timothy, 1779.
Stevens, Thomas, G. 1779.
Stevens, William, G. 1779.
Stocking, George.
Stocking, George, Jr.
Stratton, John, 1779.
Stratton, Samuel, G. 1779.
Strickland, Nehemiah, E. 1779.
STRICKLAND, JONATHAN.
Strickland, Simeon, G. 1779.
Strickland, Stephen, E. 1779.

Strong, Amos,		1779.	*Weaver, Jonathan.*		
			Webster, John,		1779.
Talcott, Abraham,		1780.	Webster, Jonathan,		1777.
Talcott, Asa,		1777.	WEBSTER, JOSHUA.		
Talcott, Elisha,		1777.	Welden, Jabez,	E.	1777.
Talcott, Elizur,	G.	1777.	Welden, Peleg,		1777.
Talcott, Elizur, Jr.,	G.	1777.	Welles, George,	G.	1777.
Talcott, George,	G.	1777.	Welles, Isaac,	G.	1783.
Talcott, Joseph,	G.	1777.	Welles, John,	G.	1777.
Talcott, Nathaniel,	G.	1777.	Welles, Jonathan, Esq.,	G.	1777.
Talcott, Nath., Jr.,		1780.	*Welles, Capt. Samuel,*	G.	1778.
Talcott, Oliver,		1783.	*Welles, Samuel, Jr.,*	G.	1777.
TALMADGE, WILLIAM.			*Welles, Thaddeus,*	G.	1777.
Taylor, John,	G.	1777.	Welles, Thaddeus, Jr.,	G.	1781.
Taylor, Jonathan,		1777.	Welles, William,	G.	1777.
Taylor, Azariah.			Welles, William, 2d,		1778.
TAYLOR, ASAHEL.			Wetherel, Benjamin,		1777.
Taylor, David.			Wheeler, Lazarus,		1780.
Tennent, Caleb,	G.	1779.	Wickham, Hezekiah,	E.	1779.
TREAT, ISAAC.			*Wickham, John,*	E.	1779.
TREAT, JOHN.			Wilson, Peleg,		1777.
Treat, Jonathan.			*Woodbridge, Col. Howel,*	G.	1777.
Treat, Peter,		1777.	Woodbridge, Theodore,	G.	1783.
Temple, Joseph.			*Woodruff, Martin,*	E.	1779.
Tryon, Benjamin,	G.	1777.	*Wright, Daniel.*		
TRYON, BENJAMIN, Jr.			Wright, Eleazer,	G.	1777.
Tryon, Elizur,	G.	1779.	Wright, Hezekiah,	G.	1779.
TRYON, EZRA,		1779.	Wright, James,	E.	1779.
TRYON, ISAAC.			Wright, Jeremiah,	E.	1779.
Tryon, Joseph,	E.	1779.	Wright, Samuel,	G.	1777.
Tryon, Thomas.			*Wyres, Elias.*		
Tubbs, Ezekiel,	E.	1779.	*Wyar, James,*		1779.
Tubbs, Lemuel,	E.	1779.	Wyar, John,	E.	1779.
			Wyar, Nehemiah,	E.	1779.
Ward, Daniel,	G.	1777.	Wyllis, Ephraim,		1779.
WARREN, JOHN.			Wyllis, John,		1779.

CITIZENS OF GLASTENBURY WHO DIED IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

From Eastbury Church Records.

1776, Aug. 7, Heard of the death of Joel Loveland, who died at Quebec a prisoner.

" Oct. 29, Heard of the death of Solomon Andrews, who died in the army near Ticonderoga.

" Nov. 20, John Fox died in the northern army.

1777, Jan. 14, Heard of the death of Elizur Brooks, a captive at New York.

1777, Jan. 18, Heard of the death of Jonathan Strickland, a captive in New York.

1779, June 18, Heard of the death of William Smith, who was in the army.

1781, Nov. 27, Heard of the death of Isaac Treat, who died in the public service in the State of Pennsylvania.

From Glastenbury Church Records.

1775, Oct. 24, Asa Loveland, in the army at Roxbury.

1776, Mar. 7, Capt. Jonathan Hale, died in the army at Jamaica plains, Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay.

" " 23, Dennis Cunningham, died in the army at Jamaica plains, in Roxbury, Mass.

" Aug. 30, Jonathan Loveland, } both died in the army at New York
" " 31, John Morley, } with sickness.

" Sep. 6, Gad Loveland, died in the army at New York, with the wound he received in the fight on Long Island.

" Oct. 1, Jonathan Hale, died a few days after he returned sick from the army.

" Nov. 9, Benjamin Hayard, died in the army at or near New York, about the 21st of Oct. last.

" Dec. 3, Reuben Shipman, } both died in captivity, at New York,
" " " William Tammage, } in Nov. last.

" " 24, Samuel Pratt, died in the army.

" " " Jonathan Stevens, died in captivity, at New York.

1777, Jan. 12, Benjamin Hills, died at Durham, on his return from captivity, in New York.

" " Asahel Taylor, died at New Haven, on his return from captivity, in New York.

" " Joseph Bidwell, son of Ephraim Bidwell, died at Milford, on his return from captivity, at New York.

" Apr. 22, Asaph Smith, belonging to the army, died at Hartford, with the small pox, received by inoculation.

" " Seth Doane, died at his father's in Middle Haddam, on his return from captivity in New York.

1778, Mar. 16, John Miller, Jr., slain in battle at Germantown.

" " Benjamin Tryon, Jr., died in the army.

" May 13, John Treat, died in captivity, at New York.

" June 25, Levi Gaines, died in the army at West Point.

" Aug. 24, Elijah Brooks, son of John Brooks, died in the army at West Point.

1779, Feb. 17, Joseph Lamb, died in the army at Warren, in the State of Rhode Island.

1781, Mar. 21, Lieut. Alexander McDowell, executed at Hartford, for deserting the army.

1783, Apr. 15, Elijah Hubbard, son of Eleazer Hubbard, died at Jamaica in captivity.

The desponding condition of the American army in the year 1779, required a greater degree of activity on the part of those whose duty it was to look after the wants and interests of individuals engaged in the service of the country. In January, the town voted £39 17*s.* 6*d.*, to Mr. Elisha Hollister for pork furnished the Militia in the preceding May, and at the same meeting, voted to buy a considerable quantity of tow cloth for tents. It was also voted, that all the money in the town treasury should be delivered into the hands of the committee who provided for the soldiers. And in the June following, a rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* on the pound was levied, "to purchase clothing for the continental soldiers," and to supply the necessities of their families. At the annual meeting in December, all the money remaining in the treasury, derived from any source whatever, together with all the debts due to the town, were placed at the disposal of the committee who provided for the soldiers' families.

The year 1780 required still greater efforts, to meet which, the town, in April, petitioned the General Assemby for authority "to make a rate upon the ratable estate in the town, to raise money as an extraordinary encouragement above those wages allowed by the State, in order to furnish all supplies of men that shall be called to actual service." In June, a special town meeting was called, at which it was "*Voted*, That each man who serves in the State or Continental service, have 30*s.* per month paid by this Town, over and above what is allowed them by this State." A committee was also appointed to procure the requisite enlistments to fill up the quota of the town, and to hire men to enter the service, if the enlistments fell short of the requisite number. The Selectmen were also directed to make a rate sufficient to cover all the expenses of the same. At a town meeting held a few weeks later, this vote was so far modified that soldiers were to receive 50*s.* a month from the town while in actual service, to be paid in wheat at 4*s.* 6*d.* a bushel, and other produce at equivalent prices, the town meanwhile, receiving the wages of the soldiers paid by the State. It may be well to remark, in this place, that the legal price of grains as fixed by the Leg-

islature, then was, wheat 6*s.* a bushel, rye, 3*s.* 6*d.* and Indian corn 3*s.* It was also voted, that the rate for this purpose, should be 6*d.* on the pound. At a special town meeting held in November, an additional rate of 1*s.* on the pound was laid, payable in money, or such provisions as were required for supplies in the Continental army, at the option of the inhabitants. At the same meeting, William Welles, Esq., was authorized to borrow as much money as he should deem necessary to purchase provisions for the army. The committee appointed to hire recruits, were directed to give their personal obligations to the men hired, whenever there were no funds in the treasury, the town engaging to indemnify them against all loss. In December of the same year, a special committee was appointed to raise men, "To fill up the battalions to be raised for the defence of our seaboard," and "that the Selectmen make a rate so large as they think necessary."

The same energetic measures which had been taken in 1780, were found necessary to be continued in 1781. On the 9th of January, a committee was appointed to divide the whole population into a given number of classes, (by a subsequent vote, made eleven,) and whenever a call was made for soldiers, these classes were to furnish each, their man, either by enlistment, or hiring, and to furnish them with everything requisite but a gun. In case of the failure of the class to furnish the man, the town did it at their expense. A tax was also laid of "one penny and a half in hard money on the pound, or three pence State's money." The town also engaged to make up any deficiencies or defalcations on the part of the State. In July, "a four penny tax in beef was laid, in order to supply soldiers with provisions. Some of the "classes" having failed of furnishing a man for the service when called upon, the town, at its annual meeting in December,—

"*Voted*, Messrs. Timothy Hale and Theodore Hale be a committee to bring the deficient classes to condign punishment as the law directs, for not hiring a man for the State service."

During the year 1782, the committees appointed to raise

soldiers and provide for their families were continued, but their labors seem to have been much less than in the two years previous. Wheat was received at the town treasury in payment of certain taxes "at 9*s.* a bushel, State money." In 1783, a committee was appointed "to look up all the powder and ball, guns and cartouch boxes, fines and forfeitures, paid to the commanding officers, and all other things that belonged to this town and have been receipted out since the present war." This seems to have been the winding up of the town's efforts; for peace being declared about the same time, further action was rendered unnecessary.

An item of interest, in this connection, deserving of mention, to the lasting honor of Eastbury, as evincing her warm sympathy in the cause of freedom, is contained in the following votes passed at a special society meeting, held on the 30th of July, 1779:

"*Voted*, That we will raise a rate for those men that are to be enlisted, or attached to go into the army at this time."

"*Voted*, That we will raise a rate of FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS for the aforesaid purpose, the Society's committee to make said rate, and the collectors appointed for that purpose to collect it forthwith."

Another act done by the society of Eastbury, breathing the same spirit of freedom toward others as was claimed for themselves, is found in the following vote, passed October, 1794:

"*Voted*, To give the Episcopalians their minister's rate."

This being done when the law of the State would not release them, and the custom of the country did not demand it, and that soon after the appearance of Churchmen in their borders, was indicative of enlarged and liberal views of freedom.

A RETROSPECT.

In reviewing the course pursued by the people of Glastenbury during the war of the Revolution, we cannot but admire the unanimity of feeling, and active coöperation in

the country's cause, manifested by the great body of the inhabitants. Though enlistments seem to have gone on somewhat tardily here, as elsewhere, after the first voice of alarm had died away, it evidently arose from no want of sympathy with the cause of liberty. The dark pall of mourning which rested upon so many families at the close of the French war, could not have been forgotten, while the sudden increase of price, for all the necessaries of life, seemed to require the presence and coöperation of every male member of every family. We see, therefore, in the readiness with which the people taxed themselves, for the support of the soldiers in the army, amounting sometimes to more than two shillings and sixpence per pound a year, a deep-seated and all-pervading love of liberty; a readiness to sacrifice everything, if need be, in the cause of freedom. And herein they manifested a spirit which we shall do well to cherish and cultivate, as the surest safeguard against every foreign invasion.

SANITARY MEASURES.

The small pox, which had prevailed in the country more or less from its first settlement, became so widely spread, during the Revolution, that preventive means became indispensable to the welfare of the country. Among these means, inoculation deservedly holds a high place. This was first permitted in Glastenbury, by vote of the town, March, 1782, to be practiced under the direction of the civil authority and Selectmen. A motion was made at the annual meeting in December, to withdraw this permission, but without effect. It was provided, however, that no persons should inoculate, but Doctor Elizur Hale and Doctor Asaph Coleman, and that they should be put under bonds before doing it. At a special town meeting held in March, 1783, this permission was withdrawn, and at another meeting held in the April following, called, as would seem upon this very subject, the record informs us, that "after many debates and altercations, put to vote, whether this meeting allow inoculation for the small pox in this town in future. Negatived." At the annual meeting in December, the same year, it was voted to permit

inoculation from the first of the next April until the tenth of June following. Things remained in this situation until December, 1790, when inoculation was permitted "under the direction of the Civil Authority and the Selectment."

BIRTH OF A NATION.

The close of the Revolution brought with it a marked change in the policy of the country, which extended its influence from the highest to the lowest and most inconsiderable of legislative bodies. This effect manifested itself in greater liberality of feeling among citizens of every name and denomination, in a greater independence and manliness of political action, and in the annihilation, almost, of that minute, special legislation, which previously abounded in the doings of every legislative body, from the town meeting to the Colonial General Assembly. From being thirteen independent Colonies, of divers interests and pursuits, often coming in conflict with each other, they were now, *one nation*, bound together by a common interest and common liberty, which had been obtained by a compromise of conflicting interests, and at the expense of toil, and treasure, and blood. The idea of citizenship in this one nation, naturally tended to produce a loftiness of purpose, and expansiveness of thought, feeling and action, which, under GOD, has made this nation what it now is. Hence, whatever tends to root out this feeling of *American* citizenship, or even to obliterate it from the mind, as directly tends to the overthrow of the nation.

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES.

The circumstances already mentioned will enable us to understand a fact, for which we might not otherwise be able to account, the disappearance from the Records, of many points of incidental and local history. The town Records, therefore, cease to furnish that outline of history, subsequent to the Revolution, which may be easily gathered from them before that time. Another cause coöperating to produce this paucity of historical matter in the records, is to be found, in that

state of quietude, which succeeded to the all-absorbing period of the Revolution. Hence, we find those records which throw light upon the personal history of individuals, much more deficient at this period than in the earlier history of the town. The guiding clue which we have hitherto obtained from the Legislative enactments of the town, leaves us in a great measure, at this point, compelling us to gather up our materials from other sources, arranging, classifying and digesting them, as best we may.

Having pursued the civil and ecclesiastical history of Glastenbury, until the independence of the nation, we shall revert to some other points, essential to the full understanding of the history.

SCHOOLS.

There is every reason to believe that the leading settlers of Glastenbury, designed and intended to make the town a place, if not a seat of learning, and they did what they could to lay the foundation thereof. The School-master was an officer of the town, to whom great respect and deference were to be paid. In 1701, Robert Poog was employed to teach for three months, and longer if his labors gave satisfaction. For the first quarter he was to have £3 and the keeping of himself and horse, and £2 a quarter afterward. To pay the expense, the town had an appropriation made by a law of the colony, of *forty shillings upon every thousand pounds in the Grand List*, known in the records as "Country Money." The remainder was to be paid, half by tax upon the property, and half by assessment upon the children between the ages of six and twelve years, *whether they attended school or not.* The labors of Mr. Poog do not seem to have been satisfactory; for the next year the "Town's Men," that is, the *Selectmen*, were directed to procure a *sufficient* teacher, the same mode of raising funds being continued. A few years later, it was specified that the teachers should be "*well qualified* to teach the children," and that "the Masters should be paid by the society," the tax upon the scholars being remitted. Particular attention was also paid to the subject of

school-houses, that they should be sufficient in number, and conveniently located.

As soon as the "East Farms" were sufficiently settled to be able to commence a school, they were authorized to hire a woman, their proportion of money not then being sufficient to procure a "well qualified Master." One-half of the school money was always raised by tax on property, and many years the whole of it was so raised. When, however, any tax was laid on the children, it was always with this proviso: "Boys from six to twelve years to pay whether they go to school or not."

CLERKS OF SCHOOLS—ELEAZER KIMBERLY.

Of the learning of the early settlers of this town, we have not the means of speaking with much certainty. It seems, however, to have been superior to what it has been since, though perhaps, not so generally diffused. The early town (including the school) records kept by Eleazer Kimberly, from 1692 to 1708, are better specimens of orthography and penmanship than can often be found at that early day; while the recods kept by his son

Thomas Kimberly, from 1713 to 1730, exceed any other records of that period that we have ever seen, both for correct spelling and beautiful chirography. The records between these two men, from 1708, to 1713, by

Samuel Smith, partake largely of the peculiarities of the age.

Thomas Welles. The records kept by Thomas Welles, from 1730 to 1764, begin with something of the old contracted court hand, but pass into a more modern style. The orthography, however, is good.

Jonathan Hale. The records of the first society, (including the Glastenbury school records until 1796,) kept by Jonathan Hale from 1731 to 1744, are in a clear round hand, with few peculiarities, and these mainly by the substitution of *oo* for *ou* and *u;* as, *hoose*, *yoose*, *poond*, etc., for *house*, *use*, *pound*, and the like, which he may have inherited from his parents, or have acquired from the fashionable pronunciation of educated men a hundred years ago.

Other Clerks. His successor as clerk of the society and schools from 1744 to 1761, was Thomas Welles, already spoken of as town clerk. His successors, William Welles, from 1764 to 1778, and Isaac Mosely from 1778 to 1774, were both excellent writers and good clerks. The next, Wait Goodrich, 1784, 1785, and Theodore Woodbridge from 1785 to 1794, were fair penmen. The proper school record ending here, we shall not pursue the subject further, only adding that both the matter and the manner of these records are creditable to all parties concerned, and the earliest of them are especially so. The school records of more modern days, would often suffer by a comparison with the earlier.

SECOND SOCIETY—STEPHEN ANDREWS.

The society and school records of Eastbury, are kept with much completeness and accuracy, but exhibit more peculiarities of orthography and less beauty of penmanship than those of Glastenbury. The first clerk, Stephen Andrews, from 1731 to 1743, made few deviations from the established order of spelling. We find him, however, sometimes strengthening a word with additional letters, as, *Sallerry*, *Leagually*, etc., for *salary*, *legally*, and the like.

Elisha Andrews. His successor, Elisha Andrews, from 1743 to 1749, had few peculiarities of spelling, and wrote a very respectable hand.

Stephen Strickland, the suceeeding clerk from 1749 to 1763, had more peculiarities than his predecessors, and has preserved the ancient usage of many of the colloquial expressions which still prevail among the people. He was the best representative of the present colloquial usage of the town. One of the most obvious of these corruptions is the insertion of an *r* before *ast*, as, *parst*, *larst*, etc., for *past*, *last*, and the like. Other corruptions, some of which can not be expressed in writing, are still common, and show the need of the school-master yet. A peculiar usage, of limited extent, still current in a part of the town is, "*Ourus* and *yourus*," for *our house* and *your house*.

Hezekiah Wickham, etc. The records of the next society clerk, Deacon Hezekiah Wickham, from 1763 to 1779, are

no improvement upon those of his predecessor, though he occasionally filled the post of school-master in his own society. We find also here, a phonographic representation of words still in use; as, in "*meeten*," "*keepen*," "*settelen*," etc., for *meeting*, *keeping*, *settling*, etc., with some occasional peculiarities, as, "*Pasneg*," for *parsonage*, etc. The successor of Mr. W. was Charles Andrews, who held the office from 1779 to 1794, whose record presents no striking peculiarity.

So far as any judgment can be formed from the character and contents of the records, both of school and society, it leads unavoidably to the conclusion that there has been a relaxation of effort in the cause of education since the first settlers passed off the stage. The high standard which our fathers created has been overlooked; the common interest of every citizen in the education of the community has been forgotten, and the obligation resting upon all to contribute of their means for this purpose, has been denied. As a natural, if not a necessary consequence of this state of things, public education has been neglected, public schools have been undervalued, and the public interest mistaken. Occasional efforts have been made to remedy this evil, sometimes, by establishing schools of a higher grade, with a higher standard of attainment, and sometimes by lowering the standard of the lowest; but as yet without any permanent success.

Glastenbury has, therefore, in this respect, a mission yet unperformed, upon which it is her duty and her interest to enter immediately. The light that gleams from her very name, the halo of glory that encircles her early English history, and the self-denying efforts of our fathers, all conspire to exhort us to spare no pains and shrink at no efforts, necessary to enable us to realize the vision of our forefathers, making Glastenbury conspicuous as a religious and an educated people.

SCHOOLS.

DOINGS OF GLASTENBURY SCHOOL SOCIETY; FROM THE TOWN RECORDS.

Year.	Months of School.	At "Center."	At "Nayaug."	At "Eastfarms."	
1700,					The town "voted to build a school-house, eighteen feet square besides the chimney."
1701,					"A sufficient schoolmaster to be procured,—to be paid the 40*s.* on the £1000, country rate, and the remainder, one-half by rate on the town, and the other half by those who have children of suitable age to attend, whether they go to school or not."
1701,					Selectmen hired Robert Poog to be Scholmaster, £3 for the 1st quarter, £2 for the 2d, *etc.*, himself and horse to be kept.
1702,					Vote of last year re-enacted.
1703,					"Schoolmaster to be paid according to agreement made by Selectmen."
1704,					"Capt. Welles, Lt. S. Hale, Segt. J. Hubbard, School Com."
1706,	12	9	3		Com. to hire "a man well qualified to teach the children."
1707,	9	6	3		"Com. to hire Schoolmaster" At another meeting—
1707,	12	8	4		"Selectmen to be Committee."
1708,	9	6	3		"The last 3 mo. at Nayaug."
1709,	12	8	4		"The 1st 2 mo. and last 2 mo. at Nayaug."
1710,	12	8	4		"The 1st 4 mo. at Naiag."
1711,					No mention of school.
1712,	12	8	4		"The 1st 4 mo. at Naioge. Boys between 6 and 12 to pay whether they go or not."
1713,	6	4	2		"Two months at Nayaug."
1714,	6	4	2		People at Eastfarms allowed to hire "a woman to keep school among them 2 months."
1715,	10	6	2	2	"Two months at the farms in the woods."
1716,	12				"In the several places in the same proportion as last year."
1717,	11	6	3	2	All boys between 6 and 11, except those living beyond certain distance, to pay whether they go to school or not, and 1 load of wood to be carried for a scholar or 3*s.* to be paid.
1718,	11	6	3	2	
1719,					
1719,	11	6	3	2	"Boys to pay whether they go or not."
1720,	11	5	3	3	"Boys to pay whether they go or not."
1721,	11	5	3	3	
1722,					"To be in the several places in proportion to their payments. All south of Sam. Hale's to be reckoned part of Nayaug, and all east of Jos. House, Tho. Morley's, and John Loveland's, of East Farms."
1723,					"Wood to be furnished by Com. and paid for by Scholars."
1724,	11				"11 mo. at center—Neighug and East Farms to have their share of the country money—Com's appointed in each place."
1725,	12	6	3	3	"Three Committees ap^{d}."
1726 to 1728,		sa	m	e.	
1729,	11	5½	2¾	2¾	"Same Proportion as last year, what is required over 40*s.* in £1000, to be paid out of the Town Treasury."
1730,					
1731,					When Eastbury was made an Ecclesiastical Society.

In 1731, each Ecclesiastical Society became a distinct and independent School Society, and the records of the school will be found in the records of the parish until 1796, when School Societies were separated from the Ecclesiastical.

GLASTENBURY SCHOOL SOCIETY; FROM THE RECORDS OF THE FIRST ECCLESIASTICAL SOCIETY.

Year.	Months of School.	At "Center."	At "Nayaug."	"Up-Town."	
1732,	12	8	4		
1733,	12	8	4		A load of wood to be brought for each scholar.
1734,	12	8	4		Society voted £16 3*s.* for schools this year.
1735,	12	8	4		The "Colony money" being deducted, the remainder to be paid, half by the Society and half by the children.
1736,	12	8	4		The School Master to be paid by the Society.
1737,	12	8	4		The Master to be paid by the Society. Paid Mr. Nathaniel Collins £32, Joseph Smith £5, Dorothy Treat £5 10*s.* for keeping school this year.
1738,	12	8	4		The Master to be paid by the Society.
1739,	12	8	4		Paid to Mr. Enoch Lyman £15 5*s.*, to Mr. Collins £10. Mr. Jos. Smith £9, Serg. Joseph Hollister for boarding the Master £4 10*s.*, and Benj. Hollister for the use of his house 15*s.*
1740,	12	6	4		2 mo. "above the brook between Mr. Rich. Smith's house;" to be paid by the Society. Paid Mr. Pelatiah Kilborn £20 13*s.*, Mr. Jo. Smith £10, Mr. David Goodrich £12 13*s.* Mr. Jo. Hollister for boarding school master £6. Mr. B. Hollister "for the yoose of his hoose to keep school in Naigg the year past £1."
1741,	12	8	4		Expense £67 12*s.* 6*d.*
1742,	12	4	4	4	Paid Mr. Manoah Smith for 3 mo. keeping school £18, Jacob Mygatt £9 12*s.* Mr. Charles Treat for 2 mo. £12.
1743,	12	4	4	4	"Interest on Town bonds £26 12*s.* 11*d.* The country money [40*s.* on £1000. State Tax] £14 7*s.*—Paid N. School £9. Middle, £24. South, £23 15*s.*"
1744,	12	4	4	4	School to be kept as last year; £15 15*s.* 1*d.* appropriated, half to be paid by Society, and half by tax on the children.
1745,					Voted to build three school houses.
1746,	12	4	4	4	Same time to 1749, expense not specified.
1749,					"The boys' heads to pay £40 15*s.* 10*d.*; the Society, £40 15*s.* 10*d.*"
1750,	12	4	4	4	"Wood to be brought by parents," &c.
1751,	12	4	4	4	The same next year.
1753,	12	4	4	4	"Wood levied on children's heads."
1756, 1757,		6	5	5	"Master of Middle South 4 mo. £84. Nayaug 4 mo. £80;—Interest on Town bonds, £81 12*s.*, country money £50 8*s.*"
1758,		6	5	5	"Wood to be paid for as last year." "*Voted*, to pay Ser. Oliver Noble of Hebron £6 5*s.* for keeping school 3 mo."
1759,		4	4	4	Schools to be kept for a short time near Charles Eddy's and Thomas Matson's.
1760,		6	6	6	"And 2 mo. at the South end, and 2 mo. at the South East corner of the Town."

Year

1761. "Schools as last year. Voted to build a school house in the South East part of the Town."

1762. Schools as last year; to be paid for by Society.

1763. Schools as last year, the two lower schools to have ½ as much money as the others;—"wood to be laid on children's heads or polls."

1764. Voted to build a school house at the south end of the Town. Voted to Middle School £21 12*s.*; to the Upper School £21 12*s.*; to "Neighogg" £21 12*s.*; to Matson [hill] £7 4*s.*; and to South School £7 4*s.*"

1765. Schools as last year. Board of Teachers not to be over five shillings a week.

1766. Schools as last year. "Wood to be laid on children's polls" and "teachers to be paid in grain." Voted to build a school house in the North District.

1767. Schools and wood as last year. Proper proportion of money for each district to be determined by judges chosen for the purpose.

1768. Schools as last year; teachers not to have more than £3 a month,—Voted to build a school house in the middle district.

1771. Schools as last year,—old center school house to be sold.

1772. Schools as last year.

1773. One month to be added to North and "Neiogg" schools.

1774. 1775. Schools to be kept as usual, before last year; one month being added to the South and South East schools; "wood to be laid on the heads of the children in each district."

1776. Schools as last year,—"wood to be laid on the children's heads."—North, Middle and Nayaug to have £18 for schools. Matson's and Lower end District to have £9 each.

1777. Schools and School money same as last year.

1778. Schools to be paid according to the time they are kept. Paid Teachers, Capt. Wait Goodrich, £18,—Joseph Moseley, £18,—Jonathan Hollister, £18, Stephen Goodrich, £9.

1779. Schools to be "kept the usual time at the usual places, at the Society's expense."

1780. Vote of last year repassed.

1781. "£18 voted to North, Middle, and Nayaug Schools, £9 to each of the others, in lawful money, or an equivalent in continental bills." At a meeting held a few months after,—"*Voted* the whole of said meeting void as not being a full meeting." "Voted to the three districts mentioned above, 12 bushels of wheat, or its equivalent in bills, and to the other districts in the same proportion."

This year this school Society established six school Districts, one at the South end of the Town,—one at the South East corner of the Society,—one including what is now the central part of South Glastenbury, and three others on the main street South of Hartford line, and directed that a school should be kept at least four months in each year, in each district.

1782–3 and 4. £12 allowed to each district, if they keep school 4 months. A new school house was built in the S. District this year, cost £81, 5*s.* 3*d.*

1785. Districts to keep school 5 mo. and receive £15.
1786–7 to 90. Schools to be kept 5 mo., salaries not exceed £3 per mo.
1791. Same as last year. New district established, and £12 appropriated to the two Northern, and £13 10*s.* to the other five, being nearly in the proportion of scholars from 4 to 14. A new school house to be built and scholars between 4 and 14 to be enumerated, and the list given to Soc. Com.
1792–3 to 5. £91, 10*s.* voted for schools.

Glastenbury School Society from the School Society Records.

From the first settlement of the country until 1795, all the business of the Public Schools was transacted at the Society meetings of those Ecclesiastical bodies which had been established by law. By an Act passed that year, the School and the Society were separated, and their respective duties have since been discharged,—(so far as duties to the school have been discharged)—by different bodies. From this period, too, dates the establishment of *Districts*, as distinct bodies; for though these had been previously established, it was only as a matter of convenience, and being without specific local limits, did not require the residents of the several Districts to send to the school in the District where they resided. This was the practice of the first Society, and was declared *by vote*, to be the intention of the people of the second Society.

1796, There is no record of a meeting of the School Society of Glastenbury, in 1795, but in 1796, a committee appointed at a previous meeting reported the following appraised value of the several School Houses in the Society.

(1)	That by Mr. Alger's,	£7, 15*s.*	(Hopewell.)
(2)	" " Taylor's,	£38, 5*s.* 6*d.*	(South Part.)
(3)	" " Woodbridge's,	£8, 7*s.* 2*d.*	(South Village.)
(4)	" Mr. Gideon Hale's,	£21, 0*s.* 10*d.*	(Centre.)
(5)	" " Griswold's,	£10, 4*s.*	(Green.)
(6)	" " Welles,	£33, 8*s.* 4*d.*	(North Glastenbury.)
(7)	" " Smith's,	£13, 11*s.* 5*d.*	(Pratt's Ferry.)

1797, £91, 10*s.* raised by tax for schools.
1797, £76, 13*s.* 1½*d.* voted for school houses.
1800, A tax levied, which, with the public money shall amount to £108, to be divided according to the attendance.

1801–2. £108 expended for schools,—what the public money did not supply, being raised by tax on all the inhabitants.

1803, No record of rate made.

1805, Teachers to be examined by three or more of the Board of Overseers.

1808, Voted to apply the "Loan money" to schools,—the interest this year being applied to buy a hearse," &c.

Nayaug District established this year, and Manoah Smith apppointed the first District Committee.

1817, Voted $20 to schools, in addition to the Public money derived either from Town or State.

1820, The following vote appearing in the Society Records, though not the doings of the Society, as such, is an important item in our school history. At a full meeting of the Board of Visitors, it was,—

Voted unanimously; That the several instructors of the District Schools in this Society, be directed to instruct the children in their respective schools, in the rudiments o literature, religion, morals, and manners; particularly in a knowledge of spelling, reading, and writing, and they are directed not to instruct the children in Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography during regular school hours."

The object of this measure was, to raise the standard of education, by compelling children to attend the High School or Academy. The practical operation, however, seems to have been different from what was intended, and to have tended downward, rather than upward, as similar efforts always will.

1823, Burying ground at Church established, half an acre having been purchased at $50.

1828, High School at North Glastenbury established.

1837, Bounds of Districts reëstablished.

1844, Regulations of the Burying Ground at the Green, and by-laws passed; confirmed by the Legislature in 1845.

1845, This School Society divided, and called Glastenbury and South Glastenbury.

Eastbury School Society; from the Soc. Records.

Year.	Time.	Places.	
1732,	6	3	Expense £7, 16*s.* "half on children's heads." Board, £3, 18*s.* Teachers, Gideon Hollister, Dan'l Wright, and Edw'd Boardman.
1733,	6	4	Mr. Easton £5, 2*s.* 2*d.*; John Waddams £2, 9*s.* 6*d.*; Mr. Strickland, for boarding Teachers, £5, 19*s.* "*Voted* the Society pay the school-master, and not the heads."
1734,	6	4	
1735,	6	4	"Heads not to pay."
1736,	6	4	Same as last year. Paid Mr. Easton £7, 5*s.*
1737,			Society voted "not to pay for a school-master."
1738,		5	Expense £4, 7*s.* 6*d.* and £3, 5*s.* 6*d.*

Year.	Time.	Places.	
1739,	6	2	"Jonathan Wickham for keeping school, £11, 5*s*."
1740,			Voted not to raise a tax, but to make a rate on children's heads, for what the Society funds and "Country money" will not pay.
1741,	6	3	
1742,	6	3	Voted for schools, £16, 12*s*. "Country money amounting to £5, 8*s*. Paid Mr. Webster, £7, 4*s*. Stephen Andrews, £4, 14*s*., Jonathan Wickham, £14, 4*s*."
1743,	6	2	Paid "Mr. Easton, 3 w. and 3 d. £3, 1*s*.; Gideon Hollister, 1 mo. £4, 5*s*.; Daniel Wright, 8 w. £4; Pelatiah Kilborn, 3 mo. 2 w. and 3 d. £15, 8*s*. 2*d*."
1744,	6	4	"David Dickinson, 6 w. 2 d. £7, 10*s*.; Mr. Easton, 4 mo. 1 w. 4 d. £16, 10*s*. 8*d*."
1745,	6	2	"Stephen Andrews, £12, 10*s*.; Jona. Wickham, £9, 7*s*. 6*d*.; Joseph Easton, £4; Deac. Hollister, 1 mo. 3 w. £10, 13*s*. 9*d*."
1746,		4	"J. Wickham, 2 mo. £12, 10*s*.; John Kimberly, 5 w. £7, 10*s*.; Tho. Morly, 6 w. 3 d. £10, 2*s*. 7*d*."
1747,	6	4	"D. Dickinson, 1 mo. 3 d. £6, 6*s*. 8*d*.; E. Andrews, 1 mo. 3 w. £14; Capt. D. Hubbard, 3 mo. 1 w. 5 d. £27, 10*s*."
1748,	6	4	"E. Hubbard, 2 mo. £20; Job Wrisly, 2 mo. 3 d. £21; E. Crocker, 3 w. 5 d. £9, 10*s*."
1749,	6	3	"E. Hubbard, 2 mo. £20; Capt. D. Hubbard, 2 w. 3 d. and boarding himself, £12, 5*s*.; John Hill, 2 mo. 4 d. and boarding himself, £23, 16*s*. 8*d*."
1750,	6	2	"Ens. Benj. Strickland, 3 mo. 3 w. 3 d. £54, 5*s*.; Tho. Hollister, 1 mo. 1 w. £17, 10*s*.; Capt. Hubbard, 3 w. 3 d. £15, 5*s*., each boarding himself."
1751,	6	3	Voted to build a school house.
1752,	6	4	"J. Goodale, 3 mo. £34, 10*s*.; Ab. Fox, £17; John Gustin, Jr. 6 w. £17."
1753,	6	3	Expense, £79, 10*s*.
1754,	6	4	Expense, £93, 15*s*.
1755,	6	4	Expense, £78.
1756,	6	4	Expense, £84. Added after £8, 8*s*.
1757,	6		
1758,	6		
1759,			"According to law."
1760,	11	2	"£15, 7*s*. 2*d*. half paid by society, half by children's heads."
1761,	11	3	Voted to build three school houses,—one 14 by 16, and the other two 12 by 14.
1762,	11		"To be paid by the society." Cost of the three houses, £56, 14*s*. 6*d*.
1763,	11		Expense, £47, 11*s*. 5*d*.
1764,	11		Expense, £25, 9*s*.
1765,	11	4	Expense, £25, 1*s*. 8*d*. "Heads of scholars to find fire wood."
1766,	11		Expense, £24, 12*s*. 6*d*. 3*f*.
1767,	11		Expense, £27, 10*s*. 9*d*.
1768,	11	4	"Time to be according to the list," and "the heads of children to find firewood," £24, 12*s*. 1*d*.
1769,	11		£32, 1*s*. 6*d*. according to the List.
1770,	11	4	£26, 19*s*. 6*d*.
1771,	11		£33, 7*s*. 7½*d*. including £5, 13*s*. for boarding Teachers.
1772,	11	4	
1773,	12		"Wood to be got by the heads that go to school," £36, 1*s*
1774,	12		"Voted not to pay over £2, 10*s*. a month for keeping school."
1775,	12		A school house 24 by 18 to be built in the N. District, at a cost of £60. Expense of school £26, 17*s*. 7*d*.
1776,	12		A school house to be built in the E. District 20 by 16, with 5 windows, and 20 squares of glass in a window. Cost £35.
1777,	12	4	Voted to pay but £2 per month beside board.

Year.	Time.	Places.	
1778,	12	4	Voted to pay £5, a month, the school-masters to board themselves. Jonah Fox, South School, £15; Pelatiah Loveland, Middle South, £15; Eleazer Hubbard, North School, £12, 10s.; Aaron Hubbard, East School, £15.
1779,	16		"Voted to have no schooling the year insuing," subsequently reconsidered, and voted "wood to be got by the polls." "£32, voted to each district." "Also, that the money for which the old school houses sold, should be taken to repair the Meeting House."
1780,	12		Teachers "to have £24 a month including board."
1781,	12		"Voted to pay £4 a month States money."
1782,	12		"Districts which had no school last year to have their part of the money this. Expense £33, lawful money."
1783,	12		"At 55s. a month, amounting to £33."
1784,	12		Paid 4 teachers £9, each, equal to £36. Voted "to build 3 school houses," the previous votes not having been carried into effect.
1785,	12		"Voted £9 to each district."
1786,	12		At £3 a month.
1787,	16		Voted £48 for schools.
1788,	16		Districts to determine the time and place of schools, £48 voted.
1789,	16		In 4 parts. Voted £12 to each district; they to have 4 mo. school.
90 to 96,			After this year, (1796,) the school and the society meetings were distinct and separate.

Eastbury School Society Records; beginning at 1800.

1800. Voted £60, including Country and Loan moneys, for schooling.

1801 to 1803. Same rate.

1804. Voted £200, including Country and Loan moneys, and the same vote was continued year by year, to 1818.

Number of Scholars enumerated, and amount of dividends from the School Fund, according to the enumeration, in the several School Societies in the town of Glastenbury from 1820, *when said distribution commenced, to this time.*

GLASTENBURY.				EASTBURY.			
Date.	Enumeration.	Amou't. in $	Total.	Date.	Enumeration.	Amou't. in $	Total.
1820, Oct.	695	243 25		1820, Oct.,	372	130 20	
1821, March,	"	312 75		1821, March,	"	167 40	
			566 00				297 60
1821, Oct.,	705	246 75		1821, Oct.,	382	133 70	
1822, March,	"	317 25		1822, March,	"	171 90	
			564 00				305 60
" Oct.,	690	241 50		" Oct.,	351	122 85	
1823, March,	"	345 00		1823, March,	"	175 50	
			586 50				298 35
" Oct.,	706	247 10		" Oct.,	347	121 45	
1824, March,	"	353 00		1824, March,	"	173 50	
			600 10				294 95
" Oct.,	722	252 70		" Oct.,	329	115 15	
1825, March,	"	361 00		1825, March,	"	164 50	
			613 70				279 65

GLASTENBURY.

Date.	Enumeration.	Amou't. in $	Total.
1825, Oct.,	734	256 90	
1826, March,	"	367 00	
			623 90
" Oct.,	711	248 85	
1827, March,	"	355 50	
			604 35
" Oct.,	706	247 10	
1828, March,	"	353 00	
			600 10
" Oct.,	677	236 95	
1829, March,	"	338 50	
			575 45
" Oct.,	686	240 10	
1830, March,	"	377 30	
			617 40
" Oct.,	639	223 65	
1831, March,	"	351 45	
			575 10
" Oct.,	664	232 40	
1832, March,	"	365 20	
			597 60
" Oct.,	663	232 05	
1833, March,	"	397 80	
			629 85
" Oct.,	662	231 70	
1834, March,	"	397 20	
			628 90
" Oct.,	688	240 80	
1835, March,	"	447 20	
			688 00
" Oct.,	690	241 50	
1836, March,	"	483 00	
			724 50
" Oct.,	694	242 90	
1837, March,	"	555 20	
			798 10
" Oct.,	650	227 50	
1838, March,	"	552 50	
			780 00
" Oct.,	643	225 05	
1839, March,	"	578 70	
			803 75
" Oct.,	613	214 55	
1840, March,	"	551 70	
			766 25
" Oct.,	618	216 30	
1841, March,	"	618 00	
			834 30
" Oct.,	610	213 50	
1842, March,	"	640 50	
			854 00
" Oct.,	641	224 35	
1843, March,	"	673 05	
			897 40
" Oct,	617	215 95	
1844, March,	"	647 85	
			863 80

EASTBURY.

Date.	Enumeration.	Amou't. in $	Total.
1825, Oct.,	340	119 00	
1826, March,	"	170 00	
			289 00
" Oct.,	344	120 40	
1827, March,	"	172 00	
			292 40
" Oct.,	342	119 70	
1828, March,	"	171 00	
			290 70
" Oct.,	346	121 10	
1829, March,	"	173 00	
			294 10
" Oct.,	349	122 15	
1830, March,	"	191 95	
			314 10
" Oct.,	345	120 75	
1831, March,	"	189 75	
			310 50
" Oct.,	323	113 05	
1832, March,	"	177 65	
			290 70
" Oct.,	314	109 90	
1833, March,	"	188 40	
			298 30
" Oct,	312	109 20	
1834, March,	"	187 20	
			296 40
" Oct.,	299	104 65	
1835, March,	"	194 35	
			299 00
" Oct.,	298	104 30	
1836, March,	"	208 60	
			312 90
" Oct.,	311	108 85	
1837, March,	"	248 80	
			356 65
" Oct.,	269	94 15	
1838, March,	"	228 65	
			322 80
" Oct.,	287	100 45	
1839, March,	"	258 30	
			358 75
" Oct.,	292	102 20	
1840, March,	"	262 80	
			365 00
" Oct.,	282	98 70	
1841, March,	"	282 00	
			380 70
" Oct.,	315	110 25	
1842, March,	"	330 75	
			441 00
" Oct.,	296	103 60	
1843, March,	"	310 80	
			414 40
" Oct.,	280	98 00	
1844, March,	"	294 00	
			392 00

GLASTENBURY.

Date.	Enumeration.	Amou't. in $	Total.
1844, Oct.,	624	249 60	
1845, March,	"	624 00	
			873 60
" Oct.,	329	131 60	
1846, March,	"	329 00	
			460 60
" Oct.,	324	145 80	
1847, March,	"	324 00	
			469 80
" Oct.,	338	152 10	
1848, March,	"	338 00	
			490 10
" Oct.,	320	160 00	
1849, March,	"	320 00	
			480 00
" Oct.,	313	156 50	
1850, March,	"	313 00	
			469 50
" Oct.,	340	170 00	
1851, March,	"	306 00	
			476 00
" Oct.,	347	173 50	
1852, March,	"	312 30	
			485 80

EASTBURY.

Date.	Enumeration.	Amou't. in $	Total.
1844, Oct.,	276	110 40	
1845, March,	"	276 00	
			386 40
" Oct.,	256	102 40	
1846, March,	"	256 00	
			358 40
" Oct.,	264	118 80	
1847, March,	"	264 00	
			382 80
" Oct.,	259	116 55	
1848, March,	"	259 00	
			375 55
" Oct.,	261	130 50	
1849, March,	"	261 00	
			391 50
" Oct.,	278	139 00	
1850, March,	"	278 00	
			417 00
" Oct.,	264	132 00	
1851, March,	"	237 60	
			369 60
" Oct.,	270	135 00	
1852, March,	"	243 00	
			378 00

SOUTH GLASTENBURY.

Date.	Enumeration.	Amou't. in $	Total.
1845, Oct.,	297	118 80	
1846, March,	"	297 00	
			415 80
" Oct.,	328	147 60	
1847, March,	"	328 00	
			475 60
" Oct.,	339	152 55	
1848, March,	"	339 00	
			491 55
" Oct.,	351	175 50	
1849, March,	"	351 00	
			526 50
" Oct.,	368	184 00	
1850, March,	"	368 00	
			552 00
" Oct.,	347	173 50	
1851, March,	"	312 30	
			485 80
" Oct.,	344	172 00	
1852, March,	"	309 60	
			481 60

ACADEMIES.

Several efforts have been made in this Town, to establish schools of a higher order, and not without some temporary success. The old Academy on the Green, established in 1792, was, half a century ago, one of the best and most flourishing schools in the State, sought unto by individuals from the surrounding Towns. It aided in the discipline and training of some of our most active and energetic citizens, in that class which is now becoming advanced. At a later period an Academy was established at South Glastenbury, which met with good success, until the burning of the house. This put an end to the school, and the few who had borne the chief burden, becoming disheartened, the place has since been without any regular Academical instruction. No list of the teachers in these Academies has been preserved, but we learn from other sources, that among those who have filled these offices, have been the celebrated Noah Webster, LL. D., and the "learned Blacksmith," Elihu Burritt. The Academy at the South part of the Town, was at one period so flourishing, and embodied such a degree of active and energetic talent, that the pupils published a semi-monthly quarto paper, for some time. It was called the *Tyro's Casket*, and did them credit, both in the matter and arrangement of the paper.

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

The location of Glastenbury on the bank of the Connecticut river, offered strong inducements to persuade the people to enter into some kind of commercial enterprise. What the earliest of these were it is impossible to ascertain; but we may reasonably infer from the votes of the town that "*Pipe staves, clapboards* and *tar*," formed the earliest articles of export. These had been carried off in such quantities as to raise great fears in the minds of our ancestors, of the utter destruction of the wood and timber in town. Accordingly, in the early part of the last century, we find the town pro-

hibiting, by severe penalties, the exportation or wanton destruction of timber of any sort.

As early as 1756, we find an excise master of *spiritous liquors*, but whether on those manufactured or imported, is not certain. About the same time we find "Surveyors and Packers of *Tobacco*;" also, "Gaugers and Packers of *Pork* and *Beef*," all of whom were required to be under oath. The amount or extent of the trade in these articles, of course can not be known, but that it was considerable, may reasonably be inferred from the fact that generally two, and not unfrequently three persons were appointed and sworn to each of these offices. To the articles of export already mentioned, that of *fish* was added in 1762.

We may also infer, that the manufacture of *brick*, which was carried on in this town for many years, was in successful operation, previous to 1766, as we find the town in that year voting to build a bridge "over the brook by Matthew Miller's, to be made with a *brick arch* at the cost of the town."

Powder. At what time the manufacture of this article commenced in Glastenbury, we have been unable to ascertain. It must have been, however, several years previous to 1777, and seems to have been carried on to a considerable extent. Hence, the town was never under the necessity of applying to the Legislature for powder to make up its quota, the home manufacture always exceeding the home consumption. The manufacture of the article was brought suddenly to a close on the 23d of August, 1777, by the blowing up of the Powder Mill, which was situated in the valley now occupied by the Hartford Manufacturing Company. By this accident six persons were killed, either dying instantly or within twenty-four hours after. The names of the persons killed were: George Stocking, Sen., in the fiftieth year of his age; George Stocking, Jr., in the twenty-eighth year of his age; Hezekiah Stocking, in the twenty-second year of his age; Nathaniel Stocking, in the nineteenth year of his age; Isaac Treat, son of Samuel Treat; Thomas Kimberly, Esq., in the thirtieth year of his age.

The mills were rebuilt by Col. Howel Woodbridge, and the manufacture of the acticle continued for some time, but was at length abandoned.

Glass. The manufacture of this article in Glastenbury is of more recent occurrence, and yet unknown to the great body of the people. The Glass Works, as the place of manufacture is called, were situated in Wassuc, on the road to Colchester. The principal article of manufacture and which was continued for eight or ten years, was that of dark glass bottles. The distance from market, the difficulty of procuring good materials, but more particularly of good workmen, caused the enterprise to be abandoned some thirty years since. The buildings and apparatus were subsequently used for a time in the manufacture of cobalt, but this enterprise also failing to pay, was also soon abandoned.

Cotton. The mills of the Hartford Manufacturing Company are among the oldest in the State, it being nearly fifty years since the manufacture of cotton cloth was commenced at Nayaug. Another cotton mill is that of the Wassuc Company, about a mile and a half above the Hartford Company's mills, on Roaring Brook. In 1845 these mills run 5,690 spindles, consumed 374,500 pounds of cotton, manufacturing cloth to the estimated value of $84,000. The number of males then employed was 70, the number of females 120.

Woollen. The number of mills for the manufacture of this article is three; that formerly called Hopewell, but now Nayaug Mills, on Roaring Brook, between the cotton mills already described; *Roaring Brook Mills*, on Roaring Brook, a mile and a half above Wassuc cotton mills, at the place usually denominated Sparksville, and the Eagle Mills on Salmon Brook, in the northern part of the town. These mills, in 1844, consumed 188,616 pounds of wool, producing 6,000 yards of Cassimere, 161,912 yards of mixed Satinets, and 45,000 yards of mixed Tweeds, at an estimated value of $146,242. To these must be added one mill for the manufacture of Stockinett, recently introduced, the consumption tion of wool and the yearly value of manufacture being unknown. The amount of business at these mills is much as

in 1845, except at the *Roaring Brook Mills*, in which it has been very considerably increased.

Iron. The first manufacture of iron in this town is supposed to have been by Mr. Talcott Camp, who erected a forge for the manufacture of bar iron, bringing the ore for that purpose from a long distance, considerable of it coming from the State of New York. Subsequently, Messrs. Samuel and John Hunt were engaged in the same business. They had the misfortune to be burnt out, but rebuilt their works and continued to manufacture for a time, when circumstances compelled them to stop. Still later we find John Hunt and Elijah Hodge engaged in the same business. In the early part of this century, Messrs. Joseph and Thomas Stevens were engaged in the manufacture of ship irons, and for that purpose erected a trip hammer forge near the residence of the Misses Smith, but were compelled by the neighbors to abandon the enterprise, on the ground that a trip hammer was a nuisance in the midst of a village. One forge yet remains, which when in operation, has been chiefly occupied in the manufacture of anchors for ships, a branch of business attended with very considerable profit or loss.

Ship Building. The first ship built in this town, if not in the colony, was built by Samuel Smith in 1649, and has been continued more or less, on both sides of the river, from that time to the present. It was extensively carried on in Glastenbury for many years, but confined mostly to the smaller classes of vessels, including sloops, schooners and brigs, and varying in their capacity, from fifty to five hundred tons burden. Of those who have engaged in this branch of business at Nayaug, Capt. Roswell Hollister seems to have exceeded every other individual in that part of the town, having built more than a hundred sail. In the northern part of the town, the Welles's, the Sellews, the Hales, have been at different periods, extensively engaged in this business. To these must be added the names of Hubbard, Shipman, Jones, Gaines, Gildersleeve, and others, who have also pursued the same business in this town. The launching of a ship of the larger class was for a long time, an event of inter-

est to the whole commuuity, as appears from the following extract from the private *Journal* of one of our citizens, long since departed:

"1794, October 30th. Went to launching of a ship of 500 Tons; not less than 3,000 persons were present."

That these launchings were not of unfrequent occurrence, appears from the same *Journal*, from which we learn that on the 26th of April, the 31st of August and the 21st of September, 1785, the same individual was present at three different launchings. These seem to have been among some of the most important of the merry-makings of those days, balls being frequently held in the evening.

Plated Ware. The plating of ware with silver, by means of the galvanic battery, is carried on very extensively by the Messrs. Curtis, at Pratt's Ferry, in the north-west part of the town.

Ink, Shaving Soap and Shoe-Blacking. The establishment of Mr. Williams for the manufacture of these articles, though recent, has already become important, the quantities of each article manufactured being large and deservedly in repute. A daily use of the shaving soap for some years, enables us to bear testimony to its excellence, as having those superior qualities which *should pertain* to everything proceeding from *Glastenbury*.

Guns. There is a small establishment in the southern part of Eastbury, where guns of a very excellent quality are manufactured, though on a limited scale. The celebrity of the arms here manufactured is proved by the fact, that nearly all of them are immediately taken up by the government of the United States.

Distillation. This branch of business was formerly carried on to a considerable extent in this town, but has now nearly ceased. The only remaining distilleries are some two or three small ones for cider, but which do not perform business enough to make any considerable difference in the result of the total business of the town, whether mentioned or not.

Cooperage. The manufacture of staves and casks for a

foreign market, has been here a very considerable branch of business from the beginning, and was for many years restrained and regulated by a private law of the town. At the present time this branch of business is less than it was a few years ago, especially at Eastbury; yet, including the manufacture of *powder casks* at South Glastenbury, it must amount to thousands of dollars annually.

Produce. The estimated amount and value of the productions of Glastenbury for 1845, was as follows:

		Value.
Indian Corn,	18,121 bu.	$13,590.75
Wheat,	414 bu.	455.40
Rye,	12,784 bu.	10,227.20
Oats,	8,127 bu.	3,250.00
Potatoes,	29,485 bu.	11,794.00
Turnips,	2,670 bu.	534.00
Hay,	4,680 tons,	47,350.00
Fruit,	20,765 bu.	2,602.00
Tobacco,	26,250 lbs.	1,706.45
Butter,	5 9,955 lbs.	8,393.70
Cheese,	16,167 lbs.	1,293.36
Honey,	1,300 lbs.	143.00
Broom Corn,	12,870 lbs.	625.00
Seed of same,	1,250 bu.	500.00
Onions,	490 bu.	147.00
Hops,	270 lbs.	54.00
Flax,	200 lbs.	26.00
Charcoal,	107,300 bu.	9,667.00
Shad,	340 bbls.	2,650.00
Other fish,		800.00
Wool,	7,361 lbs.	2,208.30
Wood, sold of,	2,382 cords,	8,337.00
Lumber,	547 tons,	2,461.00
Brooms,	11,000	1,540.00
Cigars,		4,700.00
Mechanics' Tools,		1,500.00
Leather,	3,940 hides,	14,500.00
Cabinet ware,		1,000.00
Boots and Shoes,		1,780.00

This account of the industrial pursuits of Glastenbury should not be closed without some mention of the advantages offered by this town for manufacturing. There are few

towns in the State, none certainly in this part of the State, furnishing water power of such extent and durability as this. Roaring Brook offers not less than nine or ten water privileges within three miles of the river, most of them with fall sufficient for any ordinary purpose of manufacture. Besides these, there are several locations on the Brook and its branches, affording good mill seats. Another recommendation of this stream is, that being short, and fed mostly by springs, it is a never failing stream, and being rarely so much affected by the severest droughts as to interfere with the mills. The other streams in town, though smaller and less lasting, furnish numerous privileges for the smaller kinds of machinery.

And still another advantage which might be readily obtained at Glastenbury, is that of a rail road, cheaply built and easily maintained, from East Hartford to Norwich, or to connect with the "Air Line Road" at Marlborough, and which should convey the goods and manufactures of the several companies of Glastenbury and Marlborough, to and from the very doors of their establishments. It is not too much to say, that such another convenient arrangement of rail road and manufactory, can hardly be obtained in the country at the cost of this. Whether some of the best and most convenient locations for business shall be suffered to remain idle, must depend upon the fact, whether capitalists and traders can be made to see and pursue their own best interests.

MILLS.

1667. The first grant for a *saw-mill* in Glastenbury was made by the General Court to Thomas Harris, in 1667, who was to have forty acres of public land to encourage him therein. Mr. Harris having conveyed his property in the mill to Messrs. Joseph Bull and John Bidwell, Jr., they petitioned the General Court for an additional grant of land for the benefit of the mill. The Court accordingly granted 200 acres in fee with liberty to take timber from any common land. These 240 acres were laid out in May, 1671. This mill was intended to have been erected beyond the three mile lots, but upon a more careful survey, the mill was found to

stand on the east end of the lot of Samuel Hale, and the owners were obliged to petition the General Court for a confirmation of title.

1706. Leave was given by the Town to Serjeant John Hubbard, Thomas Hale, Sen., John Gaines and William Johnson, to erect a *Saw-mill* on Roaring Brook.

1712. The Town voted, "that there shall be a *saw-mill* built upon either of the branches of Roaring Brook (at Wassuc) by the persons named as follows, Gershom Smith, Thomas Hollister, Jonathan Judd, Samuel Brooks, Ebenezer Kilborn and Thomas Kimberly." At the same time the Town granted lands suitable for erecting a mill upon and for pondage, with privilege in the common for cutting timber; to be built in one year—and land to revert to the Town when the mill should be discontinued. This mill was erected by Smith, Judd, E. Kilborn, with the assistance of John Kilborn and Joseph Tryon, and was "situated on the northernmost branch of Roaring Brook, a little above or north-east of the place where the old road leading from Hartford to New London crosses it."

1715. Permission granted to Ephraim Bidwell, Joseph Smith and Gershom Smith to build a *corn or grist mill* on Salmon Brook, the dam to be on their own land.

1728. Benjamin Hollister, permitted to build a *saw mill* on Roaring Brook at Nayaug, and "is to have liberty to transport planks, boards, slit work, or any other sawed at said mill."

1728. Samuel Gaines, Robert Loveland, Timothy Hale and Richard Smith, authorized to build a *saw mill* on Salmon Brook, in Great Swamp, on the land of Daniel Wright, with the same privileges as that at Nayaug.

1730. Voted, That John Hubbard, Jr., attend to building a *saw mill* on Roaring Brook, where the old one was.

1749. Liberty granted to Capt. David Hubbard, to erect a *corn mill* over Blackleach River.

1754. Liberty granted to "Jeduthen Smith to build a *corn mill* on his own land at the upper end of the Town, at the

south end of Candlewood Hill, where an old saw mill was built."

1756. Liberty granted to "Samuel Goodrich to build a *saw mill* on Roaring Brook on his own land near the Cranberry marsh."

1767. Liberty given to Thomas Matson, "to build a *saw mill* on the brook near his house, provided it does not obstruct or flow any highway."

1767. And also to Thomas Hunt, "to build a *saw mill* where the old saw mill stood, near where William Fox now dwells."

1767. Also to David Hodge, "to build a *saw mill* on the deep gutter on Ephraim Goodrich's land."

1769. Liberty given to John Hodge, "to build a *grist mill* on his own land on Roaring Brook."

1769. Also to Elisha Treat, "to build a *lineet* mill* on Roaring Brook on his own land."

1772. Liberty granted to Daniel Hale, "to build a *grist mill* on his own land near where Israel Brewer now dwells.'

1773. Jonathan Treat permitted "to build a *saw mill* on a stream in Ash Swamp, he getting liberty of the owner of the land."

1773. And Jonathan House, "to build a *saw mill* on the brook about 80 rods north of his dwelling house."

1773. And Nathaniel Talcott, "to build a *grist mill* on Roaring Brook, near the saw mill on his own land."

1773. And Samuel Brooks, "to build a *saw mill* where Ensign John Hills formerly built a mill."

1782. Liberty granted to William Chamberlain, "to build a *grist mill* on his own land, on a stream called Blackleach's River."

1783. David Dickenson, Jr., permitted "to build a *saw mill* on his own land."

Subsequent to this time, persons appear to have erected such mills, and undertaken such manufactures, on their own

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* The meaning of the word *lineet*, is unknown to the oldest inhabitants, while the word is not to be found in any of the Dictionaries. The most probable conjecture seems to be that it signifies *linseed oil*, and that it was an *oil mill* that was to be erected.

premises, as they chose, provided that in so doing they infringed upon no right of their neighbors.

MINISTERS OF THE FIRST SOCIETY FROM 1791 TO 1853.

Rev. William Brown. Mr. Eells, as we have seen, died May 7th, 1791. After his death, Mr. Brown was hired to supply the pulpit for a time, and on the 16th of April, 1792, was called to settle, on a salary of £100, "lawful money," thirty cords of wood,—the use of the Parsonage land, and £200 as a settlement,—to be paid £50 annually, for four years. He was installed, May 17th, 1792. In December, 1796, Mr. Brown asked for a dismission, proposing to repay £50 of his settlement. The society declined receiving this, but subsequently accepted of £100, and consented to his dismissal, which took place, January 25th, 1797. Mr. B. was graduated at Yale College, in 1789. He went to Tioga, N. Y., where he subsequently relinquished his profession and commenced practice at the Bar.*

Rev. William Lockwood. In April, 1797, the Rev. William Lockwood was engaged to supply the pulpit in this Society, and was called to settle in the same, in the following June. He was installed, August 30th, in the same year. Mr. Lockwood's health proving insufficient for the discharge of the duties of his office, he was dismissed from the same, May 1st, 1804. Mr. Lockwood, the son of the Rev. James Lockwood of Wethersfield, born Jan. 21st, 1753, was graduated at Yale, 1774, and Tutor in the same, 1779 and 1780. He married Sarah Sturges of Fairfield, Dec. 16th, 1784, by whom he had—

Ann,	b. Oct.	5, 1785,	m. Geo. Plummer, Esq., Glas., May 7th, 1807.
Sarah,	b. April	4, 1787,	m. Joseph Wright, Glas., Nov. 24th, 1807.
Samuel,	b. Jan.	6, 1789,	Merchant in Glastenbury.
William,	b. Sept.	9, 1792,	d. Dec. 6, 1827.
Priscilla,	b. Nov.	21, 1796.	

Mrs. Lockwood died Aug. 31, 1834.

He was settled over the first Church and Society in Milford, March 17th, 1784, which he was obliged to leave on

* Am. Q. R. IV. 308.

account of ill health, and was accordingly dismissed, April 28th, 1796. He continued to reside in Glastenbury, until the time of his death, June 23d, 1828. He published a Sermon on the death of Mrs. Woodbridge, 1799.*

Rev. Prince Hawes. On the resignation of Mr. Lockwood until February, 1807, the Society was without a settled minister. At that time the Rev. Mr. Hawes was invited to preach on probation, and in the April following, was called to settle among them on a yearly salary of $500. He was ordained June 24th, 1807. Mr. Hawes was born at Yarmouth, Mass. and graduated at Williamstown, 1805. He married Hannah, daughter of Benjamin Hale of Glastenbury. At the annual meeting of the Society, December, 1819, it was "Voted, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the usefulness of the Rev. Prince Hawes as a minister of the Gospel in the First Ecclesiastical Society in Glastenbury, is so far impaired, as to render a dissolution of the connection between him and the Society desirable and expedient." There being no specific charges against Mr. Hawes upon which to urge his dismission, the Society accepted a proposition made by him to pay "him $250, as damages on account of his dismission," upon which condition he consented to a dissolution of the connection between them, and which accordingly took place early in 1820. He was settled in Boston, from 1824 to 1827. He was subsequently at Woodbridge, and at Clinton from Feb., 1835 to Dec., 1836. He died in 1848, aged 64. Welles Hawes, Esq., for some years a lawyer of repute at Putnam, Ohio, now of Brooklyn, N. Y., is son of the Rev. Mr. Hawes.†

After the removal of Mr. Hawes, the Parish called Mr. Henry Robinson, b. Guilford, Conn., 1789, graduated at Yale, 1811, and Andover, 1816, to settle among them in the work of the ministry, which was declined by Mr. R. An invitation was then given to Mr. Amzi Benedict, b. New Canaan, 1791, graduated at Yale, 1814, and Andover, 1818, to settle here, which was also declined.

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* Am. Q. R. IV. 308, 311. Brace's Hist. Ch. Milford, 18. Lamb. Mil. 103.
† Am. Q. R. IV. 308.

Rev. Caleb Birge. On the 18th of June, 1821, the Society, "Voted, That we approve of the performances of the Rev. Caleb Birge, M. D., as a preacher of the Gospel." He was therefore invited to settle here on a salary of $600. He was installed in August, 1821. On the 17th of November, 1825, the Church expressed its opinion by its vote, "That the ministerial labors of the Rev. Mr. B. had not been attended with any special Divine blessing;" and, "That the prospect of his future usefulness was more clouded than ever," and hence, they desired a dissolution of the connection between them. He was, therefore, dismissed on the 22d of November, of the same year. Mr. Birge was born at Tolland, Conn., 1782, graduated at Middlebury, 1806. He was settled first at Guildhall, in 1808, dismissed in 1814, and afterwards at Brattleboro, Vt., from 1814 to 1819. After leaving Glastenbury, he was settled in the State of New York for a few years, when he gave up preaching and confined himself to the practice of medicine. He died in 1838, aged 56, his death being caused by being thrown from his carriage. Mr. Birge was regarded by his cotemporaries as an able and discriminating preacher. He published a work on the Atonement, which is still regarded as valuable.*

Rev. Samuel Hopkins Riddell. From the departure of Mr. Birge, the Society had occasional supplies until April 23d, 1827, when Mr. Riddell was called, and accepted. He was ordained June 27th, 1827. Mr. Riddell was a native of Hadley, Mass., and graduated at Yale, 1823, and at Andover, 1826. He remained at Glastenbury until 1837, when having been elected an Agent of the American Education Society, he was dismissed from his Pastoral charge, in order that he might enter upon the duties of his Agency. He was Secretary of the American Education Society,† for many years, but is now Editor of the *Puritan Recorder*.

Rev. James Allwood Smith, the present Pastor of this Church, was born at Hartford, Nov. 6th, 1806, was gradua-

* Am. Q. R. IV. 308.
† Am. Q. R. IV. 308.

ted at Yale in 1826. He studied Theology at Andover, two years, but completed his course at New Haven, 1830. He was settled over the Church and Society of Somersworth, N. H., from 1831 to 1837, when he was called to Glastenbury.*

MINISTERS OF THE SECOND SOCIETY FROM 1805 TO 1853.

The Rev. James Eells, having died on the 20th of January, 1805, the Society in the September following, gave the Rev. —— Clarke, a call to settle in the Gospel ministry on a salary of £100, with an additional £10 a year, the first ten years, by way of settlement. This call seems to have been declined. Which of the many Mr. Clarks this was, we are unable to learn, and consequently can give nothing of his history.

Rev. Joseph Strong, was called to settle in the parish of Eastbury, in April, 1806. The Society voted to give him "$300, for his encouragement a year, so long as he should supply the pulpit." The call being accepted, he was installed soon after. Mr. Strong remained at Eastbury until 1817, when the Society in August, voted "To go forward and call a Council for the purpose of dismissing Mr. Strong from his Pastoral office in said Society." The Parish at this time seems to have been weak and troubled to get along, and accordingly they voted, "To apply to the Domestic Society of Conn., for some assistance towards supplying the pulpit," but, though some aid was extended, they were unable to settle any one until 1822. Theodore Strong, graduated at Yale, 1812, and since Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, first in Hamilton, and now in Rutgers College, is son of Rev. Jacob Strong. He ranks among the first scholars in the country in the abstruser branches of the Mathematics.†

Rev. Jacob Allen, was called in June, 1822, on a salary

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* Am. Q. R. VI. 247.
† Am. Q. R. IV. 308.

of $300, "exclusive of the money the Domestic Missionary Soc. of Conn. shall pay." The call was accepted, and he was installed shortly after. Mr. Allen remained at Eastbury, until 1835, when measures were taken by the Church and Society to procure his dismissal, and a council was accordingly called by which he was dismissed. Mr. Allen was born in Columbia, but spent his early life in Somers. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1811. He is now in the eastern part of the State.*

Rev. Aaron Snow. After the departure of Mr. Allen, the Parish were without a settled minister until 1840, being supplied by occasional services, the principal of which were rendered by the Rev. Mr. Williams, who was hired to preach one year for $6 a week. In October, 1840, they called the present Pastor, the Rev. Aaron Snow, on a salary of $400 a year, "including what the Domestic Misssionary Society of Connecticut should pay." Mr. Snow was born at Saybrook, June 26th, 1804, graduated at Yale 1835, and at the Theological Seminary connected with it in 1838. He was ordained, April 28th, 1841.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, GLASTENBURY; EPISCOPAL.

There had been a few Episcopalians in Glastenbury from an early period, but no effort had ever been made (if the thought had been entertained) of establishing an Episcopal parish, until 1806. At that period, the peculiar doctrines of Calvinism were set forth with great prominence in many pulpits in this vicinity. The frequency and urgency with which these doctrines were preached gave offense to some, and were, no doubt, disagreeable to others. These things, taken in connection with the fact that there had been a very considerable increase of population at Nayaug, or South Glastenbury, and that the people there enjoyed the benefits of religious worship near home but rarely, led to the desire of the establishment of public service, of some sort, in that part of the town. The few churchmen residing in town, availed themselves of the opportunity to propose the establishment

* Am. Q. R. IV. 308.

of an Episcopal parish, which was received with very considerable favor, fifty-one persons subscribing thereto. Of this number, a very few were churchmen, a considerable number were desirous of some mode of religious doctrine and worship more congenial to their feelings than the Calvinistic, while still another class, if we may judge from their subsequent conduct, sought relief from the minister's rate, rather than his doctrine.

Rev. Menzies Raynor. The parish was organized by the choice of the Rev. Menzies Raynor, Rector of Christ Church, Hartford, Rector of this parish also, to which were added the proper officers required by the Episcopal organization. Mr. Raynor, who preached here occasionally during the first year, is supposed to have been a descendant of Thurston Raynor, one of the earliest landholders in Naubuc. He was a native of Hempstead, L. I., and had been a Methodist preacher, from 1790, before receiving orders in the Episcopal church. He subsequently embraced the doctrines of Universalism, and was displaced from the ministry.

Rev. Manoah Smith Miles was invited to take charge of this parish the year following, (1807,)—with the understanding that he should preach here one-fourth part of the time. Mr. Miles was also here from 1815 to 1820. Mr. Miles was a descendant of the early settlers of Glastenbury—was born at Derby, March 19, 1766—and was graduated at Yale, in 1791. He was ordained deacon in 1795, and priest in 1796. In 1797 he was called to the Rectorship of Trinity Church, Chatham—now Portland—retaining it until his death, January 31st, 1830.

Rev. Nathan B. Burgiss was invited to this Parish in 1808, and remained here two or three years, during which time a church was built, fifty-six by thirty-eight feet, and partly finished. He was here again in 1820, and remained about the same length of time. Mr. B. was born at Killingworth (as is supposed)—was ordained Deacon in 1801, and Priest in 1802, and has since officiated in a great variety of places. He remained in Connecticut until 1834, since which time he has resided in Western New York.

Rev. Ammi Rogers. In the interval between Mr. Miles and Burgiss' first and second terms of service here, the Parish was visited with a sore affliction, in the person of Ammi Rogers. Mr. R. was a native of Branford—graduated at Yale, 1790—and was ordained by the Bishop of New York, Deacon in 1792, and Priest in 1794; the first office being obtained on the strength, in part at least, of forged credentials. He was a man of superior talent and tact, capable of great good, or immense mischief. In this place, all his energies seem to have been bent upon evil; and though he never succeeded in causing himself to be elected Rector of the Parish—having been previously displaced from the ministry—he did succeed in dividing the Parish, and depriving it of some of its most active and valuable members. He died in 1851, aged 82.

Rev. Ashbael Steele, who was here in 1824, was born at Watertown—educated an Episcopalian—ordained Deacon in 1823, and Priest in 1825, and remained in the Diocese but a short time, and has since been mostly at the West and South.

Rev. Hector Humphrey, D. D., was called to this parish in 1825, and remained here until 1831. During his ministry, the Church was completed and Consecrated. Dr. Humphrey was born at Canton, June 8th, 1797—was educated a Congregationalist, and graduated at Yale, 1818. He was ordained Deacon in 1824, and Priest in 1825. He was Professor of Ancient Languages in Trinity College during all the time of his connection with this Parish, and has been President of St. John's College, Md., ever since. He has published a few addresses and sermons.

Rev. Samuel Fuller, D. D., was born at Rensellearville, N. Y.—graduated at Union, 1822—ordained Deacon in 1827, and Priest a year or two after. He was Rector of this Parish, and editor of the *Episcopal Watchman* during 1831 and 1832. His time has since been spent in Litchfield, Conn., and Andover, Mass., as Rector of the Churches in those places, except a few years in which he was Professor of Divinity in the Theological Department of Kenyon College,

Ohio. He has written several valuable articles in the periodicals of the day, some of which have been republished in a pamphlet form, and circulated as tracts. Several sermons have also been published by him.

Rev. Thomas J. Davis was Rector of this Parish in 1834, 1835 and 1836, during which time measures were taken to erect a new church, which was completed and Consecrated in the time of Mr. Devins.

Rev. David L. Devins, born at Boston, and educated a Congregationalist, was here in 1837. He was at one time a member of Amherst College, but seems not to have completed his academical course. He was ordained Deacon previous to 1837, and Priest in 1839. An extreme nervous excitability, sometimes injudiciously excited, led him into many eccentricities and extravagances, and finally caused his renunciation of, and displacement from the ministry, in 1842, notwithstanding his talents and eloquence as a preacher had raised high hopes of his usefulness.

Rev. William Bliss Ashley, born at Portland, educated a Congregationalist, was graduated at Trinity, 1834, and at the General Theological Seminary in 1838—in which year he was also ordained Deacon, and immediately took charge of this parish. He received Priest's orders the year following. He remained here until 1842, when he removed to Derby. He was subsequently an Assistant Minister to Bishop McCoskry, at Detroit, but has now been several years Rector of a church in Syracuse. He has published some sermons and addresses of interest.

Rev. George Huntington Nichols became Rector of this Parish, at Easter, 1842, and remained so until Easter, 1845. He was born at Bridgeport, 1819—graduated at Trinity, 1839—ordained Deacon in 1841, and Priest in 1842. After leaving this Parish he officiated for a while in Litchfield, but has now been for several years Rector of St. John's Church, Salisbury.

Rev. Giles Henry Deshon was born at New London, 1820—graduated at Yale, 1840—at the General Theological Seminary, 1843. He was ordained Deacon in 1843, and

Priest in 1844. He was Rector of this Parish from 1845, to some time in 1848, when his health compelled him to resign, and to seek its recovery in a foreign clime. After his return, with improved health, he was called to St. Andrew's Church, Meriden, where he still remains.

Rev. William Staunton, an Englishman by birth, and for some years a Professor and Teacher of Music, in Boston, was ordained Deacon in 1833, and Priest in 1834. After his ordination he remained a few years in Massachusetts, when he removed to New York, where he was for several years a special agent of the "Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union." He then removed to Morristown, N. J., where he spent several years, subsequently returning to New York. Coming to Connecticut in 1849, he remained here until Easter, 1850. He is the author of a valuable work called *The Church Dictionary*, and has also published *The Church Chant-Book*—a collection of chants adapted to the worship and service of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, enriched by some compositions from his own pen, with an *Introduction*, containing instructions in regard to chanting.

Rev. Abner Jackson, born in Washington County, Penn., in 1810—educated a Presbyterian—graduated at Trinity College, 1837; was ordained Deacon, 1838, and Priest in 1847. He officiated in this Parish from Easter to the fall of 1850. He has been for a number of years Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, and Lecturer on Chemistry, in Trinity College. He was also the editor of the Calendar from the Spring of 1848 to 1853.

Rev. Alonzo Bowen Chapin, D. D., was born at Somers, March 10th, 1808. He received his early literary training under the eye and the direction of his father, whose superior scholarship and happy tact for communicating knowledge, rendered him an excellent teacher. For several years his studies had been chosen, and his education directed, with reference to the probability of his entering the ministry among the Congregationalists, in which body his father had also ministered, though then disabled by bodily infirmity.

Long continued illness, however, changed his plans, causing him to relinquish Theology, and to turn to the Law. After the usual course of study, he was admitted to practice in 1831, and immediately commenced at Wallingford. For the first year and a half he mingled the professions of teacher and lawyer, but an increase of professional business soon required him to relinquish the former. Having become an Episcopalian during his residence in Wallingford, and having become somewhat known as a contributor to the various church periodicals, he was unanimously elected by the Convention of the Diocese, held October, 1836, to edit a weekly church paper, to be called the *Chronicle of the Church*, about to be established under the direction of a Convention—an office which he held for eight years. Having recovered such a degree of health as to render it probable that he might now enter the clerical profession without risk, he resumed his theological studies, and was admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons in 1838, and to the Priesthood in 1839. From that time until his removal to Glastenbury, in 1850, he was Rector of Christ Church, West Haven, having in connection with it, during the first five years, some other Parish a part of the time. He was also one of the editors of the *Church Review*, for the first three years of its existence. His publications have been various, among which the following are perhaps the most important. They are given in accordance with the plan pursued in regard to the ministers of the various denominations, as part of the history.

Knickerbocker. 1836—Geology and Revealed Religion; Ornithicnology, and Ornithicnology reconsidered.

Quarterly Christian Spectator. 1836—Is Christianity part of the English Common Law? Connection of Egyptian and Jewish Histories; 1837, Egyptian Hieroglyphics, Comparison of the Biblical and Egyptian Chronologies; 1838, Sesostris the Hornet of Exodus and Joshua; Ancient Chronologies harmonized.

American Journal of Science. 1835—Junction of Trap and Sandstone.

American Quarterly Review. 1837—Review of Web-

ster on English Orthography; Nature and Design of the Canticles, with a new translation.

New York Review. 1837—Genuineness of the Epistles of Ignatius; 1838, Origin and Progress of Popular Liberty; Discovery of America by the Northmen; 1840, Study of the Celtic Languages; Politics of the Puritans; 1841, Earliest ages of English Poetry.

American Biblical Repository. 1838—Ante-Columban History of America; 1843, Review of Gliddon on Egyptian History and Chronology.

Church Review. 1848—Colonial Church Missions of the Seventeenth Century; The Apostolic Constitutions; 1849, Early Clergy of Connecticut; 1850—Neander as a Church Historian; 1851—A Half-Century's Progress; Colleges and the Ministry.

Mercersburg Review. 1852—Theology of Linguistics.

His principal Pamphlets have been, 1839—Early Churchmen of Connecticut; 1842—A Churchman's Reason for joining a Temperance Society; Associations for Benevolence, Ancient and Universal; The principles of English Orthography developed in a system of rules for the whole language; 1843—A Churchman's reasons for not joining in other worship; Inquiry into the origin and meaning of English Suffixes; 1844—New Englandism and the Bible; The state of Religion in England and Germany compared; 1850—Christ Church, West Haven, for ten years; The era of the Crucifixion; 1851—Notes on the Rev. Dr. Thompson's Church, Ministry and Worship.

To these may be added the following, whose size might entitle them to the name of books: 1841—An English Spelling-book; 1842—the same stereotyped and entitled, The Classical Spelling-book; A view of the organization and order of the Primitive Church; 1845—The same revised and sterotyped; 1846—Views of Gospel Truth.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SOUTH GLASTENBURY.

The following documents, furnished by the Rev. Mr. Chapman, describe the time, manner and cause of forming a third Congregational Society in Glastenbury:

"We, the subscribers, late members of the first Ecclesiastical Society in Glastenbury, residing in the South part thereof, considering that the Meeting House in which we usually worship is at an inconvenient distance from most of us, and when rebuilt, will probably be much further from us, and in view of the fact, that most of the families South of the centre of said Society have separated themselves from the same, and a large proportion of them have not yet joined any religious Society, and considering the rapid increase of the population of the South part of this Society, and the recent establishment of large manufacturing concerns in that part of the Town, and having obtained liberty of said Society to withdraw therefrom and to form ourselves into a new Society, for the reasons above stated, and trusting that we are influenced by a desire to promote the glory of GOD and the spiritual good of our fellow-men, do hereby mutually covenant and agree with each other, that we will, and we do hereby associate and unite ourselves together as an Ecclesiastical Society by the name of "the Congregational Society in South Glastenbury," and that the present form of Church government and the Confession of Faith practiced and acknowledged at this time in the Church and Society of the first Ecclesiastical Society, are and shall be the fundamental articles of Faith and Church government in this Society, and in the Church which may hereafter be formed in this Society; and particularly it is hereby declared, that no minister shall be employed to preach or to be settled in and over this Society, but with the consent and approbation of the Church therein constituted, and who shall not assent to the aforesaid fundamental articles of Faith and Church government.

"South Glastenbury, Feb'y 26, 1836."

(Signed,)

Stephen Strickland,	Horatio Hollister,
Pardon Brown,	Lewis Strickland,
Thomas Hubbard,	Benjamin Hollister,
Josiah Strickland,	Howell W. Brown,
Ansel Andrus,	Jared Caswell,
John Caswell,	Amos Dean,
Duel Higgins,	John C. Robertson."

The formation of the Church is described in the following extract from the records of the First Church in Glastenbury:

"*November* 4, 1846. The following communication was laid before the Church at a regular Church meeting, viz.

"*To the Church in the First Ecclesiastical Society in Glastenbury:*

"*Rev'd and Beloved:* We whose names are undersigned, Members of your Christian Communion, having with a number of others, been duly constituted into an Ecclesiastical Society in the South part of this Town, and having by the blessing of ALMIGHTY GOD, erected and nearly completed an Edifice to be occupied by us and those with whom we are associated in this sacred enterprise, as a house of worship, would respectfully represent that we are desirous of being formed into a distinct Church of CHRIST, upon the same doctrinal basis and the same principles of Ecclesiastical organization with the Church to which we now belong, and with a view hereafter to sustain and enjoy the ordinances established by CHRIST, in the new connection above referred to; and we do therefore request of you that letters of recommendation in the usual form, may be granted to us, to be presented as testimonials of our Christian standing before the Council to be convened for the purpose of organizing the Church herein contemplated; to take effect also, as letters of dismission in the event of said Church being formed, upon the grounds and principles above specified, and ourselves being admitted as its members.

"Glastenbury, October 12, 1836.

(Signed,)

"Pardon Brown,	Stephen Strickland,
Josiah Hollister,	Howell W. Brown,
John C. Robertson,	Rachel Treat,
Josiah Strickland,	Juliette Tryon,
Russell Taylor,	Sally Caswell,
Horatio Hollister,	Louisa Caswell,
John Caswell,	Philena Caswell,
Henry T. Bartlett,	Elizabeth Tryon,
Benjamin Hollister,	Dolly E. Tucker,
Ansel Andrus,	Freelove Pulsifer,
Thomas Hubbard,	Amelia Kinne,
Elizabeth Brown,	Amelia H. Hale,
Mary Strickland,	Louisa Hollister,
Nelly Strickland,	Mary Hollister,
Nancy Strickland,	Catherine Andrus,
Eliza C. Brown,	Mabel Miller,
Abigail Strickland,	Betsey A. Hubbard,
Henry Rich,	Caroline A. Hubbard,
Betsey Taylor,	Elizabeth Bidwell.

"Wherefore, it was voted unanimously, that the request of the petitioners be granted, and that the Pastor of the Church be authorized to issue the requisite certificates and letters of dismission.

"A true copy.

"Attest, SAMUEL H. RIDDELL,
Clerk of the Church."

"Letters having been issued in form, an Ecclesiastical Council, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Jacob Allen, Harvey Talcott, Samuel H. Riddel and Bennett F. Northrop, the Church was duly organized at the house of Pardon Brown, Dec. 22, 1836, by the name of 'The Congregational Church of South Glastenbury.'"

Rev. Warren G. Jones. "The Church met on the 21st of February, 1837, and tendered a call to Rev. Warren G. Jones to become their pastor, which call being accepted, Mr. Jones was installed July 26th, 1837, and dismissed August 27th, 1850." Mr. Jones was born at East Haddam November 2d, 1802, graduated at Union College, 1831, and pursued his theological studies at Princeton. He went from Glastenbury to Harwinton, where he conceived a wider and more extended field of usefulness opened for him. He published a sermon on the death of Pardon Brown, Esq., and also a "correct account" of a discussion had with a Mr. Turner, on the *Immortality of the Soul.*

"Rev. Frederick W. Chapman was born at Canfield, Trumbull county, Ohio, November 17th, 1806. He fitted for college with Elizur Wright, Esq., at Tallmadge, Portage county, Ohio, (who was a graduate of Yale, of the class of 1781.) He graduated at Yale in the class of 1828, was then employed a year as teacher of the Academy in Sharon, in this State, graduated at Yale Theological Seminary in the class of 1832. Having received and accepted a unanimous call from the Congregational Church of Stratford, he was ordained and installed their pastor on the 5th of September, 1832. He received a unanimous call from the Church at Deep River, where he removed and was installed May 29th, 1839. Having served that Church nearly eleven and a half years, he received a unanimous call from the Church in South Glastenbury, and was installed pastor of said Church, October 24th, 1850, where he now resides. Mr. C. has been somewhat extensively engaged in teaching during his ministry, and fitted a large number of young men for college, of whom some thirty or more are now in the

learned professions. He married Emily Hill, eldest daughter of Henry Hill of Westbrook, May 6th, 1833."

THE METHODISTS.

The earliest Methodist preaching of which we have been able to find any account in Glastenbury, was in or about 1793. No parish, however, was organized until 1796, when one was formed in connection with the New London circuit, at Eastbury. At the formation of the parish the members were: Jeremiah Stocking, Amasa Hollister, Mrs. A. Hollister, Asa Smith and wife. These had all seceded from the Congregational Society, to which several others were subsequently added, so that, when the Congregational Church in Eastbury passed sentence of non-communion against those who had withdrawn up to 1809 and 1810, the persons mentioned were: "Mrs. Parsons, Lazarus House and wife, Jeremiah Stocking and wife, Eleazer Andrews, David Andrews, Elisha House, Joseph Goodale and wife, Gera Goodale, Mrs. Sparks, Charles Treat and wife, and Gideon Hollister." But though this parish has been in existence many years, and is in a prosperous condition, we have been unable to trace its early history with that degree of minuteness and accuracy which was to be desired. Belonging for a time to the New London circuit, then to Tolland, then to Springfield, 1832 and 1833, and then again to New London, and not having had a resident minister until a recent period, the materials of its history are much scattered, and many of them seem to have been lost We are indebted to the Rev. Samuel Fox, of the parish of East Glastenbury, and to the Rev. David Bradbury of the parish of South Glastenbury, for such materials as the records of the societies or the memories of the people might afford, to which we have added all we could glean from other sources. A complete copy of the *Minutes of Conference*, which we were so fortunate as to find in Middletown, has furnished us with the data given in regard to the times when the several clergymen were admitted preachers, and the *Record of Marriages* in the town records since 1820, has aided in determining who came to Glastenbury,

when it was in the circuit with several other towns; while *Stevens' Memorials of Methodism*, have added some facts to our scanty list.

EAST GLASTENBURY.

This parish was formed, as has been already mentioned in 1796. Among the preachers on the circuit at that early period, the name of Rev. Shadrach Bostwick, admitted preacher, 1791; Rev. Lawrence McCombs, admitted preacher, 1792; Rev. Daniel Ostrander, admitted preacher, 1793; Rev. Billey Hibbard, admitted preacher, 1798; Rev. Timothy Merrit, and others, are remembered with affectionate regard. At this time the New London circuit embraced a region of country which required two hundred and fifty miles travel, while the arrangements gave about twenty appointments and thirty-two sermons a month. The men placed upon these circuits, were generally men of great physical and strong mental powers, and aided by a prevailing opposition to Calvinism, they swayed the hearts of multitudes and added greatly to their numbers. Stevens has given in the second series of his *Memorials of Methodism*, (p. 196,) a marvellous account of the results of the first Methodist Camp Meeting in New England, from the pen of "Father Stocking," who was present on the occasion.

The first house of public worship built by this parish was erected at Wassuc in 1810. In 1847, it was taken down and a new house built on the spot where it now stands, and was called *East Glastenbury*, a name by which it is now known in all their records and minutes. Between 1820 and 1836, we find D. Ripley, L. Bennet, Elder Charles Remington, Hector Bronson, J. E. Risley, admitted to preach, 1822; Philo Havens, R. Ransom, died 1845; Philetus Green admitted to preach, 1833, died, 1841; J. Shepherd admitted to preach, 1833, and J. Leonard, officiating here, but in what capacity does not appear. From 1836 to the present time, we are able to give a better account.

Year.	*Name.*	*When Admitted.*
1836,	Supplied, probably by Rev. Mr. Stocking,	
1837,	Rev. Elias J. Scott,	1829.
1838,	Thomas W. Gile,*	1834.
1839,	Lozein Peirce,	1835.
1840,	Azariah B. Wheeler,	1840.
1841,	Benjamin M. Walker,	1834.
1842,	Benjamin M. Walker,	1834.
1843,	Chester W. Turner,	1839.
1844,	Edmund A. Standish,	1836.
1845,	Supplied, perhaps by Rev. Mr. Stocking.	
1846,	Lawton Cady,	1842.
1847,	Lyman Leffingwell,	1839.
1848,	Lyman Leffingwell,	1839.
1849,	Rogers Albiston,	1843.
1850,	Rogers Albiston,	1843.
1851,	Charles Morse.	
1852,	Samuel Fox,	1844.
1853,	Samuel Fox,	1844.

The history of Methodism in Glastenbury, and in the east parish in particular, is so identified with the life and labors of "Father Stocking," as to render an account of him requisite in this place. The principal materials of this sketch are drawn from the eulogy pronounced at the funeral of Rev. Mr. Stocking, by the Rev. Mr. Snow, the Congregational minister of Eastbury.

Rev. Jeremiah Stocking was born at Chatham, December 8th, 1767. His early education was conducted in the common school, and closed when he was nine years old. His father being a seafaring man and absent from home most of the time, deprived him of paternal training; but the faithful instrucion of a pious mother supplied this want in a good degree, imbuing his mind with such deep and lasting principles of virtue as were never forgotten. From the age of nine to thirteen he lived in Haddam, when he was put on board a privateer near the close of the Revolution. On his return he went to a trade, which he pur-

* Died, 1848. From the *Minutes of Conference*, there seems to have been some change made by the Bishop, and that Solomon Cushman, (admitted preacher, 1838,) was here part of the year.

sued until he was twenty-one. In 1790 he married, and the year following removed to Glastenbury. His health becoming infirm, his physician advised him to adopt the business of a Post Rider, and in 1799 he commenced carrying newspapers from Hartford to Saybrook, to which in 1801 was added the mail. He continued in this business twenty-five years, during which time he travelled 150,000 miles, crossing Connecticut river 8,500 times.

Previous to his marriage and removal to Glastenbury, he had been subject to serious impressions which, at length, through the influence of ultra Calvinistic doctrines then so generally preached, nearly drove him to desperation, and which finally led him to adopt that form of Universalism known as final restoration. After removing to Glastenbury, he joined the church there in that way known as the "half way Covenant," and remained with it five years. About this time a Methodist preacher visited that part of the town, under whose preaching Mr. S. was converted, and at once began with ardent zeal the difficult work of converting others. He was soon after admitted to preach by the Methodists, and though deprived of the benefits of early education, his naturally strong, practical common sense, assisted by the results of a diligent miscellaneous reading pursued for several years, enabled him to acquire a very considerable reputation as a preacher, and rendered him useful to the people about him. A church was soon formed and a parish organized. The names of the persons who had withdrawn from the church in Eastbury and joined the Methodists with him, have already been mentioned. Others were soon after added, and Mr. S. had the pleasure of seeing one hundred and fifty members in his church before his death. In the beginning of his ministry, Mr. S. indulged in much severity against those of other denominations. But this feeling gave way before greater experience and truer Christian principles, so that in his latter days he was a man of kind and charitable feelings toward Christians of every name. He died March, 1853, in his eighty-sixth year. The following members of his family are, or have been in the ministry:

Rev. Servilius Stocking, for some time a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, subsequently became an Episcopalian, receiving Deacon's orders in 1838, and Priest's orders in 1839. He is supposed to have died with the cholera at the South in 1847.

Sophronius H. Stocking is a preacher and a presiding Elder in the Methodist church.

Selah Stocking is also a preacher and a presiding Elder among the Methodists.

Solon Stocking was for several years a local preacher in the same denomination, but is at present disabled from ministerial duty.

Sabura S. Stocking was graduated at the Wesleyan University, 1835. After preaching among the Methodist for a short time, he entered the Episcopal Church, receiving Deacon's orders in 1839 and Priest's in 1840. To these may be added:

Septerius Stocking, a dentist of repute in the city of Boston, and also an Episcopalian.

Sabin Stocking, M. D., a graduate of the Medical College, ——— a skilful and successful physician in his native place. He is a Deacon in the Congregational Church in Eastbury.

Before closing the account of the Methodist Society of East Glastenbury, it should be mentioned that the Rev. John Newland Maffitt commenced his ministerial labors while residing in this parish.

SOUTH GLASTENBURY.

The Methodists of South Glastenbury seem to have received their first impulse from the eastern part of the town—probably through the labors and influence of Mr. Stocking. At what time they first had preaching, we have been unable to learn. The present house of public worship was built in 1828; their services having been previously held in school and private houses. The Parish, however, remained in the circuit until 1836, so that we are unable to give a complete and perfect list of the Preachers, previous to the latter date.

From 1820 to 1836, we find the following persons performing ministerial labor, but in what capacity they officiated, we have been unable to ascertain. David Riply, L. Bennett, Charles L. Cooley, Elder Charles Remington, V. R. Osborne, Hector Bronson, Heman Perry, Ephraim Scott, John E. Risley, Jeremiah Stocking, Selah Stocking, Reuben Ransom and J. Shepard. A part of these were probably stationed at Hoccanum, and hence would be likely to perform marriages and burials in Glastenbury; inasmuch as part of their congregation resided in that town. From 1836 to the present time, the following preachers have been stationed at South Glastenbury.

Year.	*Name.*	*Admitted Preacher.*
1836,	Rev. George May,	1836.
1837,	" Abijah C. Wheat,	1835.
1838,	" Abijah C. Wheat,	1835.
1839,	" Henry Tarbush,	1836.
1840,	" Lorin C. Collins,	1838.
1841,	" Lorin C. Collins,	1838.
1842,	" F. Bill.	
1743,	" Moses Stoddard,	1837.
1844,	" Maurice Leffingwell,	1844.
1845,	" Erastus Benton,	1833.
1846,	" Erastus Benton,	1833.
1847,	" Moses Chase,	1833.
1848,	" Loren W. Blood,	1839.
1849,	" Loren W. Blood,	1839.
1850,	" Daniel Dorchester, Jr.,	1847.
1851,	" Warren Emmerson,	1828.
1852,	" David Bradbury,	1837.
1853,	" David Bradbury,	1837.

SECOND ADVENTISTS.

Both of the Methodist Societies in Glastenbury, and that in South Glastenbury, in particular, received a heavy blow a few years since, by the secession of a body of their members who had become "Millerites," or "Second Advent" people, and who, either before or since, have embraced the doctrine of the soul's mortality and the consequent final annihilation of the wicked. There is a small body of people professing this faith, in South Glastenbury, which still holds

occasional services, but, we believe, without any regular organization. A public discussion of this doctrine took place at South Glastenbury in the winter of 1849 and 1850, between Mr. Turner, the Second Advent preacher then supplying there, and the Rev. Mr. Jones, the Congregational minister of the place, which was published—first by Mr. Turner, and subsequently by Mr. Jones, in order to correct what he conceived to be the unfaithfulness of the first report.

BAPTISTS.

There was a small congregation of Baptists in the south part of the town, during the latter part of the last, and the beginning of the present century. Though they seemed to have had an organized society, we have found no account of any settled minister. Tradition, however, informs us, that Doct. Solomon Wheat, who was also a Baptist preacher, officiated here for a considerable time. The Society has now been extinct for many years.

GENERAL HISTORY.

Most of the leading incidents of the Town's History, which can be perpetuated in a work like the present, have already been recorded. The history of our Schools, our Commerce and Manufactures, our Mills, and the like, together with the account of the several Ecclesiastical Societies and their Ministers, since the Revolution, leaves little else to be added. Yet there are various miscellaneous matters of interest which ought to be noticed, which are mainly gathered from the private *journal* referred to under another head. 1787, Aug. 14th—a violent whirlwind passed over this Town. It arose in Rocky Hill, a little north of the center, where it demolished a house occupied by a Mr. Baldwin, killing Mrs. B. and a little child. Passing easterly across the river, it intersected the main street a little south of the meeting-house, pursuing its course east and north-east to Bolton and Coventry. It unroofed one house, demolished three

barns, destroyed a large quantity of fence, and overturned acres of wood in its course through the town.

DEATHS AND LONGEVITY.

The mortality of Glastenbury Society, for several years, has been noted in the *journal* before us, and was copied by the writer from the annual Sermons of Mr. Lockwood: this gives us the Deaths as follows:—In 1787 they were 18; in 1788, 22; in 1789, 16; in 1790, 20, or an average of twenty-one a year. Again in 1803, the deaths amounted to sixteen. In Eastbury, in 1789, they were eighteen. This account does not indicate any unusual degree of mortality, nor, indeed, does the place seem to have been subject to any visitations of this kind. But, though not subject to epidemics or any prevailing disorder, the inhabitants do not often arrive at any great degree of longevity, in proof of which it may be mentioned, that there is not, at the present time, an individual in town that has reached the age of *ninety.* There is one disease, however, and that a mental one, which has been more than usually prevalent in this Town, and which may well employ the minds of its physicians and philosophers; leading, as it has done in a number of instances, to self-destruction.

FLOODS.

No season passes without something of a flood on the river; but in a few instances these have risen to such height as to gain lasting celebrity. Such was that of 1801, since known as the "Jefferson flood," and which rose higher than any before remembered. Nor has it been equalled by any since that time, though those of 1843, and 1852, far exceeded those of common years. These floods are almost always in the spring; but a few years since, one of great power and violence arose in the month of January—and it is only three years since we had one in the middle of the summer.

AMUSEMENTS.

There is nothing that goes to show that the amusements

of the young people in this Town, in former days, differed materially from those of other towns. Yet we do not meet with the "husking" and "the apple-paring," as we have been accustomed to elsewhere. Indeed, the arrangement of the farms here seems rather to have precluded the former, while custom had not introduced the latter. Dancing, however, seems to have been a leading favorite of the young, and to have been pursued on all allowable occasions. Thus in the *journal* so often quoted we read—

"1792, June 27. Mr. Brown ordained—day fine—concourse of people large. Ball in the evening—assembly numerous."

"1796, Aug. 30. Mr. Lockwood installed—audience crowded. * * * * * The Overseers of the day exhibited with propriety a Ball in the evening—54 Ladies—34 Lads."

This, perhaps, was an improvement upon an earlier practice, when large provisions, especially of wines and liquors, were made for making glad the hearts of those who participated therein, but which often cost the Parish no small sum. The expenses of the early ordinations in Glastenbury have not generally been preserved, but in one instance the provision for the clergy was over £10, or about $40.

ANNUAL ELECTIONS.

How long the practice of having a sermon at Freemen's Meeting was continued in Glastenbury, does not appear; but in 1793 Mr. Brown preached on such an occasion. This Town, as is well known, has been, from an early period, a stronghold of "the Democracy." Of the causes which led to this, or which have perpetuated the power of that party, we can not speak, and we have only alluded to it in order to record, as an item of interest, the relative strength of parties as indicated by the votes polled half a century ago.

1803,	Spring—Democrats,	136;	Federalists,	124;	total,	260.
"	Fall,	"	148	"	96	"	244.
1804,		"	170	"	139	"	309.
1806,		"	127	"	104	"	231.

SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUSTS.

Glastenbury has long been a locality of these curious and unaccountable creatures. They appeared in 1852 on a piece of land belonging to Capt. J. Post, Esq., situated near the New London Turnpike, about eight miles from Hartford. The same animals were in the same place in 1835, as appeared from his books; and in 1835 he obtained satisfactory evidence that they had been there in 1818. In the year preceding or following one of these, 1818, 1835 and 1852, an occasional straggling Locust may sometimes be seen in this neighborhood, but none have ever been seen in any of the intermediate years. In 1818, 1835 and 1852, they came in throngs, covering several acres, but never removing to another place. They were born, lived and died in the same spot.

Fellow-Citizens:

In conclusion, permit a word of reflection and review. Whoever traces an outline of American history, whether in Country, State or Town, and attempts to follow back that great current of human freedom which is here setting down the stream of time with such majestic power and irresistible force; whoever, we say, attempts to trace this back to the rill and the fountain from whence it sprung, will not be able to resist the conclusion that *the principles which form the characteristics of our institutions are of divine origin.* If we go back to the fountain-head, we shall find *the germ* of these in the Gospel. No *such* free principles as we now inherit ever saw the light of day, except as they beamed through the divine oracles. This *germ*, planted in an obscure corner of Jerusalem, by the aid of Divine power worked its way through the darkness and gloom of an idolatrous world, up to the imperial throne upon the seven hills of the Tiber, leaving traces, more or less distinct, of its mission, to the governments of the earth. And when Roman civilization and Christian institutions were alike subjected to the barbarous Goth, the Divine, reared its head from the ruins of Italy to enlighten and to bless the world. Here, in the sun-

ny cities of Southen Europe, grew up a degree of freedom which the fears of the feudal lords and the humaner policy of the Church, assisted to consolidate and ripen until it became strong enough to assert the rights which belonged to it. And now the Crusades, though having a widely different object in view, became the means of transplanting the same principles of freedom to other countries, there to take root, grow, and produce abundant fruit. And finally, the quarrels of kings and princes were overruled to the good of the common people, and were made the means of their participation in the natural rights of their humanity. Hence, especially in England, rose towns and other municipal corporations—those nurseries and safeguards of Liberty, and also that common law which has ever since governed all their actions.

At this juncture, the quarrels of Churchmen and Puritans drove the latter from their home, to seek that liberty in this Western wild, which they could not secure in their native land. And because they could not bring the State, they brought with them the town; and planting these all over the land they created a State with the freedom of the town, while the town itself remained the depository and the defender of those principles which vivified the State. The principles thus derived and transmitted, greatly augmented and increased by the new impulse given to the Gospel by the Reformation, were steadily gaining ground, deepening, widening and extending—increasing the number and power of the States, when an assault upon them from the British throne developed a new aspect of things hitherto unthought of. Men forgot their local interests and sectional jealousies and sectarian prejudices in defense of a common cause. Puritan Massachusetts and Connecticut, Baptist Rhode Island, Episcopal Virginia, Roman Catholic Maryland, Presbyterian New Jersey, New York with its Dutch Reformed, Presbyterian and Episcopal, and still other States with still other peculiarities, were brought together and consolidated into a single people. All these had been established upon the great principles of municipal freedom of towns peculiar to the English common law. But the development of the

consequences legitimately involved in these principles had been aided, counteracted, or modified by the peculiarities of creeds and condition prevailing in the Colonies. It needed a seven years' war, a seven years' sense of common danger and common hope—a holy sabbatism of divine interposition—to wear out and overcome sectional and sectarian bias, and to remove the obstructions which ignorance, illiberality, or misdirected piety had placed in the way of the development of those free principles which form the characteristic of our free institutions. As in nature "the boy is the father of the man," so with us, *the town is father of the State.* It is *in the history of towns*, therefore, that we are to seek alike those principles that guide, and those materials which form the history of the State.

We see, therefore, that these principles of freedom, which made us what we are, were of Divine origin;—that they were silently and slowly infused into certain walks and grades of life in the old world, and that, when sufficiently matured and strengthened for the purpose, they were transplanted to this country by men of strong arms, and stronger hearts—with power to will and power to do: a noble race of men, whom we glory in calling our *ancestors.* Whether or no men agree with all their views and fancies, they can not doubt the devotion, the honesty, the resolution, the bravery, and the self-sacrificing spirit of our fathers. They felt that they had a high and holy mission to the world, and though they may have sometimes erred in their mode of declaring it, the present condition and prospects of our country are clear evidence that they were not mistaken. If, then, there be any meaning in history, any teachings in God's providence—any lesson for the future to be learned from the experience of the past, the duty of the *American citizen* is among the highest and holiest upon earth; and he who would dismember this glorious Union, or resist the peaceable operations of its laws, must be blind to the past, careless of the present, and heedless of the future. The voice that bid Israel go in and possess Canaan might have been more audible, but was no more certain than that which bids us be a great, a free,

and a happy people. We have but to listen to that voice, to obey its behests, and, in the fear of God, to march on in the way He has marked out, to make the town, the State, the nation, preëminent above all others—as the name imports—

GLASTENBURY FOREVER.

APPENDIX I.

ORIGINAL SURVEY OF NAUBUC, WITH SOME GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILIES POSSESSING THE FARMS.

The land lying on the East side of the Connecticut river, within the bounds of what was then Wethersfield, was the first tract of land in the Colony regularly surveyed, and laid out in farms,—this having been done previous to 1640. By this survey all the land from Hartford line to the vicinity of Roaring brook had been laid out in farms of various widths, each being bounded by the Great river West, and by the wilderness East, each being three miles long. The object of this seems to have been, that every one might possess a due proportion of meadow, of upland suitable for cultivation, and of woodland, furnishing the fuel and timber for all necessary purposes.

We give below, a comparative view of the farms surveyed at Naubuc, about 1639 and 40,—the names of the persons to whom they were set, and the width of the same. To this we have added, for the sake of comparison, the lots as they stood in 1684, with some occasional lines as they now stand on the highway, enabling persons of the present day to ascertain the original location of their farms. A few of the *names* and *quantities* towards the northern part, are something in doubt as they stand in the first column, having been deduced from a comparison of the recorded and unrecorded lots. But the principal ones are certain, and the remainder sufficiently accurate to prevent any material error.

To this we have added brief genealogies of those families whose descendants still remain here, so far as we have been able to procure them. There are no doubt materials for enlarging this part, indefinitely almost. Our object has been, to show the relation and descent of the householders in Glastenbury, at the time of the incorporation of the Town and building of the Meeting House, with the early settlers of Wethersfield. These householders are designated by being printed in large capitals. Those who have represented the Town in the General Assembly, have an asterisk (*) prefixed to their names.

Naubuc Farms: from Hartford, South.

1640.		1684.		1853.
	RODS WIDE.		RODS WIDE.	
1 George Wyllis,	80	Samuel Wyllis,	174½	
2 John Deming,	26⅔			
3 Robert Bates,	30⅓			
4 Richard Gildersleeve,	37½			
5 Joseph Sherman,	40	Thomas Bunce,	40	
6 Thurston Rayner,	55	Richard Smith,	55	
7 Thomas Welles,	72½	Samuel Welles,	72½	Thaddeus Welles.
8	47	Richard Smith,	25	Hebron Turnpike.
		James Wright,	22	
9	22	Edward Benton,	22	
		Mr. Wyllis,	8	Meeting House.
10 Rev. Henry Smith,	40	Samuel Hale,	32	
11 Samuel Sherman, Richard Gildersleeve,	44	Capt. Talcott,	44	Talcotts.
12 Samuel Smith,	22½	Wm. Wickham,	22½	
13 Thomas Uffoot,	19½	William Goodrich,	19½	
14 George Hubbard,	32½	John Hubbard,	60	David Hubbard.
15 George Wyllis,	30			
			G	Highway.
16 Robert Rose,	52	Samuel Smith,	52	
17 John Gibbs,	22	William Miller,	22	D. Watrous.
Highway,	15	2 rods.		
18 Nathaniel Foote,	32			
19 Mr. Parke,	17			
20 Abraham Finch,	10	James Richards,	93	
21 John Plum,	34			
22 John Thomson,	7	John Edwards,	27½	
23 John Edwards,	8½			

1640.		1684.		1853.	
24 Frances Kilborn,	18	John Kilborn,	18	Austin Kilborn, Esq.,	15
25 Thomas Coleman,	15	Coleman,	15		
26 Jeffrey Ferris,	7½	Thomas Welles,	18		
27 John Whitmore,	9				
28 John Robbins,	22	Eleazer Kimberley,	22	Misses Smith,	22
29 Thomas Wright,	7	Jno. Wright,	7		
30 Robert Cooe,	13				
31 James Boosie,	14				
32 Leonard Chester,	72				
				Osmer Hale.	
33 Clement Chaplain,	200				
		Messrs. Graves,	37½	Elijah Miller.	
		Gershom Bulkley,	37½		
		John Hollister,	37½		
34 Matthew Mitchel,	150	Robert Rose,	37½		
35		John Hollister,	(20)?		
		Treat Farm,	310		
36		G. T. V. 1720. This width must have been computed from the mouth of Roaring Brook, South.			
37		Samuel Hale, Jr.,	13⅔		
38		Rich. Smith, Jr.,	13⅔		
39		John Hollister,	13⅔		
40		John Waddams,	13⅔		
41		Caleb Benjamin,	13⅔		
42		Thomas Edwards,	13⅔		
43		Richard Treat,	13⅔		
44		Thomas Loveland,	13⅔		
		Undivided land until 1743.	(285)?		
.....		Thomas Brewer,	8⅓		
.....		Rev. T. Stevens,	25		
Middletown.		Chatham.		Portland.	

1. George Wyllis. The first lot on the North was 80 rods wide, containing 480 acres, and was set out to George Wyllis. Mr. W. came to America from Fenny Compton, England, where he left a large estate. He was chosen Lieutenant Governor of the colony in 1641, and Governor in 1642. He died in March, 1644, leaving his property in Naubuc to his son Samuel, who added other lots by purchase from Strickling, Morehouse, Sherwood, Talcott, Gibbins, Fletcher, and others, containing in all 567½ acres. To all this, the General Court in 1670, added a mile in length, his farm then being 174½ rods in width. Samuel W. was born in England, graduated at Harvard, 1653, and the next year at the early age of twenty-one, was elected an Assistant, and to the same office annually, until 1684. He married Ruth, daughter of Gov. Haynes. He died in 1709, leaving several children, among whom was Hezekiah, who inherited the property in Naubuc.

Hezekiah Wyllis married Elizabeth, the daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Hobart, in 1702. He was Secretary of State, from 1711 to 1735. George Wyllis, the son of Hezekiah, was graduated at Yale, 1729, married Mary, the daughter of the Rev. Timothy Woodbridge of Hartford, and was Secretary of State from 1735 to 1796, a period of sixty-one years. Gen. Samuel Wyllis, son of George Wyllis, was graduated at Yale, 1758, and was Secretary of State, from 1796 to 1809, when Thomas Day was chosen assistant Secretary. Some of the descendants of George Wyllis are still resident in Glastenbury, bearing other names.*

2. John Deming. The width of the second lot laid out to John Deming, called in the earliest record, *Demion*, is not specified. It seems, however, to have been about 26⅔ rods wide, and to have contained about 160 acres. It was subsequently sold to Mr. Wyllis, as mentioned below. Mr. Deming left a large family, the descendants of which are still among our citizens.†

His wife's name is unknown. The children were—

John,	b. Sept. 9, 1638, m.	Mary ———,	Sept. 20, 1657, d. January 23, 1712.	
Jonathan,	b. 1639, m. (1)	Sarah ———,	Nov. 11, 1660, (2) E. Gilbert,	Dec. 25,
Samuel,	b. ——— m.	Sarah ———,	Dec. d. 1683.	[1673.
David,	b. ——— m.	Mary ———,	Aug. 14, 1678.	
Ebenezer,	b. ——— m.	Sarah ———,	July 16, 1677, d. May 2, 1705.	
Dau.	——— m.	——— Morgan.		
Dau.	——— m.	——— Beckley.		
Dau.	——— m.	——— Hurlburt.		
Dau. [Mercy ?]	——— m.	——— Wright, [Joseph, 1685 ?]		
Dau.	——— m.	——— Moody.		

(2) John Deming, Jr., known as Serjt. D., and Mary his wife, had,

John,	b. Sept. 9, 1658, m. Mary Graves,	June 5, 1684,	d. Nov. 25, 1729.
Joseph,	b. June 1, 1661.		
Jonathan,	b. Feb. 12, 1663, m. Mary Buck,	Oct. 27, 1687.	
Mary,	b. Feb. 1, 1666.		
Samuel,	b. Aug. 25, 1668, m. Sarah ———,	March 29, 1694.	

* W. R. I. 63, II. 145. Trumb. C. R. II. 144. Porter's Hist. Not. 23, 24.
† W. R. I. 131.

Jacob, b. Aug. 24, 1670, m. Elizabeth Edwards, March 14, 1695.
Sarah, b. Jan. 17, 1672.
Hezekiah.

(2) Jonathan Deming married (1) Sarah ———, 1660, and had,

Jonathan, b. Nov. 27, 1661, m. Abigail Filer, Jan. 5, 1709, d. Nov. 21, 1727.
Sarah, b. Aug. 12, 1663, m. ——— Riley.
Mary, b. July 11, 1665, m. Joseph Smith, Nov. 26, 1685.
Comfort, b. June 5, 1668, m. Nathaniel Beckly, May 18, 1693.

Mrs. D. dying June 5, 1668, he m. (2) Elizabeth, dau. of Josiah Gilbert, a resident of Nayaug, from 1651 to 1663, and had,

Elizabeth, b. June 12, 1674, m. Richard Beckly.
Elusse, b. Feb. 16, 1675.
Thomas, b. Nov. 27, 1679, m. Mary Williams, June 2, 1698, d. 1741.
Charles, b. June 10, 1681, m. Anna, dau. Tho. Wickham, Sept. 5, 1706.
Benjamin, b. July 20, 1684, m. Mary ———, Feb. 4, 1707.
Jacob, b. Dec. 20, 1689.
Mary, b. Oct. 24, 1692.
Ann, b. Oct. 1, 1695, m. Nathaniel Wright, March 12, 1712.

(2) David Deming married Mary ———, 1678, and had,

David, b. July 20, 1681.
Samuel, b. Aug. 9, 1683.
Honor, b. May 9, 1685.
Mehitable, b. ——— ——— m. Nathaniel Stillman, June, 1743.

(2) Ebenezer Deming m. Sarah ———, 1677, and had,

Ebenezer, b. May 5, 1678, m. Rebecca Treat, Dec. 27, 1704.
John, b. July 25, 1679.
Sarah, b. Jan. 9, 1681, m. Joseph Talcott, April 5, 1701.
Ephraim, b. ——— ——— m. Hannah ———.
Josiah, b.
Prudence, b. ——— ——— m. Thomas Wright, Oct. 4, 1705, d. Oct. 1706.

Previous to 1668, Samuel Wyllis had become possessed of the three lots last described, having purchased them of Strickling, Morehouse, Sherwood, Talcott, Gibbins, Foxes and Fletcher, (as the names seem to be,) who had probably obtained their title by inheritance. The intermediate title, however, cannot be traced, owing to the loss of the Probate records during this period. The four lots belonged to Samuel Wyllis at the time of the survey of Naubuc—made by order of a General Court in 1684.

3. Robert Bates. The third lot seems to have been 30⅓ rods wide, and to have contained 182 acres. It was laid out to Robert Bates, who removing, sold to William Gibbons as early as 1641. The persons bearing this name in Town, are probably the descendants of this man.*

4. Richard Gildersleeve. The fourth lot was 37½ rods wide, and containing 225 acres, was laid out to Richard Gildersleeve, and by him sold to John Talcott, in 1643. It is described in the deed as "The piece which Frog brook runs through." Some of the descendants of this man are still resident here, and in the Towns adjacent, especially in Portland.

5. Joseph Sherman. The fifth lot of land, was set out to Joseph Sherman, who gave it to his son Samuel Sherman, in 1641. As then described,

* W. R. I. 61, 129.

it contained 144 acres. Mr. Sherman having removed to Stamford, it was subsequently sold to Thomas Bunce, and then contained 240 acres. The first entry is probably a mistake, as the farm of Thomas Bunce was found to contain 240 acres at the general survey in 1684. The Bunces now residing in Town are supposed to be the descendants of Thomas Bunce.*

6. THURSTON RAYNER. The sixth lot was 55 rods wide, and contained 330 acres. It was originally set out to Thurston Rayner. Mr. R. removing to Stamford in 1641, sold this lot to Richard Treat. Richard Treat, Jr., in 1660, sold it to James Boswell, who sold it to Richard Smith, in 1664, to whom it belonged at the time of the survey in 1684. Mr. Rayner removing early, left no descendants here, but the first Episcopal minister that preached in Glastenbury, appears to have been a descendant. Mr. Boswell never resided here. The descendants of Richard Treat are among the present inhabitants of the Town.†

7. THOMAS WELLES. This lot in 1684, was 72½ rods in width, containing 435 acres. It seems to have retained its original width, though not its length, without alteration, as it had remained in the same family without change.

THOMAS WELLES probably came to Hartford from Saybrook, and is reported by tradition to have been private Secretary to Lord Say and Seal, before coming to this country. He was first Treasurer of the Colony, and then Secretary from 1640 to 1648; Lieut. Governor in 1654, 6, 7 and 9; and Gov. in 1658. He died January 14th, 1660. He married for his second wife, Elizabeth, widow of Nathaniel Foote, and sister of John Deming, and had,

Thomas, who settled in Hartford.
Samuel, to whom the Gov. gave half his farm in Naubuc, and who d. 1675.
John, who went to Stamford, in 1640, carrying the Weth. records with him.
Mary, m. (1) Tho. Thompson, (2) Anthony Hart, Farmington.
Ann, m.
Sarah, m. John Chester, of Wethersfield, whose dau. m. Rev. Timothy Stevens.

(3) Robert, the son of John, inherited the Governor's farm in Wethersfield, covering the ground where the State Prison now is, and extending near half a mile further North.
(3) Thomas, who had one-half the Naubuc farm.
(4) Gideon was the son of Robert, who had,
(5) Gideon, M. D. of Canterbury, and Solomon, who married his cousin from Glastenbury.
(6) Leonard, son of Gideon, m. Robbins, and had,
(7) Leonard, who had,
(8) Gen. Leonard R. Welles, the present Warden of the State Prison.

(2) Samuel m. Elizabeth, and had,

Samuel, b. April 13, 1660, d. Aug. 28, 1731.
Thomas, b. July 29, 1662.
Sarah, b. Sept. 29, 1664, m. Ephraim Hawley.
Mary, b. Nov. 23, 1666, m. Samuel Hale, Jr.
Ann, b. 1668.
Elizabeth, b. 1670, m. Daniel Shelton, Stratford.

(3) *SAMUEL WELLES, m. Ruth Rice, and had,

*Samuel, b. Dec. 24, 1689, Grad. Yale, 1707, d. May 20, 1770. Samuel Welles, the Parisian
*Thomas, b. Feb. 14, 1693, m. Martha Pitkin, d. May 14, 1767. [Banker, was his son

* W. R. I. 99, 128. † W. R. I. 59, 74, 82, 141.

Thaddeus, b. March 27, 1695, d. Dec. 22, 1780.
Silas, b. March 4, 1700, d. Sept. 17, 1754.
Mrs. Ruth Welles d. March 31, 1742.

(4) Thaddeus m. Elizabeth Cole, of East Hartford, and had,

Samuel, b. 1731, m. Lucy Kilborn.
Bathsheba, b. m. Jedediah Smith.

(5) *Samuel m. Lucy Kilborn, Aug. 1752, and had a large family, among whom was,

(6) *Samuel, b. Oct. 6, 1754, m. Ann Hale, May 2d, 1783, d. Nov., 1834, leaving several children, among whom were *Gideon and *Thaddeus, to both of whom, we are indebted for interesting particulars in relation to this matter.

Thomas, of the third generation, had eight children, of whom (4) Jonathan, father of the late (5) Jonathan Welles, Esq., was one. (6) Henry T. Welles, Esq., is the most prominent representative of this branch of the family. The first mentioned Jonathan married Catharine Saltonstall, daughter of Capt. Roswell S. of Branford, eldest son of Gov. S. The mother of Capt. R. S. was Mary Haynes, daughter of John Haynes, and grand-daughter of Rev. Joseph Haynes, who was the minister of Wethersfield and Glastenbury, in 1663 and 4, and who was himself the son of Governor Haynes. The members of this family have ever been among the most active and energetic citizens.

8. ——— ———. To whom the eighth lot was originally set out, we have not been able to ascertain. It was, however, in the possession of JAMES WRIGHT, at an early period, who between 1670 and '80, sold 25 rods in width, upon the north side, to Richard Smith, Jr., reserving to himself a lot 22 rods wide on the south side.*

9. ——— ———. To whom this lot was originally set out, is a matter of some uncertainty. It appears at one time to have been in the possession of GOV. WELLES, but had become the property of EDWARD BENTON some time previous to 1673, and was in his possession at the time of the general survey, 1684. He left,

(1) Edward Benton, b. 1638, m. Mary ———, and d. 1698. He had,

Samuel, b. ——— m. Mary Bradford, 1705.
Rebecca, b. ———.
Mary, b. ———.
Ellenor, b. 1670, m. Daniel Wright, Aug. 24, 1705, d. 1749.
Dorothy, b. ———.
Edward, b. ———, m. Mary Hale, 1702, d. 1713.
Daniel, b. ———, d. 1682.

(2) Samuel, b. ———, m. Mary Bradford, and had,

Sarah, b. March 19, 1706.
Hannah, b. July 1, 1710.
Nathaniel, b. March 8, 1714, d. 1714.
Jonathan, b. Oct. 23, 1715, m. Hannah Beckly, 1742.
Nathaniel, b. April 9, 1718, m. Dorothy Cook, Oct. 13, 1745.
Abigail, b. Nov. 4, 1726.

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* W. R. H. 254. Will, Rich. Smith, proved March 7, 1698. An account of this family will be given at lot number 29.

(2) EDWARD BENTON m. Mary Hale, Oct. 16th, 1702, and had,

*Josiah, b. June 16, 1705, m. Hannah House, Feb. 5, 1736.
Ephraim, b. Aug. 19, 1707.
Mary, b. April 27, 1710.

10. Rev. Henry Smith. This lot appears to have been originally 40 rods wide, and to have been set out to the Rev. Henry Smith, the first settled minister of Wethersfield and Glastenbury. He willed it to his wife in 1648, desiring her to give it to his son Samuel. Previous to 1668, it had become the property of Samuel Hale. This lot of land, or another precisely like it, belonged to Joseph Parsons, in 1673. At the time of the general survey, in 1684, 8 rods on the north side belonged to Mr. Wyllis, and the remaining 32 rods to Samuel Hale. The present House of public worship belonging to the First Ecclesiastical Society stands upon this lot.*

*Samuel Hale came to this Colony at a very early period. He was at Hartford, in 1637, and a soldier in the Pequot war, for which he received a "lot in the soldier's field." In 1639, he owned land in Hartford, on the east side of the river, but in 1643, he was a resident in Wethersfield. In 1655, he resided in Norwalk, but returned to Wethersfield, in 1660, though he did not sell all his property there before 1669. While residing in Norwalk, Mr. H. represented that Town in the General Court in 1656, 7 and 60. After his return to Wethersfield, he hired the Gov. Welles estate of the "Overseers;" and which, from the testimony in a case of damage for want of repairs, tried in 1671, appears to have been on the East side of the river. It may serve to throw light upon the conveniencies of those days, to mention that this house had no stairs leading into the chamber, the second story being reached by means of a ladder. His wife's name was Mary. He died Nov. 9, 1693. His children were.

Martha, b. 1643.
*SAMUEL HALE, b. 1645, m. Ruth Edwards, d. Nov. 18, 1711.
JOHN HALE, b. 1647, m. Hannah ———, 1668, d. July 19, 1709.
Mary, b. 1649.
Rebeckah, b. 1651.
THOMAS HALE, b. 1653, m. Naomi Kilborn, d. Dec. 23, 1723.
EBENEZER HALE, b. July 29, 1661.
Dorothy, b.

One of the daughters of Samuel Hale, married Caleb Benjamin, who left a dau. Abigail, mentioned in her grand-father's will. She m. Doct. Ebenezer Hills.

(2) Samuel, Jr., married (1) Ruth, daughter of Thomas Edwards, in 1679, and had,

Samuel, b. —— died unmarried.
Mary, b. —— m. John Day of Colchester.†
Ruth, b Dec. 1, 1681, m. Thomas, son of Eleazer Kimberley.

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* T. C. R. I. 503. W. R. I. 88, II. 154.

† The question, who Mary Hale married, is left by the Records in no small doubt. The following facts seem to prove, that the view taken in the text, is

Ruth Hale d. Dec. 26, 1682, and Samuel married (2) Mary, dau. of Capt. Samuel Welles, and had,

(3) *Jonathan, b. Aug. 21, 1696, m. Sarah, dau. Deac. Benj. Talcott, Nov. 28, 1717, d. July
David, b. Jan. 7, 1700, d. March 31, 1718. [2, 1772.
Joseph, b. July 10, 1702, d. Aug. 4, 1702.
Benjamin, b. July 22, 1707, m. Hannah, dau. Deac. Benj. Talcott, January 30, 1729.
Lieut. Samuel Hale, Justice of the Peace, d. Nov. 18, 1711.
Mrs. Mary Hale, widow of Lt. Samuel Hale, d. Feb. 18, 1715.

(2) Thomas Hale, son of Samuel Hale, m. Naomi Kilborn, Oct. 30, 1679, and had,

Naomi, b. Sept. 20, 1680, m. John Gains.
Mary, b. Nov. 20, 1682, m. Edward Benton, Oct. 16, 1702.
Thomas, b. Jan. 26, 1684, m. Susannah, dau. Nathaniel Smith, Jan. 11, 1722.
Ruth, b. ——— ——— m. Benjamin Hollister.
Eunice, b. ——— ——— m. Ebenezer Kilborn.
Timothy, b. 1692, m. Sarah ——, d. 1784.

Most of the Hales of Glastenbury have descended from these two, Samuel and Thomas. Descendants of the present generation are, John A. Hale, Esq., Chairman of the Com. of Celebration; son (1) of Ebenezer, (2) of Gideon, (3) of Benjamin, (4) of Samuel, Jr., and (5) of Samuel, Sen'r. Another member of the Committee was Andrew Talcott Hale, son (1) of Benjamin, (2) of Benjamin, (3) of Timothy, (4) of Timothy, (5) of Thomas, (6) of Samuel, Sen'r. Our thanks are due to both of these gentlemen for their kind assistance in this part of our work.

The Hales are supposed to have come from Wales, and are said to have been men of large size, and uncommon strength. An incident has been communicated to us which goes to establish this point. At the time when the stoutest man in the Town was called "the bully," a man, "the bully" from another Town, who had heard of the feats of Mr. Hale "the bully" of Glastenbury, came here for the purpose of trying his strength with him. He met

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the true one. By deed dated 1719, G. L. R. II. 143, Thomas Kimberly and Ruth Hale his wife, and John Day, and Mary his wife, sell land to Jonathan Hale, which they owned in common, and seem to have inherited of their father. In G. L. R., V. 8, Jonathan and Benjamin Hale release lands of their brother Samuel, to John and Mary Day, and the following, children of Thomas Kimberly, Samuel K., Jeremiah and Ruth Goodrich, Jeduthan and Mary Smith, Elizabeth K., Daniel and Sarah House, and Anne Kimberley. This would seem to indicate that the relationship was to the Kimberleys. On p. Vol. V. G. L. R., John and Mary Day, sell land to her brother Samuel Kimberly, which Mary had inherited from her grandfather, Thomas Edwards.

Amidst this uncertainty all we can be sure of, is, that Mary Hale and Mary Day were granddaughters of Thomas Edwards, while Mary Hale was, and Mary Day seems to have been sister of Thomas Kimberley. Samuel Kimberley may have married a sister of John Day, which would justify all the language.

Mr. Hale on the road with a load of cider in barrels, and made known his business. Mr. Hale consented to the proposition, the trial to be had the next day. In the mean time, Mr. Hale asked his challenger to take a drink of cider with him; and knocking out the bung of a barrel, took it in his hands by the chine, raised it to his mouth and drank, and offered it to the astonished "bully," who declined that mode of pledging himself. Mr. Hale, therefore, returned the barrel to its place, and drove on. On the morrow, at the time appointed, no fight took place, the stranger "bully" not being to be found.

11. Samuel Sherman and Richard Gildersleeve. This lot of land measuring 44 rods in width was originally set out to the gentlemen just named, Mr. Gildersleeve's lot lying upon the north side, the respective width of the two lots being unknown. Both of these lots were purchased by Mr. John Talcott of Hartford, in 1643. Mr. Talcott dying in 1659, bequeathed the property to his son Samuel, who dying in 1691, bequeathed it to his two sons Benjamin and Nathaniel, both of whom were landholders in Glastenbury, at the time of its incorporation as a Town. Benjamin's share was on the north side of the lot and one rod wider than Nathaniel's. From these two, most if not all of the Talcotts of Glastenbury, have descended. The land still remains in the family.*

Mr. John Talcott came over from England, about the year 1632, and settled in Newtown, Mass., (now Cambridge.) In 1636, he removed to Hartford, and was a member of the General Court, and one of the Magistrates of the colony, until his death. He was the son of John Talcott of Braintree, England. His mother's name was Skinner. He married Dorothy, daughter of Benjamin Smith. His children were:—

Mary,	m. Rev. John Russell, June 28, 1649.
John,	m. (1) Helena Wakeman, 1650, and (2) Mary Cook, 1676.
Samuel,	b. 1635, m. Hannah Holyoke, 1661, d. 1691.

(2) John Talcott, m. (1) Helena Wakeman of New Haven, and had by her—

John,	b. Nov. 24, 1651.
John,	b. Dec. 14, 1653, ——— ——— d. July 30, 1683.
Elizabeth,	b. Feb. 21, 1655, m. Joseph Wadsworth, Hartford.
Samuel,	b. Aug. 21, 1658, ——— ——— d. April 4, 1681.
Mary,	b. April 26, 1661, m. Richard Edwards, Hartford.
Hannah,	b. Dec. 8, 1663, m. Nathaniel Gould.
Dorothy,	b. Feb. 20, 1666, m. ——— Stoughton, Windsor.
Joseph,	b. Nov. 16, 1669, m. Abigail Clarke, Milford. This man was Gov. Conn.
Helena,	b. June 17, 1674, m. ——— Nicholas, Hartford.

Helena, the wife, dying June 22, 1674, Mr. T. m. (2) Mary Cook, Nov. 9, 1676, and had by her—

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*W. R. I. 67, 133. H. 228. S. V. T. 64, 108.

Ruth, b. Sept. 12, 1677, m. ——— Reed, an eminent Lawyer at Boston.
Sarah, b. Nov. 16, 1679, ——— ———, d. Dec. 6, 1679.
Rachel, b. Feb. 23, 1681, m. ——— Buckley, Fairfield.
Jonathan, b. 1683, ———.
Hezekiah, b. Feb. 24, 1685, m. ——— Parsons, Durham.

(2) The children of Samuel Talcott and Hannah Holyoke, were—

Samuel, b. 1663, m. Mary ———, d. 1698.
John, died young.
Hannah, b. 1665, m. John Chester, 1686, d. 1741.
Elizur, b. July 31, 1669, m. Sarah ———.
Joseph, b. Feb. 20, 1671, m. Sarah Deming, 1701, d. 1732.
*BENJAMIN TALCOTT, b. March 1, 1674, m. Sarah Hollister, 1699, d. 1727.
Rachel, b. April 2, 1676, m. Peter Bulkley, 1700.
*NATHANIEL TALCOTT, b. Jan. 28, 1678, m. Elizabeth ———, 1703, d. 1758.

(3) The children of Deacon Benjamin Talcott and Sarah Hollister, were,

Sarah, b. Oct. 30, 1699, m. Jonathan Hale, 1717, d. 1743.
Benjamin, b. June 27, 1702, m.
John, b. Dec. 17, 1704, m. Lucy Sawyer, 1733, d. 1745.
Hannah, b. Oct. 16, 1706, m. Benjamin Hale, 1729, d. 1796.
Samuel, b. Feb. 12, 1708, m. Hannah Moseley, 1732, d. 1768.
*Elizur, b. Dec. 31, 1709, m. Ruth Wright, 1730, d. 1797.
Mehitabel, b. July 17, 1713, m. Hezekiah Wright, 1733, d. 1781.
Abigail, b. Oct. 10, 1715, m. Thomas Hollister, Jr., d. 1715.
Deacon Benjamin d. Nov. 27, 1727.

(3) The children of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Talcott, were,

Elizabeth, b. Oct. 19, 1704.
Rachel, b. Oct. 6, 1706.
Mary, b. Jan. 19, 1709.
Joshua, b. June 15, 1711.

The early history of this family has been carefully investigated by members of it now living; and especially by Sebastian Vischer Talcott, Esq., of Albany, to whose kindness we are indebted for the use of his *Family Register*, and which has been of great service to us, in this and some other families.

Samuel Talcott, son of John Talcott, was graduated at Harvard College, 1658. George Talcott, b. 1786, grandson of Benjamin Talcott, has been in the service of the United States, since 1812. He was brevetted Brigadier General, in 1847.

The house standing on this farm, until taken down in 1850, was the oldest house in Town. It was the first house raised in Town, after its incorporation. The second was that of Rev. Mr. Stevens; the third a house at Nayaug; the fourth was a house built by Gideon Hollister, at Wassuc, which is still standing, and is in the possession and occupation of Mr. Alonzo Hollister. The frame has neither tenon nor mortice, but is half-lapped throughout. It is nearly one hundred and fifty years old.

12. Samuel Smith's lot was 22½ rods wide containing 135 acres. It was conveyed to William Wickham in 1660, in whose possession it was at the

time of the general survey in 1684. Mr. Smith removed to Hadley. The descendants of Wm. Wickham are still among the present inhabitants of the Town.*

The account of the Wickham family is deficient in the Wethersfield Records. The families recorded there before 1690, are those of Thomas, and Thomas, Jr., but do not give the family of William, the first land holder in Glastenbury. The property seems to have descended to WILLIAM WICKHAM, Jr., who lived in Glastenbury at the time of its incorporation, and who distributed it to his children. The following were of the number.

Elizabeth, m. Thomas Morley, Nov. 9, 1708, and had four sons and two daughters. Her father gave her land in 1730.

Jonathan, to whom land was given in 1714. He gave land to his son Hezekiah, in 1749. H. W. was Society Clerk, and Deacon in Eastbury for many years.

John, m. Susannah Pellett of Concord, Feb. 20, 1716, and had two daughters. He had land given to him in 1717.

William, Jr., m. Abigail Pellett, March 21, 1718. He had land given him in 1730. No children are recorded to him in Glastenbury.

Susannah Wickham, who married Ebenezer Mosely, in 1726, seems to have belonged to another branch of the family. She was probably from Wethersfield.

13. Thomas Uffoot. This lot 19½ rods wide containing 117 acres, was recorded to Thomas Uffoot in 1641, and by him sold to William Goodrich, in 1646. It was in the possession of Mr. Goodrich at the time of the survey in 1684.†

The Goodrich family is supposed to have come from Wales. The first settler, William, married Sarah Marvin, 1648, and had—

Sarah,	b. m. John Hollister, 1667.
John,	b. 1653, m. Rebecca Smith, 1678, d. 1684.
William,	b. 1660, m. Grace ——, 1680, d. 1737.
Elizabeth,	b. 1658, m. Robert Welles, 1675, d. 1698.
EPHRAIM GOODRICH,	b. 1663, m. Sarah Treat, 1684, d. 1717.
David,	b. 1666, m. Hannah Wright, 1688, d. 1755.
Daughter, name unknown,	m. Joseph Butler.

Mr. John Goodrich, probably a brother of William, came to this country about the same time. His wife's name was Elizabeth, and they had children—

John,	b. 1647, m. Mary Edwards, d. 1676.
Joseph,	d. 1681.
Jonathan,	b. 1665, m. Abagail Crafts, 1691.
Elizabeth,	b. 1645, m. Daniel Rose.
Mary,	b. 1650, m. Thomas Reed.
Hannah,	m. Zacharias Mainard.

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* W. R. I. 125, II. 69.

† W. R. I. 52, 125.

(2) John Goodrich, son of William and Sarah Marvin, m. 1678, had—

Sarah, b. April 10, 1697, m. Abraham Kilborn, Oct. 26, 1697 or 9.
Rebecca, b. Nov. 11, 1680, m. David Wright, Dec. 28, 1699, d. 1703.
Mary, b. Sept. 2, 1682.
Samuel, b. May 24, 1684, ———— ————, d. May 7, 1706.
Abigail, b. April 27, 1686, m. David Curtis, April 25, 1706.
John, b. June 9, 1688, m. Mary Tillotson, June 5, 1712.
Allyn, b. Nov. 13, 1690, m. Elizabeth Goodrich, Dec. 29, 1709.
Ann, b. Sept. 1, 1692.

(3) William Goodrich, Jr., m. Grace ———, Nov. 22, 1680, had,

William, b. Aug. 3, 1681, ———— ————, d. Nov. 6, 1681.
William, b. July 2, 1686, m. Margaritta Orvis, May 14, 1716, d. 1748.
Benjamin, b. Sept. 29, 1688, m. Grace Kilborn, March 7, 1716, d. 1742.
Joseph, b. Feb. 29, 1690, m. Mehitable Goodwin, Feb. 23, 1715, d. 1768.
Isaac, b. Aug. 18, 1693, m. Mary Butler, Nov. 19, 1718, d. 1737.
Anne, b. Feb. 29, 1697, m. ——— Powel.
Ephraim, b. Sept. 12, 1699, m. Susanna Hooker, Oct. 6, 1726, d. 1726.
Ethan, b. June 3, 1702.

"John and William Goodrich, two orphans, came from South Wales with their mother's brother, William Stillman, about 1644. From these two sprung all of the name in America." They first settled in New Haven Colony, but subsequently removed to Wethersfield, John, about 1644, and William in 1666. Most of the persons bearing the name of Goodrich at the time of the Town's incorporation, were the sons of William Goodrich, and in the next generation the sons of Ephraim Goodrich, who married Sarah Treat the daughter of Richard Treat, in 1684.

Their children were—

Richard, b. Feb. 27, 1685, m. Hannah Buckley, 1709.
William, b. 1701, m. Rachel Savage, 1728, d. 1787.
David, b. 1706, m. Sarah Edwards, 1729, d. 1779.
Ephraim, m. Hannah, d. 1771.
Thomas.

By a second wife, (his first having died in 1712,) Jerusha, daughter of James Treat, and widow of Thomas Welles, he had—

Oliver, b. Sept. 14, 1714.
Gideon, b. ——— ——— m. Sarah, d. 1769.
Gurdon, b. Dec. 29, 1717.
Sarah, b. m. Richard Butler.

Of these last, Richard, William, David, Ephraim and Thomas, were land holders in Glastenbury, soon after arriving at the age of 21 years, as also Oliver and Gideon at a later period, though these last seem never to have resided here.

14. George Hubbard. This lot 32½ rods wide, containing 195 acres, was set out to George Hubbard. The lot next south of it 30 rods in width, containing 180 acres originally set out to George Wyllis, became the property of John or Jonathan, the son of George Hubbard, previous to the sur-

vey of 1684, when the two lots measured 60 rods, instead of 62½. The road leading east from the Town house, is on the south line of the Wyllis lot. Some portion of the farm of George Hubbard, has been in the Hubbard family from that time to the present.*

George Hubbard and his wife Mary, came from England about 1635 or 6, and settled at Wethersfield. He removed to Milford, and was admitted to the Church there, January 15, 1644. In 1648, he removed to Guilford, and was admitted to the Church there, Oct. 6, 1650. His children were—

John, supposed to be the eldest, who lived at Wethersfield for many years, but subsequently went to Hadley.

George, who removed to Greenwich.

Daniel of Guilford, baptized at Milford, 1644. He is the progenitor of the Guilford Hubbards, and the 7th by the name of Daniel, is now residing there.

William, who is supposed to have removed to Greenwich.

Mary, who married Deacon John Fowler of Guilford, about 1648.

Sarah, who married a Harrison.

Abigail, baptized at Milford, 1644, married Humphrey Spinning of New Jersey.

Hannah, baptized 1644, who married a Mayless.

Elizabeth, who married John Norton, late in life.

The children of John Hubbard of Wethersfield and Hadley, were—

Maria,	b. Jan.	1650.
John,	b. April	12, 1655.
Hannah,	b. Dec.	5, 1656.
Jonathan,	b. Jan.	3, 1658.

This last name is recorded at Wethersfield. In 1684, the surveyors of the Naubuc lots assign the Hubbard lot to *Jonathan Hubert*, evidently an error for Hubbart, a corruption of Hubbard. But in 1690, and at all times onward during his life, the lot was the property of John Hubbard, who gave half of the "Meeting House Green." His children were,

(4) John, the 3d of the name, who m. Mary, dau. of Eleazer Kimberly, June 17, 1708, and had one son and two daughters. The son, John the 4th, m. Martha Hollister, July, 1732, and had seven sons and two daughters. John, 2d, gave land to John, 3d, in 1719, and John, 3d, to John, 4th, in 1736.

*David, to whom his father gave land in G., in 1723, and he to his son David, in 1760. Also to his son Hezekiah, in 1752, who m. Hannah Olcott, Dec. 10, 1752, and had four sons and three daughters.

Ephraim, to whom his father gave land in G., in 1724, and he to his son Eph., in 1756. Also to other sons, Jonathan and Eleazar, the same year. He had also a daughter Mary, who m. John, son of Tho. Kimberly, Oct. 24, 1741.

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* W. R. I. 63, 145.

Isaac, to whom his father gave land in G., 1725, and he to his son Isaac, 1736.

Sarah, —— who married Abraham Hollister, and to whom her father gave land in 1752.

Ephraim Hubbard, above mentioned married, and had—

(5) Jonathan, m. Sarah Forbes, Nov. 15, 1753. He d. Jan. 6, 1786. She d. Nov. 23, 1781. They had among others—

(6) David, b. Sept. 2, 1758, m. Jemima Chamberlain, June 12, 1783. They had—

(7) David, b. Nov. 25, 1785, m. Jerusha Hollister, June 2, 1824.

The genealogy of the Hon. David E. Hubbard, is (1) David E., (2) Elizur, (3) Hezekiah, (4) David, (5) John, (6) John, (7) George.

The members of this family seem generally to have settled their own estates in their life time, so that the deficiency of the Town Records can not be supplied by those of the Court of Probate.

15. George Wyllis. This lot 30 rods in width, containing 180 acres, set out to George Wyllis, was sold to the Hubbards as above mentioned. Of the Wyllis family we have already had occasion to speak.

16. Robert Rose. The lot set out to this man 52 rods in width, containing 312 acres, became the property of Samuel Smith previously to the survey of 1684.

When it was proposed to make Glastenbury a Town by itself, John Hubbard and Samuel Smith, "Having a desire to promote the settlement of the public worship and ordinances of God, among the inhabitants of Wethersfield, that are on the east side of the Great River, and to the intent that the said inhabitants may have and enjoy a convenient piece of land for the building of their Meeting House upon, and to be improved for a burying place, and also for any good and necessary uses that the said inhabitants shall think meet to dispose of the same unto;" for these purposes, Messrs. Hubbard and Smith gave 10 acres lying in one body, being taken half from the land of Mr. Hubbard, and half from the land of Mr. Smith, to be bounded west by the highway or "country road" north by Mr. Hubbard, south by Mr. Smith, and east by both, being 20 rods in width, from north to south, and 80 rods in length from east to west. It was also stipulated that there should be a public highway four rods in width, passing through the centre of the same, Messrs. Smith and Hubbard, continuing the highway to the end of the three mile lots. The location of the first Meeting House is not mentioned in the Records, but is said by tradition to have been on the Green; while the Green itself is sometimes spoken of in deeds, as the "Meeting House Green." The second Meeting House having been located at some distance from the land given by Messrs. Smith and Hubbard, their descendants re-enclosed a portion of the land which had been given to the public. Mr. Hubbard was the first to do this, whereupon the Town appointed a committee to remove his en-

croachment, of whom Mr. Smith was one. Before the next Town meeting, however, Mr. Smith had also enclosed a portion of the public land, on which account he was excused by the Town from further action on the committee aforesaid, and a new committee appointed to proceed against both, to the extent of the law. The matter, however, was subsequently compromised to the satisfaction of all parties.*

17. John Gibbs. This lot 22 rods wide, containing 132 acres, was originally set out to John Gibbs, who soon after sold it to William Miller, in which family it remained for several generations, the last of whom sold what remained to them to Mr. Dudley Watrous.†

18. Nathaniel Foote. This lot 32 rods in width, containing 192 acres, was set out to Nathaniel Foote, in 1640. He died in 1644, aged about 51, leaving a large family, which in the eighth generation has become exceedingly numerous, and is widely diffused throughout the country. His widow married Thomas Welles, afterwards Governor of the Colony. The genealogy of this family has been carefully written by Mr. Nathaniel Goodwin. Those who desire information in regard to this family, will find it there in full.

19. Nathaniel Dickinson. This lot 17 rods wide, containing 100 acres, was set out to Mr. Dickinson, and sold by him to Mr. Parke, in 1647. In 1650, both Robert the father, and Thomas the son, removed to New London, selling the lot to John Edwards, who sold it to James Richards of Hartford, previous to the survey of 1684.‡

20. Abraham Finch. This lot 10 rods in width, containing 60 acres, was set out to Abraham Finch. It was subsequently sold to Thomas Edwards, and by him to James Richards, before 1684. Mr. Finch was killed by the Indians, in 1637, and the land by mistake was at first recorded to John Edwards, who married the widow of Mr. Finch.§

21. John Plum. This lot of land 34 rods in width, containing 204 acres, was set out to Mr. Plum. It was subsequently sold, and after passing through various hands 22 rods in width on the north side became the property of James Richards. The other 12 rods in width, passed into the hands of John Edwards.

At the time of the general survey in 1684, James Richards was in possession of a farm 93 rods wide, and three miles long, containing 558 acres. This farm was composed of 22 rods in width of John Plum's lot, the 10 rods

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* W. R. I. 140. G. L. R. I. 1.
† W. R. I. 147.
‡ W. R. I. 16, II. 104. Caulk. N. L. 67.
§ W R. I. 104. G. L. R. II. 4.

of the Finch lot, the 17 rods of Mr. Parke, the 32 rods of Nathaniel Foote, and 10 rods in width, from land originally reserved for a highway, the road which was 12 rods wide in 1640, having contracted to 2 rods in 1684. Mr. Richards bequeathed this property to his daughter Mary Richards in 1680, who by the name of widow Mary Alford, conveyed the same to Joseph Maudsley of Westfield, Mass., in 1718. In the final division of common lands in the First Society, Abner and Isaac Moseley, (into which the name had been changed,) sons of Mr. Joseph Moseley, were regarded as representing one householder at the incorporation of the Town. A considerable portion of this farm remains in the Moseley family, the width of the meadow being still 93 rods.*

The earliest settler of this name in the Colony, came from Mass. to Windsor, where he married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Newberry, Dec. 14th, 1664. He lived in Windsor, until about 1677, when he removed to Westfield. He subsequently returned to Windsor, where he died in 1690. His children were—

Benjamin, b. Oct. 13, 1666, Rec'd in Windsor.
Margaret, b. Feb. 4, 1669, " died young.
Joseph, b. Dec. 21, 1670, " "
Mary, b. May 1, 1673, " "
Consider, b. Nov. 1675, " "
John, b. Aug. 21, 1678.
Comfort, b. Dec. 3, 1680, d. 1711.
Margaret, b. May 22, 1683.
Elizabeth, b. Nov. 17, 1685.
Hannah, b. d. 1708.

Joseph Moseley, the purchaser of the Moseley farm, was the third child of Capt. John Moseley. He married Abigail Root, in 1696. He resided for a time in Westfield, but removed to Glastenbury, in 1715, where he died in 1719, leaving nine children, viz.—

Abigail, b. 1697, m. John Lyman, Northampton.
Abner, b. 1699, m. Elizabeth Lyman, of Northampton, 1722.
Sarah, b. 1702.
David, b. 1704.
Mary, b. 1707, m. Benjamin Lyman, Northampton.
Hannah, b. 1709, m. Samuel Talcott, 1732.
Isaac, b. 1712, m. Ruth Welles, 1738.
Rachel, b. 1715, m. Daniel Pomeroy, Northampton.
Job.

22. John Thompson. This lot 7 rods in width, and containing 42 acres, originally set out to John Thompson, was sold to Thomas Edwards, some time previous to 1667.†

23. John Edwards. This lot 8½ rods wide, containing 49½ acres, was

*W. R. I. 86. II. 104. G. L. R. II. 135, 136..
†W. R. I. 115. II 111.

the property of John Edwards, in 1641, and of Thomas Edwards, in 1667. At the time of the general survey in 1684, John Edwards, as the name stands in the survey, though it is probably a mistake for Thomas Edwards, was possessed of 27½ rods in width, made up of the 8½ set out to John Edwards, the 7 rods set out to John Thompson, and 12 rods on the south side of the lot set to John Plum. John Edwards came to Wethersfield, and died there about 1665. His wife's name was Dorothy, and his children were—

Thomas, b. 1621, m. d. July 27, 1683, aged 62.
John, b. Dec., 1633, killed in the Indian war, 1675.
Esther, b. Mar., 1641.
Ruth, b. Dec.. 1643, m. Samuel Hale, 1679.
Hannah, b. Jan., 1645.
Joseph, b. May, 1648, m. Sarah, 1670, d. 1681.
Lydia, b. July.

S. V. T. has the birth of John, 1639, Ruth, 1644, and Hannah, 1646, but the ages as given in the *Probate Record*, Vol. III. seem to require the dates as I have them.

24. Frances Kilborn. This lot originally 18 rods wide, containing 108 acres, was set to Thomas Kilborn, but he dying before the property was recorded, it was entered in the name of his widow, and has ever since remained in the family. The present occupant is Austin Kilborn, Esq., the author of various tracts on agriculture, to whose politeness we are indebted for many interesting particulars. His children were—

(2) Margaret, b. 1612, m. Richard Law, of Stamford, grandfather of Gov. Jonathan Law, and the ancestor of Judge Richard Law of New London.
Lydia, b. 1613, m. Robert Haywood, (Howard,) of Windsor.
Mary, b. 1619, m. John Root of Farmington.
Frances, b. 1623, m. Thomas Uffoot, or as some read the name Thomas A. Foote.
John, b. 1625, m. Naomi ———, 1650, d. 1705, aged 80.

The first wife of John Kilborn, dying in October, 1659, he married Sarah ———, who died in 1711. Their children were—

*JOHN KILBORN, JR., b. 1651, m. Susanna ———, who died Oct. 3, 1711. He then m. Elizabeth Michel, May 12, 1702. He d. Nov. 25, 1711. Elizabeth K., June 8, 1718.
Thomas, b. 1653, m. Miss Hills, daughter of Wm. Hills, d. 1712.
Naomi, b. ——, m. Thomas Hale, Oct. 30, 1679.
Ebenezer, b. 1655, m. Grace Bulkley, daughter of Peter B., 1692, d. 1711.
Sarah, b. ——, m. Joseph Crane.
George, b. 1668, m. Abigail, daughter of Thomas Atwood, 1689.
Mary, history unknown.
Joseph, b. 1672, m. Dorothy, daughter of Deac. Sam'l Butler, 1696, d. 1709.
Abraham, b. 1675, m. Sarah, daughter of John Goodrich, 1699, d. 1713.

25. Thomas Coleman. This lot, which was 15 rods wide, and contained 90 acres, remained in the Coleman family until subsequent to the survey

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* W. R. I. 135. Kil. Fam. Mem.

of 1684. In 1730, it was the property of Thomas Welles, when it was found that the Colemans had enclosed 3 rods in width, on the south side of the Kilborn lot, whereupon Mr. Welles purchased this strip of Abraham Kilborn, who was then in possession of the premises.*

26. Jeffrey Ferris. This lot, 7½ rods wide, containing 45 acres, was set out to Jeffrey Ferris, who removed to Stamford. Mr. Ferris sold this lot to John Deming, who sold it to Richard Belden, who sold it to John Riley, who owned it in 1646, but in 1684, it was the property of Thomas Welles.†

27. John Whitmore. This lot, 9 rods wide, containing 54 acres, was set out to John Whitmore, who removed to Stamford, where he was killed by the Indians. He sold the property to Richard Treat, in 1641, who sold it to Thomas Coleman, in 1647, but in 1684, it was the property of Thomas Welles.‡

28. John Robbins. This lot, 22 rods wide, containing 132 acres, was set out to John Robbins, in whose family it remained until 1677, when it came into the possession of Eleazer Kimberly, Esq., in right of his wife. Mr. K. was the first male child born in New Haven Colony, he was Secretary of State, from 1696 to 1709. This property remained in the Kimberly family until after the death of Thomas Kimberly, Esq., the great-grandson of Eleazer Kimberly, Esq., who was killed by the blowing up of a powder mill in 1777. It was then sold to Jonathan Brace, Esq., who disposed of it to Zephaniah Hollister Smith, Esq., in whose family it still remains.§

*ELEAZAR KIMBERLY, son of Thomas Kimberly, and Ruth his wife had—

Thomas, b. Sept. 29, 1681, m. Ruth Hale, Feb. 24, 1704.
Mary, b. Oct. 29, 1683, m. John Hubbard, Jr., June 17, 1708.
Ruth, b. ——— ———, d. Nov. 4. 1711.
Elizabeth, b. ———.

*Thomas Kimberly, son of Eleazer K., m. Ruth, daughter of Samuel Hale, Jr., as above, and had—

Eleazar, b. Nov. 10, 1704, d. Aug. 20, 1715.
*Thomas, b. Jan. 28, 1706.
*Samuel, b. Feb. 7, 1708.
Ruth, b. Feb. 20, 1710, m. Jeremiah Goodrich.
Mary, b. June 8, 1712, m. Jeduthan Smith.
Elizabeth, b. June 30, 1715.
Eleazar, b. Oct. 26, 1717, d. May 8, 1718.
John, b. May 2, 1719, m. Mary Hubbard, Oct. 29, 1741.
Sarah, b. Oct. 1721, m. Daniel House.
Anne, b. May 18, 1730.
Thomas Kimberly, d. Jan. 29, 1730.

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*W. R. I. 90. G. L. R. IV. 5.
† W. R. I. 105, 50.
‡ W. R. I. 121, 54, 90.
§ W. R. I. 107. M. G. B.

29. THOMAS WRIGHT. This lot, 7 rods in width, containing 42 acres, remained in the family of Thomas Wright, until subsequent to the general survey of 1684.*

The chief estate of Thomas Wright, was on the west side of the river, and in the Island called by the Indians, MANHANNOCK, or *great laughing place*,† a place of celebrating certain joyous games; but known as *Wright's Island*, having been in possession of that family for upwards of two centuries. When the valley of the Connecticut was settled, the river ran on both sides of the Island. As late as 1713, land on the Island was bounded East by the river; but in 1726, land in the same place was bounded East by Glastenbury, whence we conclude, that when once the eastern channel began to fill up, it did so rapidly. In 1759, the bed of the stream was equally divided between the proprietors on the two sides. It was formerly much larger than at pres-

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* W. R. I. 155.

† This name, which has been communicated to us since the delivery of the discourse, confirms an etymology which we there proposed with some doubtfulness. The name MANHANNOCK, may possibly be from *Munnannock, the moon*, from the shape of the island at some period, but is more likely to have the signification given in the text. Besides the word MIS, which also becomes MISSI, MISHAM, and MINNI, the Indians also had MAUM, which, in composition becomes MAUN, MAUS, and NAUN, also signifying *great;* as MAUSEEK, *a great basket*. R. W. 93, 99, 100, *etc.* AHAUNA, *to laugh, he is merry*, R. W. 145, and UCK, *place of*, locality. Hence, MAUN-HAUN-NUOCK, *place of great merry-making*.

Of these there were two principal kinds; first, PUT-TUCK-QUA-QUONCK, or *arbor playing*. "The Arbor, or Playhouse," says Roger Williams, "is made of long poles set in the earth, four square, sixteen or twenty feet high, on which they hang great store of their stringed money, having great staking, town against town, and two chosen out of the rest by course, to play the game at this kind of Dice, in the midst of all their abettors, with great shouting and solemnity: beside, they have great meetings of football playing, early in Summer, town against town, upon some broad sandy shore, free from stones, or upon some soft heathier plot, because of their naked feet, at which they have great stakings, but seldom quarrel." P. 146.

"Their chiefest idol of all sport and game, is (if their land be at peace) toward harvest, when they set up QUN-NE-KA-MUCK, which signifies, *Long-house*, sometimes an hundred, sometimes two hundred feet long, upon a plain near the Court, (which they call KIT-TEIC-KAU-ICK,) where many thousands, men and women meet, where he that goes in dances in sight of all the rest; and is prepared with money, coats, small breeches, knives, or what he is able to reach to, and gives these away to the poor." Ib. pp. 146, 147.

Whoever compares the situation of the land on MANHANNOCK, with that on the adjoining shore at PYQUAG, will perceive that there is no place in this region of country, so well adapted to these Indian games, as those under consideration. The concurrence of this fact, with the significance of the names, proximity of the Sachem's Court in PYQUAG, renders the conclusion, that PYQUAG and MANHANNOCK, were *places of merry-making*, highly probable.

ent, extending northward to the "great Smith drain." Recently, the river has been making some amends for its destruction of land at the North end, by forming new land at the South, a process which is now continually going on. "The Island" belonged to Wethersfield, until 1792, when it was annexed to Glastenbury by a Resolution of the General Assembly, passed in May of that year.

THOMAS WRIGHT is supposed to have come from England. He was here before 1640, as he then owned land on the Island. He died 1670. He married (1) ——— ——, (2) Wid. of John Elson, and had—

Samuel, b. ——, m. Mary, dau. Rich. Butler, Sept. 29, 1650, d. Feb. 13, 1690.
Joseph, b. ——, m. (1) Mary ——, 1663, (2) Mercy [Deming?] 1685, d. Dec. 17, 1714.
Thomas, b. ——, m. Eliz. dau. Lt. Chittenden, June 16, 1657, d. Aug. 32, 1683.
James, b. ——, m. (1) Mary, (2) Dorcas, 1660, d. 1705.
Lydia, b. ——, m. Joseph Smith.
Mary, b. ——.

(2) James Wright, son of Thomas, owned and occupied "the Island" though he resided for some time at Middletown. He married Mary ——, who died without children; and Dorcas by whom he had—

James, b. 1661, m. Mary, dau. Daniel Rose, July 17, 1690, d. Dec. 24, 1748.
Jonas, b. ——, m. Olive ———, d. May 10, 1709.
Thomas, b. ——, m. Elizabeth ———, d. 1749.
DANIEL WRIGHT, b. 1674, m. Elanor Benton, Aug. 24, 1705, d. June 8, 1764.
Lydia, b. ——, m. ——— Crane of Wethersfield.
Hannah, b. ——, m. John Coleman, April 24, 1685, d. Aug. 1, 1741.

(3) James, son of James, partly by deed of gift, and partly by purchase of his brothers and sister, came into possession of nearly all the Island. He built the first house erected on the Island, about 1710, and lived in it. He entailed the Island upon the family of his son James. He married Mary, daughter of Daniel Rose, July 17, 1690, d. Dec. 24, 1748, aged 88. His wife d. Oct. 20, 1749, aged 80. Their children were—

Mary, b. Nov. 14, 1691, d. Sept., 1703.
Elizabeth, b. Sept. 1, 1693.
James, b. March 21, 1695, m. Lois Loomis, Bolton.
Daniel, b. Dec. 5, 1696, m. Eunice Loomis, Bolton, 1726.
Jacob, b. Feb. 12, 1699.
Hannah, b. June 29, 1700.
Hezekiah, b. Dec. 10, 1701, m. Mehitabel Talcott, 1733.
Abigail, b. Sept. 20, 1704.
Rachel, b. Jan. 21, 1707.
Mary, b. Sept. 30, 1708.
Jeremiah, b. Oct. 4, 1710.
Sarah, b. Dec. 13, 1713.

(4) Hezekiah Wright above mentioned, had (5) Isaac, who had (6) David, Isaac, and Jared. Isaac settled in Hartford, and had (7) George T. and Henry I. Wright, to the last of whom we are indebted for some interesting matter. Hezekiah Wright had also (5) Samuel, who had (6) Samuel and Leonard, the last of which had (7) Eli, Griswold, and Charles.

(4) James Wright the 3d, married as above, d. 1773, aged 79. His wife d. 1789, aged 73. Their children were—

James, b. ——, m. Lucy Hale, Feb. 6, 1783, d. Feb. 1794.
Joseph, b.
Mary, b.
Lois, b. ——, m. Elizur Hubbard, and had, Leonard, David E., Joseph and Flavel.
Elizabeth, b.

(5) James Wright the 4th, married Lucy Hale, as above mentioned, and had—

James, b. Nov. 27, 1783, d. Feb. 27, 1794.
Joseph, b. Sept. 2, 1785, m. Sarah Lockwood, Nov. 24, 1808.
Lucy, b. Dec. 3, 1787.
Wm. W. b. May 30, 1792, d. 1836.
Mary, b. Oct. 29, 1795.

The children of Joseph Wright last mentioned, are James L., (grad. Y. 1832, m. Mary North, (wid.) May 30, 1838,) Cornelia H., Wm. S., (grad. Y. 1839,) Harriet N., Joseph A. and Henry M. Pretty full materials have been gathered for an account of this family, which has always been a prominent one, and from which we have derived much of what is given above.

30. Robert Cooe. This lot 13 rods wide, and containing 78 acres, set to Robert Cooe, in 1641, stands in his name in the survey of 1684.*

31. James Boosie. This lot, 14 rods wide, and containing 84 acres, stands in his name in the Wethersfield records of 1641, and also in the general survey of 1684. We know, however, that the lot was sold to Leonard Chester, Oct. 28th, 1643.

32. Leonard Chester. This lot, 72 rods wide, containing 432 acres, remained in the family until after the general survey of 1684, which with the 84 acres, bought of James Boosie, made a farm of 516 acres. In 1745, Mary Chester sold to James Mitchel, 300 acres on the south side of the lot bounding him north by Thomas Welles, and south by Samuel Hale.†

Leonard Chester "Armiger," came to this country before 1635. He married Mary ——, and had, John born at Watertown, Aug. 3, 1635, and died Feb. 23, 1688. He married Sarah, daughter of Governor Welles, and had John, b. June 10, 1656. The first wife of the Rev. Timothy Stevens, was daughter of this man.

33. Clement Chaplin. This lot was originally 200 rods wide, containing 1200 acres. It remained the property of Mr. Chaplin's descendants until 1701, and was then owned by Josiah Wolcott, of Salem, Mass., unto whom

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* W. R. I. 110.
† W. R. I. 120. G. L. R. IV. 4.

it had descended. The farm being for sale, Mr. Samuel Hale was desirous of purchasing it. Not being willing to undertake so great an enterprise without the advice and concurrence of his minister, he proceeded to consult Mr. Stevens in reference to the proposed purchase. Mr. Stevens deeming it an excellent bargain on the terms offered, advised the purchase, only insisting that he should be permitted to come in with Mr. Hale and take one-third of it. The lot was purchased; Mr. Samuel Hale had 800 acres on the north side, and Mr. Stevens 400 acres on the south side; Mr. Hale's north line crossing the public road just north of Mr. Osmer Hale's house, and Mr. Stevens' south line passing nearly in the line of the highway leading east from Mr. Samuel Taylor's.

Mr. Samuel Hale bequeathed this lot of land to his son Samuel, together with another lot lying further south, and known as one of the fourscore acre lots. To his son Jonathan he gave the place on which he lived, and of which we have already spoken, together with his wife's portion received from the estate of her father, Capt. Samuel Welles. To his son David he gave a farm lying between the farms of Thomas Hale and Benjamin Talcott. To his son Benjamin, he gave all that lot of land which he bought of the Hon. Gershom Bulkley, and to each of them lands in Wethersfield. He also gave to his daughter Mary Hale, £15 "country pay" and £5 "lawful money;" and also his daughter Ruth Kimberly, wife of Thomas Kimberly, Esq., the same sum of £15 "country pay" and £5 "lawful money," also to her son Eleazer, "one good cow," and to Thomas and Samuel, also her sons, "two good steers or heifers of two years old," one to each of them.

The lot given to Samuel Hale or a portion of it, has remained in the family to the present day, and so has the lot given to Benjamin, and is still bounded south by Mr. Hollister, as it was at the time when the will of Mr. Samuel Hale was made, 1709.

34. Matthew Mitchel. This lot, originally 150 rods wide, containing 900 acres, was set out to Matthew Mitchel, who removed to Stamford, at an early period. To whom he sold the land is not certain, but in 1650, it was the property of the second Nathaniel Foote, and subsequently of Robert Rose, in whose name it stands in the general survey of 1684. The property, however, had long before ceased to belong to Mr. Rose. One-fourth of this 900 acres lying upon the north side, belonged to Ebenezer and Daniel Graves of Springfield, and Nathaniel Graves of Hatfield, to whom it had descended by inheritance, and who conveyed it to William Miller, in 1703, the property being described as lying at Red Hill. The next quarter south, consisting of 225 acres, was the property of John Beetes (Betts) who sold it to Josiah Willard, in 1662, who sold it to Daniel Rose, by whom it was sold to Thomas Brattle, 1668, who disposed of it to the Hon. Gershom Bulkley, some time previous to 1684.

It was the settlement of the south line of the lot last mentioned, which gave rise to the memorable suit of Bulkley and Hollister, which occupied the General Assembly for two years, and by the direction of which all the lots from

East Hartford line to the south side of the Matthew Mitchel lot were re-surveyed by Hon. Eleazer Kimberly and Mr. Hugh Welles. At that time Mr. Hollister was in possession of the third quarter of the 900 acres set to Matthew Mitchell, having purchased an eighth part of the original lot which had belonged to Samuel Smith, lying next to Mr. Bulkley's land, and another eighth of Eleazer Kimberly. The south quarter of this lot was sold by Robert Rose to John Latimer, and was given by Mrs. Ann Latimer to James Rose, who sold it to Hugh Welles. Mr. Hollister in addition to the land already described, was in possession of a farm lying south and west of the Mitchel lot. In the laying out of the Naubuc farms the language had been uniformly, "bounded west by the Great River running three miles east into the wilderness," the north and south lines being intended to run in a due east course from the river. But in laying out the Mitchel lot, the record describes the south line in the following language, "beginning at the mouth of Sturgeon River [Roaring Brook,] and to run to a tree near the cowpens in a straight east line to the desert."

The ambiguity of the language just quoted gave rise to a misunderstanding between Mr. Hollister and the landholders north of him, Mr. Hollister insisting that the south line of the Mitchel lot was to hold a due east course from the mouth of Sturgeon River to the desert, the others insisting that it should pass up Sturgeon River in a south-easterly direction until the lot was 150 rods wide, and then pass due east by the cowpens to the wilderness, thus making out the 900 acres. Unfortunately, the location of the cowpens was unknown, and the committee were left quite in the dark as to the truth of the matter. It was found by the survey of 1684, that the distance from Hartford line to a line passing due east from the mouth of Sturgeon River, was not as great as the original survey required by eighty-five rods and a half. To this Mr. Hollister rejoined that the north line of the town had changed, that the mouth of Pewter Pot Brook, from which that line started, was continually changing; and that as a consequence all the lots had been pushed south as far as the last survey fell short of the first, and consequently that they were to obtain their requisite quantity of land by going back to the original survey, carrying all the lots north sufficiently to obtain the distance required. The Court, however, were not satisfied of the truth of this last claim and it was at length decreed by the court that the south line of Mitchel's lot should commence at the mouth of Sturgeon River, running as the river runs, to a marked tree standing near where the cowpens were supposed to have been, and from thence in a due east line to the wilderness, thus making out the 900 acres.

35. It appears from the testimony in the foregoing case that Mr. JOHN HOLLISTER was in the possession of a farm at Nayaug, lying between the Matthew Mitchel lot, the Treat farm, and the river, to which he added in 1655, 10 acres, purchased of the executors of William Gibbons of Hartford, it being land set out to the Rev. Mr. Denton, in 1640. On this farm a dwelling-house and other necessary buildings had been erected previously to

1651, at which time Joseph Gilbert became the tenant of Mr. Hollister, and remained on the farm until 1663. Within this period, other dwelling-houses were erected at Nayaug. The third quarter of the Mitchel lot which Mr. Hollister owned in 1684, is now in the Hollister family, together with a considerable portion of the other farm already spoken of.

(1) John Hollister, the first, of the name was admitted a freeman in 1643. His wife's name was Joan (Treat,) who died in 1694. He died in 1665, leaving the following children—

John, b. 1642, m. Sarah Goodrich, 1667, d. 1711.
Stephen, b. ——, m. Abigail ——, d. 1709.
Thomas, b. ——, m. Elizabeth Latimer, d. 1701.
Joseph, b. ——, died unmarried, 1674.
Lazarus, b. ——, d. 1709.
Mary, b. ——.
Sarah, b. ——, m. Rev. Hope Atherton, Hatfield, 1674, Timothy Baker, 1678 or 9.

Mr. Hollister made his will Jan. 1st, 1665. It was presented in Court April 3d, of the same year. Mention is made in the will of all his children except Stephen, and legacies given to them. To John he gave the whole of his farm at Nayaug.

(2) John Hollister, Jr., married Sarah, daughter of William Goodrich, Jr., in 1667, and had—

JOHN HOLLISTER, b. 1669, m. Abiia ——, 1693, d. 1741.
THOMAS HOLLISTER, b. 1672, m. Dorotha ——, 1696, d. 1741.
JOSEPH HOLLISTER, b. 1674, m. Ann ——, 1694.
Sarah, b. 1676, m. Benjamin Talcott, 1698, d. 1715.
Elizabeth, b. 1678, m. Doct. Joseph Steele, 1715.
DAVID HOLLISTER, b. 1681, d. 1753.
EPHRAIM HOLLISTER, b. 1684, m. Elizabeth Greene, 1707.
Charles, b. 1686.

(2) Stephen Hollister, married Abigail, and had—

Jerusha, b. 1684, d. 1710.
Stephen, b. 1686, d. 1707.
Abigail, b. 1688.
Ann, b. 1690.
Gershom, b. 1692.
Gideon, b. 1698.

Abigail, the wife of Capt. Stephen Hollister, dying, he married Elizabeth ——, and had—

Nathaniel, b. 1701.
Daniel, b. 1704.
Stephen, b. 1709.

Capt. S. Hollister died at Greenbush, near Albany, of the camp distemper Oct., 1709.

(2) Thomas Hollister, son of John Hollister, Sen., married Elizabeth Lattimer, and had—

Thomas.
John, d. 1711.
Joseph.
Sarah, m. John Williams, 1695, d. 1702.
Charles, m. Prudence Francis, 1729.
Dorothy, b. —— —— —— m. Abraham Fox, January 3, 1717.
Gideon, who married a Roger Sherman, a cousin, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

(2) Sarah* Hollister, m. Rev. Hope Atherton of Hatfield, 1674, by whom she had three children. He died about 1678, and in 1679, she married Lt. Timothy Baker of the same place, and had--

John, b. Feb. 3, 1680, m. Rebecca Clark.
Thomas, b. May 14, 1682, m. Christine Le Beau, or Otis.
Edward, b. Nov. 12, 1685.
Prudence, b. May 14, 1687.
Deliverance, b. Nov. 13, 1689, d. 1710.

The descendants of this family are numerous,—widely scattered, and bear a great diversity of names. Among these we must not forget to mention that of Doct. Avery J. Skilton of Troy, a descendant of Elizabeth, daughter of John Hollister, Jr., who married Doct. Steele of Kensington, and had Elijah Steele of Watertown, who had Chloe, who married James Skilton, who had Doct. Avery J. Skilton, to whose politeness we are indebted for many facts of interest. A large number of this family have been educated men, and filled the learned professions with honor and credit. A list of the descendants of early settlers who have been educated and prominent men, and which we had hoped to include in our account, is excluded by its voluminous extent.

Among the emigrants in this family, was Gideon, son of Thomas who removed to Stratford, married as above stated, and had Gideon who removed to Woodbury, and had a son of the same name, living in the same place, who had Gideon of Washington, who had Gideon H. and David F. Hollister, both graduates of Yale, and both Lawyers.

Horace Hollister, son (1) of Joseph, b. Aug. 26, 1752, (2) of Joseph, b. Sept. 5, 1732, (3) of Joseph, b. Dec. 28, 1796, (4) of Joseph, b. 1674, and (5) of John ——, removed to Sharon, 1795, and Salisbury, 1805, where he died in 1848, in the 96th year of his age. Joseph the 5th of the name, is a Lawyer in Michigan, and his son Byron is also a Lawyer in the same State. Richard, brother of Horace, is also a Lawyer, but has relinquished the practice, and is resident in the Sandwich Islands. Isaac Treat, 8th son in the same family, is a graduate of Pittsfield, and a practitioner of Medicine in Michigan.

36. South of Mr. Hollister's farm was a large tract of land extending to the top of the hill south of Roaring Brook, nearly or quite to the road leading east from Mr. Edward Goodrich's, known as the "TREAT FARM." This farm, the exact contents of which we have not been able to ascertain, was

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*Am. Q. R. IX. 272. Gen. Reg. V. 191.

originally set out to Mr. Treat, and by him given to his son Richard Treat in 1668. Some portion of this farm remained in the family until the present generation.

Matthias and James Treat were admitted freemen in Wethersfield, 1657. In 1658, James Treat was enlisted as a trooper, and in 1665, Robert Treat was put in nomination as an Assistant. Beside these we have (1) Richard Treat, who died in 1669, leaving a family of children and grand-children. His wife's name has not been ascertained. His children, as appears from his will, dated 1668, were—

(2) Richard, b. ——, m. Sarah.
Robert, b. ——, went to Milford.
James, b. ——, m. Rebecca.
[Joanna,] b. ——, m. [John] Hollister.
Dau. b. ——, m. Matthew Campfield.
Dau. b. ——, m. ——— Johnson.
Honour, b. ——, m. John Deming.
Dau. b. ——, m. Robert Webster.

(3) RICHARD TREAT, son of Richard Treat, m. —— Sarah, and had—

Richard, b. 1662, m. Catharine, dau. G. Bulkley, Aug. 20, 1704.
Sarah, b. 1664, m. Ephraim Goodrich, May 20, 1684, d. 1712.
Mary, b. 1666, m. Thomas Chester, Dec. 10, 1684, d. 1748.
Thomas, b. 1668, m. Dorothy, dau. G. Bulkley, July 5, 1693.

(3) James, son Richard Treat, m. Rebecca ——, and had—

James, b. 1666, m. Prudence ———, d. 1742.
Jemima, b. 1668, m. Stephen Chester, Jr., d. 1691.
Samuel, b. 1673, ——— ——— ——, d. 1733.
Richard, b. ——, ——— ——— ——, d. 1713.
Joseph, b. ——, history unknown.
Jernsha, b. 1678, m. (1) Tho. Welles, (2) Eph. Goodrich, d. 1754.
Rebecca, b. 1685, m. Ebenezer Deming, d. 1753.
Mabel, b. ——, history unknown.
Salmon, b. ——, history unknown.

(3) *THOMAS TREAT, son of Richard Treat, to whom his father gave his land on the east side of the river, and who is known in the records, as "Thomas Treat at Nayaug," married the daughter of the Rev. and Hon. "Garsham backly" (Bulkley,) July 5, 1693, and had—

Richard, b. May 14, 1694.
*Charles, b. Feb. 28, 1696, m. Sarah Gardner, 1727.
Thomas, b. May 3, 1699, m. Mary Hopson, Colchester.
Isaac, b. Aug. 5, 1701, m. Rebecca, dau. Ed. Bulkley, Dec. 10, 1730.
Dorotheus, b. Aug. 25, 1704, m. Wid. Hannah Benton, Dec. 18, 1754.
Dorothy, b. Aug. 25, 1704, history unknown.
Sarah, b Jan. 21, 1707, m. Joseph, son Joseph Tryon, March 13, 1729.
Mary, b. Jan. 9, 1710, m. Joseph, son Rev. T. Stephens, Jan. 14, 1733.

Lt. Thomas Treat of Nayaug, one of the petitioners for the incorporation of Glastenbury, d. Jan. 17, 1713.

37. (1) SAMUEL HALE, JR. In the year 1660, the Town of Wethersfield voted to Samuel Hale, Jr., 80 acres, immediately south of Mr. Treat's

farm, being 13⅓ rods in width, and three miles in length. It has since been known as one of the "fourscore acre lots."

38. (2) RICHARD SMITH, JR., had a similar lot adjoining Mr. Hale, granted at the same time.

39. (3) JOHN HOLLISTER had a similar fourscore acre lot, adjoining Mr. Smith, which he purchased of Thomas Hurlburt, to whom it was originally granted, in 1660.

40. (4) JOHN WADDAMS had a similar grant made to him 1674. Mr. Waddams became a resident of Glastenbury soon after the incorporation of the Town, and some of his descendants, though not bearing his name, are still resident here.

John Waddams, son of the above, m. Charity Dickinson, and had—

John, b. April 25, 1726.
Charity, b. Aug. 1, 1729, m. Chas. Hollister, Jr., Sept. 17, 1749.
Enos, b. Dec. 18, 1731.
Sarah, b. Nov. 9, 1734.
Daniel, b. May 20, 1737.

41. (5) CALEB BENJAMIN, who received a similar grant in 1674, was never a resident of the Town. He died in 1684, leaving,

Mary, b. 1671, m. Benjamin Dibble.
Abigail, b. 1673, m. Ebenezer Hills.
Sarah, b. 1676.
John, b. 1678.
Samuel, b. 1679.
Martha, b. 1681.
Caleb, b. 1683, d. 1700, before which time John and Samuel seem to have died also, his estate being set to his sisters.

42. (6) THOMAS EDWARDS, of whom we have already spoken, received a similar grant at the same time. It descended to his grand-daughter, Mary Hale, by whom it was sold to Samuel Kimberley.

43. (7) RICHARD TREAT is also described as having a similar lot adjoining that of Mr. Edwards.

44. (8) THOMAS LOVELAND. The last of the fourscore acre lots was granted to THOMAS LOVELAND in 1674, and when recorded, is described as being "bounded south by undivided land." Thomas Loveland had two sons—

1. John, b. ——, m. Kezia Williams, June 16, 1708, and had—

Kezia, b. Sept. 18, 1709.
John, b. Dec. 21, 1710.
Hannah, b. June 14, 1712.
Thomas, b. April 2, 1714, m. Eunice House. His son Thomas m. Mary, dau. Joseph [White, Nov. 26, 1747.
Mary, b. Dec. 2, 1715.
Abijah, b. May 2, 1718.
Dorothy, b. Nov. —, 1719.

Susanna, b. July —, 1722.
Jonathan, b. April —, 1724.
David, b. Feb. —, 1727.
Martha, b. May 20, 1729.
Rachel, b. Aug. 17, 1731.

2. Robert, b. ——, m. Ruth Gillam, Aug. 19, 1697, and had—

John, b. May 23, 1698, d. Aug. 15, 1701.
Ruth, b. July 30, 1702.
Lot, b. May 13, 1703.
Robert, b. Dec. 9, 1705, m. Dinah Andrews, May 2, 1728.
Hannah, b. Dec. 27, 1707.

3. Hannah, b. ——, m. William House, Dec. 1, 1709, and had—

Hannah, b. July 19, 1711.
William, b. Sept. 9, 1713.
Benoni, b. Sept. 20, 1715.

4. Mary, b. ——, m. Thomas Dickinson, June 1, 1693, and had—

Joseph, b. May 4, 1694.
Thomas, b. April, 1698.
Charity, b. April, 1699, m. John Waddams, about 1724.
Joshua, b. March, 1701.
Phebe, b. Nov. 1702.
Mary, b. Aug. 1704.
David, b. Dec. 1705.
Deborah, b. July, 1708.

The whole tract of country lying between these "fourscore acre lots," and the Town of Middletown on the south, remained in common and undivided until 1743, with the exception of 150 acres, set out to the Rev. Mr. Stevens, and a small farm given to Arthur Bevin.

APPENDIX II.

FAMILIES RESIDING IN GLASTENBURY WHEN THE FIRST MEETING HOUSE WAS BUILT, (1693;) WITH A SHORT GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE SAME.

BENTON EDWARD. *See Lot No. 9, Naubuc Farms.*

BIDWELL, JOSEPH, was the son of John Bidwell, of Hartford, to whom the grant for a saw mill in Eastbury, was made in 1669. He married Mary ———, May 18, 1675, and had—

Mary,	b. March	12, 1676.
Amey,	b. Oct.	1, 1678.
Joseph,	b. Jan.	20, 1680.
Benjamin,	b. Sept.	26, 1684.
Ephraim,	b. Aug.	16, 1686, m. Eliz. Lewis, Wallingford, Nov. 3, 1713.
Lydia,	b. May	13, 1689.

BREWER, THOMAS, came from Middletown. He married Sarah ——— of Glastenbury, January 13, 1682, and had—

Mary,	b. Jan.	28, 1685.
Thomas,	b. Feb.	17, 1687, m. Martha Goodale, (Mid.) May 4, 1710.
Hezekiah,	b. Feb.	23, 1690, m. Eunice ———, 1757.
Sarah,	b. Dec.	9, 1692, m. Ebenezer Goodale, (Mid.) March 15, 1717.
Joseph,	b. March	20, 1695, m. Dinah Smith, May 29, 1727.
Benjamin,	b. Aug.	13, 1697.
Daniel,	b. March	25, 1699, m. Elanor Goodrich, (Mid.) 1719.
Lydia,	b. July	27, 1701.
"Nome,"	b. Sept.	28, 1703.
"Elexsander,"	b. Oct.	5, 1706.

BROOKS, SAMUEL, received a grant of common land from the Town of Glastenbury, in 1692. He married Sarah ———, and had—

Sarah,	b. Jan.	8, 1693.
John,	b. March	8, 1695.
Samuel,	b. May	27, 1697, m. Mary ———, and had ten children.
Mary,	b. Feb.	6, 1699.
Timothy,	b. Oct.	28, 1701.
"Ledda,"	b. May	23, 1704.

Hannah, b. Sept. 29, 1706.
Abigail, b. May 4, 1708.
Elizabeth, b. Jan. 24, 1711.

COLT, ABRAHAM, received a grant from the public lands of Glastenbury, in 1692. He married Hannah Loomis of Windsor, Jan. 1, 1690, and had—

Abraham, b. May 21, 1692, m. Susannah Risley, Hartford, Dec. 10, 1713.
Mary, b. Jan. 17, 1696, m. William Hale.
Isaac, b. Sept. 15, 1702, d. June 17, 1703.
Isaac, b. ——— ———.
Dau. m. Joseph White.

FOX, RICHARD, the first of the name in Glastenbury, was born in 1641, died March 19, 1708, aged 67. He married Beriah, daughter of Richard Smith, of Wethersfield, and had—

Mary, b. 1677, m. Henry Goslin, Feb. 25, 1695.
Sarah, b. 1678, m. Ebenezer Kilborn, June 1, 1698.
Richard, b. 1679, m. (1) Lydia, dau. John Colt, Windsor, March, 1705, (2) Mary, dau. Wm. Smith of Wethersfield, March 2, 1714.
Eunice, b. 1683, m. John House, May 8, 1703.
Elizabeth, b. 1685.
John, b. 1688, m. Susannah, dau. Henry White, Deerfield, Dec. 15, 1709.
Ebenezer, b. 1690, m. Elizabeth, dau. Henry Arnold, Jan. 27, 1714, d. Feb. 20, 1746.
Abraham, b. 1692, m. Dorothy, dau. Thomas Hollister, Jan. 3, 1717.
Dorothy, b. 1693, m. Samuel Price, April 7, 1714. [1733.
Joseph, b. Aug. 7, 1695, m. Esther, dau. Joseph Sparks, Hartford, Dec. 6, 1717, d. May 2,

Benoni Fox, Jr., who married Experience ———, 1712, and had eight children, was not a descendant of Richard Fox. Whether he belonged to the same family, we have not ascertained.

GAINES, SAMUEL, has no record of his family in Glastenbury, but his son *Samuel Gaines, Jr.*, m. Thankful Morley, July 4, 1720, and had—

Thankful, b. April 19, 1721.
Samuel, b. Oct. 14, 1723.

There was also a John Gains, who married Naomi, daughter of Thomas Hale, and whose children appear to have been, David, Nathaniel, John, and Eunice.

GOODRICH, EPHRAIM. *See No.* 13, *Naubuc Farms.*

GOSLING, GOSLIN, GOSLEY, GOSLEE, HENRY. The man whose name appears in the Town Records, in all these various forms, received a grant from the public lands of Glastenbury, in 1692. It is not known from whence he came. He is supposed to be the first of the name in this region, unless the name be a variation of *Josling*, *Joslin*, or *Jocelyn*, of which there is no proof, and yet, which circumstances seem to render somewhat probable. He married Mary Fox, Feb. 25, 1695, and had—

Mary, b. Oct. 1, 1695, m. James Hubbard.
Thomas, b. April 25, 1697, d. June 4, 1725.

Beriah, (dau.) b. Oct. 8, 1698.
Bethyah, b. Aug. 31, 1700, m. —— Webb.
William, b. Oct. 14, 1701, died young.
"Hennery," b. Aug. 9, 1703, d. July 23, 1712.
Elizabeth, b. Nov. 6, 1711.
Henry, b. July 26, 1713, m. ——, dau. John Neville, d. about 1745.
Timothy, b. May 17, 1718, m. Rebecca, dau. David Hollister, Oct. 19, 1743.
Henry Goslee, Sen., d. April 19, 1724.

HALE, BENJAMIN. *See No.* 10, *Naubuc Farms.*

HALE, JOHN, JR. Grandson of Samuel Hale, Senior, married Mary ———, and had—

Mary, b. Nov. 10, 1697.
John, b. March 10, 1700.
Samuel, b. Feb. 27, 1701, m. Sarah, dau. Joseph Smith, Feb. 14, 1729.
Anne, b. May 30, 1705.
Benoni, b. Jan. 23, 1706.
Abigail, b. Dec. 20, 1708.
Thankful, b. Feb. 26, 1710.
Hannah, b. Oct. 27, 1712.
Sarah, b. Aug. 5, 1714.

HALE, JONATHAN. *See No.* 10, *Naubuc Farms.*

HALE, SAMUEL. *See No.* 10, *Naubuc Farms.*

HALE, THOMAS. *See No.* 10, *Naubuc Farms.*

HILL, HILLS, JOSEPH. The Hills of Glastenbury are supposed to be the descendants of "William Hill of Hoccanum." The family record of Joseph Hill is not in Glastenbury, but JOSEPH HILL, Jr., married Elizabeth, dau. of William Tryon of Wethersfield, June 10, 1708, and had—

Dudley, b. March 10, 1710, d. Jan. 6, 1711.
Elizabeth, b. Jan. 5, 1713.
Hannah, b. June 24, 1716, m. Elisha Loveland, Jan. 19, 1737.
Joseph, b. Aug. 19, 1719.
Susannah, b. April 18, 1722.
Benjamin, b. Feb. 18, 1725, m. Martha Deming, Dec. 26, 1747.

HOLLISTER, DAVID. *See No.* 35, *Naubuc Farms.*

HOLLISTER, EPHRAIM, m. Elizabeth, dau. Tobias Green, April 1, 1707, and had—

Ephraim, b. Jan. 1, 1708, d. Jan. 5, 1708.
Elizabeth, b. Feb. 23, 1709.

See also No. 35.

HOLLISTER, JOHN, m. Abiah ———, of Wethersfield, 1693, and had—

Benjamin, b. Feb. 5, 1694.
Jeremiah, b. Oct. 21, 1696.
Sarah, b. Jan. 6, 1698.

Abigail, b. Aug. 11, 1701, d. Nov. 17, 1712.
Abraham, b. May 5, 1705, m. Sarah, dau. John Hubbard.
Prudence, b. March 3, 1707.
Mehitable, b. Feb. 4, 1709.
Martha, b. March 20, 1712.
Abigail, b. Jan. 26, 1714.
Elizabeth, b. Dec. 5, 1715, m. Doct. Joseph Steele of Kensington.

See also No. 35.

Hollister, Joseph. *See No.* 35, *Naubuc Farms.*

Hollister, Joseph, Jr., m. Ann ———, Nov. 27, 1694, and had—

Joseph, b. Dec. 28, 1696, m. Mary, dau. Joseph White, (Mid.) Dec. 28, 1721.
William. b. July, 8, 1699.
Mary, b. Aug. 25, 1704, m. Joseph Shelton, Hartford.
Ann, b. Jan. 16, 1707, m. Ebenezer White, Middletown.
Esther, b. Aug. 28, 1709, m. Thaddeus Shelton, Hartford.

Hollister, Thomas, m. Dorothe, dau. Joseph Hill, ——— 1696, and had—

Josiah, b. June 7, 1696, m. Martha, dau. Wm. Miller, Jan. 28, 1718.
Dorothy, b. Oct. 17, 1697, m. Abraham Fox, Jan. 3, 1717.
Gideon, b. Sept. 23, 1699.
Charles, b. July 26, 1701, m. Prudence, dau. John Francis, April 5, 1729.
Elizabeth, b. Dec. 17, 1703, m. William Miller, Oct. 14, 1731.
Hannah, b. Dec. 26, 1705, d. Oct., 1712.
Thomas, b. Jan. 13, 1707.
Ruth, b. Oct. 13, 1710, m. Nehemiah Smith.
Rachel, b. July 27, 1712, m. Joshua Talcott.
Hannah, b. Feb. 16, 1714, m. Wm. House.
Elisha, b. ——— ———.

House, William, one of the householders in Glastenbury, in 1693, seems to have been William House, Sen., and to have left several children, among whom were—

John, m. Eunice Fox, May 8, 1703.
William, m. Hannah Loveland, Dec. 1, 1709. His dau. Hannah, m. Josiah Benton, Feb. 5, 1736. He had two sons at least, William and Benoni.
Joseph, m. (1) Hannah Porter, Dec. 25, 1712, d. July, 17, 1716. (2) Rachel Pitkin, Oct. 7, 1718.
Eunice, m. Thomas Loveland, and perhaps,
Sarah, who married Joseph Smith, Jan. 2, 1696.

Hubbard, John. *See No.* 14, *Naubuc Farms.*

Kilborn, John. *See No.* 24, *Naubuc Farms.*

Kimberley, Eleazer. *See No.* 28, *Naubuc Farms.*

Miller, William. In 1660, Samuel Miller bought land on this side of the river, but whether he ever lived here himself, does not appear. In 1693, William Miller was resident here, but his name is by mistake printed *Samuel*, on page 51st, line 26th from the top, and on page 82d, line 4th from the

bottom. But on page 64, line 14th from the bottom, it is correctly printed *William*. William had a brother John, but neither of them seem to have been permanent residents here, until sometime later, as he was not a tax payer in 1713.

WILLIAM MILLER, son of William Miller, a tax payer in 1723, m. Susannah, dau. of Thomas Kilborn of Hartford, Sept., 1720, and had—

Susannah, b. Sept. 28, 1721.
Mary, b. Aug. 16, 1723.
William, b. Aug. 24, 1725, died young.
Mabel, b. July 17, 1728.
Martha, b. March 2, 1731, died the next day.

Mrs. S. Miller d. 16, 1731, and W. M. m. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Hollister, Oct. 14, 1731, and had—

Martha, b. July 7, 1732, died.
William, b. July 6, 1733.
Elizabeth, b. Jan. 26, 1734.
Martha, b. Feb. 13, 1737.
Sarah, b. March 26, 1738.
Benjamin, b. May 21, 1740.
Patience, b. Jan. 31, 1743.

The next generation does not seem to be recorded, but in the 2d, we find this record.

"ELIJAH MILLER, son of Capt. William Miller, b. July 6, 1768, married Mabel Hale, daughter of Deacon David Hale, Dec. 22, 1802." This would seem to connect Elijah with William, the householder of 1693. But another record in immediate connection shows this to be a mistake.

"Capt. William Miller, son of John Miller, married Elizabeth, dau. John Loveland of Wethersfield, and had—

Elijah, b. July 6, 1768, [m. Mabel Hale.]
Lucy, b. Oct. 16, 1769, d. July 18, 1770."

This John Miller, father of William, was no doubt the tax payer of 1757, and was brother of William, who married a Hollister, as above. These are all descendants from William of 1693, as for example (1) William, (2) John, (3) William, (4) Elijah, (5) Col. Elijah of the present time.

LOVELAND, THOMAS. *See No. 44, Naubuc Farms.*

SMITH, BENJAMIN.
SMITH, JOSEPH.
SMITH, SAMUEL.

These three men were brothers, unless Samuel may be an exception. Richard Smith of Wethersfield, whose will, dated 1680, was proved in 1698, was the son of Richard. Richard, Jr., had the following children, and perhaps others. All these are mentioned in his will, except Benjamin. Samuel, Joseph, Benjamin, Hester, who married a Strickland, and Beriah, who married Richard Fox, Sen. Joseph died without children, giving his property to his brothers Samuel and Benjamin, and B's sons.

Samuel Smith married Jane Tudor of Windsor, Oct. 28, 1680, and had—

Jane, b. Sept. 18, 1681, d. Jan. 24, 1682.
Mary, b. Jan. 18, 1682.
Richard, b. May 18, 1685, d. Jan. 29, 1686.
Richard, b. July 22, 1687, d. July 19, 1701.
Rachel, b. March 14, 1690.
Samuel, b. Feb. 20, 1692.
Joseph, b. July 31, 1695.
Dinah, b. Oct. 28, 1697, m. Joseph Brewer, May 29, 1727.

Who Benjamin Smith married, we have not learned, but his son Richard married Abigail Clark, Nov. 25, 1730, whose son Isaac, b. Dec. 16, 1735, m. Ruth Hollister, and had Zephaniah Hollister Smith, b. Aug. 21, 1759, the father of the Misses Smith who now own the Eleazer Kimberley place.

*Smith, Jonathan, has no record of his family in Glastenbury, but he had a son Gershom, to whom he gave land in 1710, who was a tax payer in 1713, and who m. Hannah, dau. Benj. Judd, Farmington, May 4, 1710. He had—

Hannah, b. June 24, 1711.
Gershom, b. April 5, 1714, d. Dec. 17, 1728.

Also, a son Joseph to whom he gave land in 1711.

Streen, Stearne, Patrick, was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of the Town. He married Hannah Niel, April 4, 1687, and had—

Elizabeth, b. April 27, 1687.
Abigail, b. July 5, 1691.
Hannah, b. April 16, 1693.
Ebenezer, b. Jan. 20, 1695.
Daniel, b. Jan. 2, 1697.
Patrick Streen d. Feb , 1732.
Thankful, b. April 30, 1699.
Sarah, b. July 20, 1701.
Deborah, b. Jan. 13, 1704.
Mary, b. June 7, 1707.
Martha, b. May 14, 1709.

Strickland, John. The first Strickland of whom we find any record here, is *Thwait Strickland*, whose estate was settled in 1670, and who left—

Elizabeth, b. March 31, 1647, m. ——— Andrews.
John, b. Feb. 14, 1648.
Joseph, b. Feb. 1654.
Jane, b. June, 1657.
Ephraim, b. Feb. 2, 1662.

Who John married, we have not discovered, but of his children,

John, Jr., m. Elizabeth Dickens, March 8, 1705.
Samuel, m. Sarah Tryon, Dec. 4, 1717.
Benjamin, probably a son of the same, m. Elizabeth Loveland, Dec. 2, 1708.

Welles, Samuel. *See No.* 7, *Naubuc Farms.*

Wickham, William. *See No.* 12, *Naubuc Farms.*

Talcott, Benjamin. *See No.* 11, *Naubuc Farms.*

Talcott, Nathaniel. *See No.* 11, *Naubuc Farms.*

TREAT, RICHARD, JR. *See No.* 36, *Naubuc Farms.*

TRIAN, TRION, TRYON, JOSEPH. This man, who is known in the history of the Town as Doct. Joseph Tryon, appears to have been in Glastenbury in 1693, though it is not certain that he became a landholder until 1694, when he received a grant from the public lands of the Town. His wife's name was Lydia, and they had—

Mary, b. Oct. 5, 1695, m. Benjamin Abbey, Jan. 24, 1716.
Lydia, b. July 13, 1697.
Rachel, b. Oct. 29, 1699.
Joseph, b. May 3, 1702, m. Sarah Treat, March 13, 1729.
Agnes, b. Aug. 14, 1712, d. Sept. 22, 1712.

Beside these, there seems to have been Benjamin, to whom his father deeded land in 1737. There was also another family which probably came from Wethersfield, of which we only know that the father's name was David, and that he had three sons, David, Noah, and Ezra, to whom he gave land in 1729.

WRIGHT, DANIEL. *See No.* 29, *Naubuc Farms.*

NATHANIEL FOOTE, and NATHANIEL FOOTE, JR., were both of them among the earliest landholders of the place, and their descendants under various names have ever continued to be so, and hence should be mentioned. Nathaniel, Sen., owned lot No. 18, in 1640, containing 192 acres. In 1650, Nathaniel, Jr., owned the Matthew Mitchel lot, No. 34, containing 900 acres. A few years after, this man, or another member of the family bearing the same name, purchased the Town of Colchester of the Indians.

NATHANIEL FOOTE, m. ELIZABETH DEMING in 1615, and had—

Nathaniel, b. 1620, m. Eliz. ——, died in 1665.
Robert, b. 1627, m. Sarah ——, 1659, d. 1681, lived in New Haven and Branford.
Elizabeth, b. 1616, m. Josiah Churchill. She d. Sept., 1700.
Mary, b. 1623, m. (1) John Stoddard, 1642. He died 1644. (2) John Goodrich, 1674. He died 1680. (3) Thomas Tracy, Norwich. He died 1685.
Frances, b. 1629, m. (1) John Dickinson, of W. and then Hadley, (2) Francis Barnard, Hartford and Hadley.
Sarah, b. 1632, m. Jeremiah Judson, Stratford. She died 1673.
Rebecca, b. 1634, m. (1) Philip Smith of W. and Hadley, (2) Haron Cook of Windsor and [Northampton.

APPENDIX III.

NEW FAMILIES ADDED FROM 1693 TO 1713.

ANDREWS, STEPHEN, came from "Poke Hill" ferry near "Wethersfield folly," between 1693 and 1713. There is no record of his family in Glastenbury, but he is said to have left (2) Elisha, Charles, and Eli. Charles is also said to have had (3) Charles, Solomon, David, and other brothers who went to Vermont. The present inhabitants of the Town, bearing this name are descended principally from the three last mentioned. Those who bear the name of *Andrus*, are no doubt from the same stock, but the imperfection of the *Records* does not allow of historical proof of the fact.

BEVIN, ARTHUR, though resident in Glastenbury for some time before its incorporation, was not a land, or householder until subsequently. He received a grant from the public lands of the town in 1696. His wife's name was Mary, and their children were—

John,	b. 1676.	Arthur,	b. 1686.
Mary,	b. 1678.	Joanna,	b. 1687.
Grace,	b. 1679.	Elizabeth,	b. 1690.
Mercy,	b. 1681.	Abigail,	b. 1692.
Thomas,	b. 1682.	Sarah,	b. 1694.
Desire,	b. 1684.	Anna,	b. 1696.

BEVIN, THOMAS, the tax payer in 1713, was the Thomas above named.

BIGELOW, JOHN, was a land holder in Glastenbury in 1709, and was a tax payer in 1713, but there is no record of his family if he had one, nor of any of the name, until 1762, when *David Bigelow, Jr.*, married Patience Foot, daughter of Nathaniel Foot, Jr.

COUCH, SIMON, had a grant of public lands from the Town in 1698. He married Rebecca Strickland, March 7, 1705, and had—

Rebecca, b. Feb. 25, 1706.
Susanna, b. Feb. 1, 1707, m. John Smith, Feb. 17, 1731, had five children.
Simon, b. Jan. 25, 1710.
Jonathan, b. ——— 1711, m. Sarah Pellett.

John, b. Aug. 5, 1713.
Esther, b. ——— 1715, d. 1715.

Dickinson, Thomas, a descendant of Nathaniel, the original proprietor of No. 19, *Naubuc Farms*, was resident in Glastenbury and received a grant of public lands in 1698. He married Mary Loveland, June 1, 1693, and d. April 1, 1717. Their children were—

Joseph, b. May, 1694.
Thomas, b. April, 1698.
Charity, b. April, 1699, m. John Waddams.
Joshuah, b. March, 1701.
Phebe, b. Nov., 1702, m. Abraham Skinner, Jr., Jan. 26, 1727.
Mary, b. Aug., 1704.
David, b. Dec., 1705.
Deborah, b. July, 1708, m. Benjamin Skinner, May 11, 1732.
Thomas Dickinson d. April 1, 1717.

Goodrich, Richard, son of one of the Goodriches mentioned in No. 12, Naubuc Farms, married Hannah Bulkley of New London, probably daughter of Charles, and grand-daughter of Gershom Bulkley, May 18, 1709, and had—

Ann, b. March 6, 1710.
Richard, b. July 13, 1712, d. Sept. 1, 1714.
Sarah, b. July 6, 1715.
Gershom, b. May 5, 1717.
Richard, b. July 23, 1719.

Hodge, Samuel, was a landholder in this Town in 1713, but there is no record of his family here. In 1748, *Samuel Hodge, Jr.*, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Loveland, and had three children.

John Hodge, son of Samuel Hodge, Sen., m. Sarah Taylor, June 29, 1748, and had nine children, seven sons and three daughters.

Benjamin Hodge, son of Samuel, m. Lydia Welles, 1751, and had nine children.

Judd, Jonathan, bought land in Glastenbury, 1712, m. Hannah Diggins, Nov. 27, 1712, and had—

Philip, b. Jan. 13, 1714.
Jonathan, b. Dec. 31, 1751.

Keeney, Richard, d. 1680, leaving several children, among whom was Richard, b. 1673. His son Richard, m. Eunice ——, and resided partly in Glastenbury, and partly in Wethersfield. His children, as far as known, were,

Mary, m. Samuel Bidwell, Jr., Middletown, Dec. 22, 1720.
Richard, b. ———, to whom land was given by his father in 1726.
Thomas, to whom land was given by his father in 1730.

Kilborn, Ebenezer, son of John Kilborn, Jr., No. 24, *Naubuc Farms*, married (1) Sarah Fox, June, 1696, and had,

Susannah, b. Feb. 17, 1697, m. Abel Morley, April 9, 1719.
Ebenezer, b. Jan. 4, 1699.
Richard, b. Feb. 3, 1701.
Sarah, b. Oct. 29, 1703.
Josiah, b. May 28, 1705.
Elizabeth, b. Sept. 8, 1707.
Gideon, b. March 30, 1711.
Amos, b. Aug. 19, 1712.
Naomy, b. Oct. 12, 1714.
David, b. Oct. 12, 1714.

Sarah Kilborn died Oct. 28, 1714, and Ebenezer married (2) Elizabeth Davis of Hartford, May 11, 1715, and had—

James, b. July 3, 1716.
Thomas, b. April 13, 1718.

Morley, Thomas, a tax payer in 1713, m. Elizabeth, dau. William Wickham, Nov. 9, 1708, and had—

William, b. July 29, 1709.
Elizabeth, b. July 31, 1715.
John, b. Feb. 7, 1717.
Enos, b. Aug. 6, 1719, d. Oct. 29, 1730.
Mary, b. Oct. 24, 1722.
Timothy, b. Feb. 15, 1726.

Scott, Thomas, married Marce Goodale, (Mid.?) June 3, 1708, and had—

Zebulon, b. April 14, 1710.
Ebenezer, b. July 19, 1712.
Moses, b. Sept. 8, 1714, m. Abigail Coals, Oct. 8, 1745.
Elizabeth, b. July 30, 1717, m. Thomas Buck, May 4, 1738.
Thomas Scott died October 3d, 1747.
Mary Scott died Sept. 24, 1753.

Smith, Joseph, Jr., m. Sarah Colfax, March 2, 1729, and had—

Elizabeth, b. Jan. 25, 1730, d. Jan., 1733.
Jonathan, b. Jan. 15, 1734.
Elijah, b. Nov. 8, 1738.

Webster, Jonathan, a tax payer in 1713, m. Esther ——, and had—

Jemima, b. Dec. 25, 1709.
Ezekiel, b. June 7, 1712.
Mehitable, b. Oct. 20, 1714.
Dorcas, b. Feb. 13, 1717.
Sarah, b. Jan. 18, 1719, m. John Case.
David, b. Jan. 29, 1721.
Mary, b. Nov. 8, 1723.
Stephen, b. June 11, 1728, also, but omitted in the record.
Jonathan m. Mabel Bissell of Hartford, 1730, and to whom his father gave land in 1737.

Welden, James, a tax payer in 1713, m. Mary Lamb of Springfield, Oct. 20, 1707, and had—

Mary, b. Sept. 18, 1710.
Anthony, b. Dec. 21, 1712.
James, b. May 22, 1715, d. Sept., 1715.
John, b. Nov. 21, 1716.

APPENDIX IV.

NOTICES OF FAMILIES ADDED BETWEN 1713 AND 1757.

ABBY, BENJAMIN, of Windham, m. Mary, dau. of Doct. Joseph Tryon, Jan. 24, 1716, and left, Agnes, Hannah, Mary and Samuel.

ALGER, SIMEON, m. Mary ———, about 1751, and left Roger, James, Mary and Simeon.

CHAMBERLIN, DAVID, Jr. This man, or his father, m. Elizabeth Finley, Sept. 15, 1748, and the names of two children are recorded.

CHAMBERLIN, DANIEL. } Of these, Daniel was the father, and Rich-
CHAMBERLIN, RICHARD. } ard the son, who m. Mary, dau. David Dickinson, Dec. 21, 1752, and had ten children.

CURTICE, JOHN. Three brothers, Richard, Jonathan and John Curtice, are mentioned in the Glastenbury Land Records in 1757, but only John was resident tax payer.

DINSMORE, WILLIAM, was son-in-law to Thomas Loveland, but which of the daughters he married we have not ascertained. His father-in-law gave him land in 1739.

EASTON, WID. H. The name of Easton has been found in Glastenbury at intervals, but the family has never remained here but a short period at any one time.

EDDY, CHARLES, m. Mary ——, who had Ann, b. April 25, 1740, and d. Aug. 1, 1743. He then m. Hannah Loveland, Jan. 11, 1744, and had, Hannah and Charles, and perhaps others not recorded.

FINLEY, GOIN, purchased a hundred acres of land of Elizabeth Bingham, at Secheenayaug in 1746. He was an Irishman by birth. He had a brother John, mentioned below, and probably a sister Elizabeth, who m. David Chamberlin as mentioned above.

FINLEY, JOHN, was probably brother of the preceding, but the records do not give us much information in regard to him.

GOODALE, JOSEPH. Ebenezer Goodale m. Sarah, dau. Thomas Brewer, Sen., March 15, 1717. Joseph was very likely his son.

Holden, John, Jr. has no family record in Glastenbury, but his brother Jonathan m. Rachel, dau. Gideon Hollister, Nov. 25, 1762, and his son, John, m. Sarah, dau. Peleg Welden, May 8, 1794.

Howe, John, was here and m. Mary ——, about 1755.

Huxford, Peter, was probably the father of *Henry* and *John Huxford*, who were here during the Revolution, and one of whom was in the service.

Keeney, Benjamin, appears to have been a descendant of Alexander Keeney, whose estate was settled in 1680. He left seven children, of whom, Richard was the youngest, being then six years of age. His son Richard resided in Glastenbury for a time, but Benjamin is the first who seems to have been permanently there.

Loomis, Benjamin, came from Bolton, perhaps in consequence of the marriage of several gentlemen from Glastenbury with ladies of that name in Bolton.

Matson, Thomas, came from Middletown, and his ancestors from Ireland. He m. Rachel, dau. Ebenezer Fox, about 1732, and had seven children.

Miles, David, m. Eunice Cole, Dec. 7, 1749, and had Daniel and Elizabeth, and perhaps others not recorded.

Neville, John, conveyed land to his son-in-law, Henry Goslee, in 1735. Also to his son Zebadiah Fox, in 1731 and 1732.

Nichols, Ozias, was the son of Nathaniel Nichols, and had a brother Nicholas, to whom he conveyed land in 1757. Also a brother Nathan, who was a landholder in Glastenbury in 1746.

Perrine, Stephen. The history of this man is unknown. He seems not to have remained here long.

Plummer, Ebenezer, was born at Newburyport, commenced business in Boston, from whence he came to Glastenbury in 1747. He m. Elizabeth Shelton of Stratford, a descendant of Gov. Thomas Welles, and had six children. His son Isaac m. Abigail Elizabeth, dau. Rev. Jedediah Mills of Ripton, now Huntington. His son and grandson are mentioned in the list of graduates given below.

Pratt, Daniel, came from Hartford to Glastenbury, but remained here but a few years.

Risley, Wrisley. This name is a contraction from that of Wriothesley, a name in the English Peerage, also pronounced *Risley*. The earliest of the name here, was *Samuel*, whose son Samuel had land given him by his father in 1745.

Job m. Mary, dau. Ephraim Bidwell, Oct. 17, 1741, who d. April 15, 1742. He then m. Beriah, dau. Joseph Fox, July 8, 1742, and had ten children.

Thomas m. Elizabeth, dau. William Burnham, Hartford, July 15, 1749, and had five children. Besides there were two sons and two daughters, who appear to have belonged to the same family.

Abigail, m. Churchill Edwards.
Sarah, m. Nathaniel Loomis.
Jonathan and Charles.

ROOT, JOHN, was probably a descendant of John Root of Farmington, who m. Mary Kilborn, dau. of Thomas, the first of the name in the country. He m. Rebecca ———, about 1741, and has three children recorded.

SELLEW, PHILLIP, son of John Sellew of Martin's [Martha's ?] Vineyard, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Jeduthan Smith, April 2, 1767. This man was not resident here in 1757, but the name is inserted in order to remark that the tradition that *Sellew* was formed by the transposition of *Welles*, does not seem well founded, unless the scene is laid elsewhere than Glastenbury.

SKINNER, BENJAMIN, son, probably of Abraham Skinner of Colchester, married Deborah, dau. of Thomas Dickinson. His brother, Abraham, Jr., m. Phebe, dau. of the same, Jan. 26, 1727, and had six children recorded in Glastenbury.

SPARKS, THOMAS, married the daughter of Richard Keeney, as appears by a deed wherein he released land to his brothers-in-law, Thomas and Richard, sons of Richard Keeney, 1750.

STRATTON, SAMUEL, } These men were probably brothers. We have
STRATTON, ISAAC, } not ascertained where they came from, but *John*
STRATTON, JOHN. } and *Samuel* remained here, and Samuel was in the Revolutionary service.

STRONG, ELEAZAR, had a son Jesse, who m. Jemima, dau. Deac. Benjamin Skinner of Hebron, April 16, 1750, and had five children. Also a son Amos, who m. Jemima Stiles, April 29, 1762, and had seven children.

WARD, DANIEL, was here of course before 1757, when he was taxed, and he remained here until 1777, when he took the oath of fidelity.

WILLIAMS, SAMUEL, son of Samuel Williams of Wethersfield, m. Susana, dau. John Fox, Jan. 17, 1733, and had eight children.

WHEELER, GERSHOM, seems not to have remained long in Glastenbury, unless *Lazarus Wheeler*, who was here in the time of the Revolution, was his son.

WYARD, JOHN, } The name found written in our Records, *Ware*, *Wear*,
WARE, JOSEPH. } *Wier*, *Wyard*, is evidently the same. Joseph Ware m. Lydia Fox, April 8, 1742, and had eight children.

APPENDIX V.

CHANGES IN THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF NAMES.

In tracing the names of families and estates, it will often be found that great changes have taken place in the *orthography* of names, though the pronunciation may have remained nearly or quite the same. A knowledge of these changes is often indispensable in passing from generation to generation in order to connect them. The following are the principal ones which occur in our records.

Alford, Alvord, and Olvard, are variations of the same name.

Andrews and Andrus are the same name differently written.

Bevin and Beving are also the same.

Bigelow and Biglow are modifications of the same name.

Curtice as formerly written, is the same name as the present Curtiss.

Dickinson and Dickerson are orthographic changes.

Gildersleeve, Gilders and Gilder, are various modes of writing and pronouncing the same name.

Goodrich, Goodridge and Goodridg, are the same name in different forms.

Goslin, Gosling, Gosley, Goslee. This name appears to have been French, to have been spelled like the first, and pronounced like the second variation. The name was changed intentionally, and occurs in the Record of the births of the children of *Henry Goslin*, the first of the name, and as he first wrote it. The Record of his eighth child's name, was entered as *Henry Gosley*.

Glastenbury in Connecticut has an *E*, uniformly in the second syllable, which the English replaces by an *O*. The *T* is also often changed into *S* in the early records.

Hill and Hills are also one name in our records.

Kilborn, Kilborne, Kilburn, Kilburne, are merely orthographic varieties of the same name.

Moseley was at first written Maudsley, in all our records, and is so

written in those of Westfield, from whence the family came, and in those of Windsor where they first settled. It seems to have been purposely changed.

Risley, at first written Wrisley in our records, is a contracted form of the English name Wriothesley, all of which are pronounced alike.

Strickland, Strickling, and sometimes Stickling, are mere varieties, the first being correct, the other two corruptions.

Tryon, Trion and Trian denote the same name, truly represented by the first form.

Ware, Wear, Wier, Wire and Wyard are different forms of writing the same name, in regard to which it is difficult to determine the earliest.

APPENDIX VI.

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES

From the incorporation of the Town to the present time, with notices of their parentage and age when first elected, to the time of the Revolution.

1690. Town incorporated.
1691. No Representative.
1692. June 22d, "This Court names the town of Nabuck, over against Wethersfield, GLASSENBURY."
1693. The General Court releases the town of Glassenbury from paying a country tax.
1694. Eleazer Kimberley, son of Thomas R. of New Haven, 54.
1695. Samuel Hale, the second of the name, 50.
1696. Eleazer Kimberly; also Secretary of State from 1696 to 1709.
2d Ses. Samuel Hale.
1697. Samuel Welles, the second of the name, 37.
2d Ses. Samuel Hale.
1698, Samuel Hale.
2d Ses. Eleazer Kimberly.
1699. Jonathan Smith.
2d Ses. Jonathan Smith.
1700. John Hubbard, son of John, of Wethersfield.
2d Ses. John Hubbard.
1701.* Jonathan Smith, Samuel Hale.
2d Ses. Jonathan Smith, Samuel Hale.
1702. Jonathan Smith, Samuel Hale.
2d Ses. Samuel Hale, Ephraim Goodrich.†
1703. Jonathan Smith, Thomas Treat.‡ Jonathan Smith. Vacancy.
1704. Samuel Hale, Jonathan Smith. Samuel Hale, John Hubbard.

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* This was the first year that Glastenbury had two Representatives.
† Son of William, 39.
‡ "Of Nayaug," son of Richard, 35.

1705. Samuel Hale, John Hubbard. Samuel Welles, Samuel Hale.
1706. Samuel Hale, John Hubbard. Samuel Hale, Thomas Treat.
1707. Samuel Welles, Samuel Hale. Samuel Hale, John Hubbard.
1708. Samuel Hale, Jonathan Smith. Thomas Kimberly,* Samuel Hale.
1709. Samuel Hale. Vacancy. Samuel Hale, Thomas Kimberly.
1710. Samuel Hale, Thomas Kimberly. Samuel Hale, Thomas Kimberly.
1711. Samuel Hale, Thomas Kimberly. Thomas Kimberly. Vacancy.
1712. Samuel Welles, Thomas Treat. Samuel Welles, Thomas Treat.
1713. Samuel Welles, Samuel Smith. Samuel Welles, Samuel Smith.
1714. Thomas Kimberly, John Hubbard. Thomas Kimberly, John Hubbard.
1715. Thomas Kimberly, John Hubbard. Thomas Kimberly, John Hubbard.
1716. Thomas Kimberly, John Hubbard. Thomas Kimberly, John Hubbard.
1717. Thomas Kimberly, John Hubbard. Thomas Kimberly, John Hubbard.
1718. Thomas Kimberly, Samuel Smith, Jr.† Thomas Kimberly, John Hubbard.
1719. Thomas Kimberly. Vacancy. Thomas Kimberly. Vacancy.
1720. Thomas Kimberly, Benjamin Talcott.‡ Thomas Kimberly, John Hubbard.
1721. Thomas Kimberly, Abram Kilbourn.§ Thomas Kimberly, John Hubbard.
1722. Thomas Kimberly, John Hubbard. Thomas Kimberly, John Hubbard.
1723. Thomas Kimberly, John Hubbard. Thomas Kimberly, John Hubbard.
1724. Thomas Kimberly, John Hubbard. Thomas Kimberly, David Hubbard.‖
1725. Thomas Kimberly, Thomas Welles.¶ Thomas Kimberly, David Hubbard.
1726. **Thomas Kimberly, David Hubbard. **Thomas Kimberly, Thomas Welles.
1727. **Thomas Kimberly, David Hubbard. **Thomas Kimberly, David Hubbard.
1728. Thomas Welles, Charles Treat.†† **Thomas Kimberly. Vacancy.
1729. **Thomas Kimberly, David Hubbard. Thomas Kimberly, David Hubbard.
1730. Thomas Welles, David Hubbard. David Hubbard, Abraham Kilbourn.‡‡
1731. Thomas Welles, David Hubbard. Thomas Welles, David Hubbard.
1732. Thomas Welles, David Hubbard. Thomas Welles, David Hubbard.
1733. Thomas Welles, David Hubbard. Thomas Welles, David Hubbard.
1734. Thomas Welles, David Hubbard. Thomas Welles, David Hubbard.

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* Son of Eleazer, 27.
‡ Son of Samuel, 46.
‖ Son of John.
** Speaker of the House.
‡‡ Same as Abram, 1721.
† Age, 29.
§ Son of John, 46.
¶ Son of Samuel the 2d, 32.
†† Son of Thomas, 32.

1735. Nathaniel Talcott,* David Hubbard. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale.†
1736. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale.
1737. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale.
1738. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale.
1739. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale.
1740. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale.
1741. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale.
1742. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale.
1743. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale.
1744. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale.
1745. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale.
1746. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale.
1747. Thomas Welles, Abner Moseley. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale.
1748. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale.
1749. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale.
1750. Thomas Welles,‡ Jonathan Hale. Thomas Welles, Jonathan Hale.
1751. Thomas Welles,‡ Samuel Kimberly.§ Jonathan Hale, Samuel Kimberly.
1752. Jonathan Hale, Samuel Kimberly. Jonathan Hale, Samuel Kimberly.
1753. Jonathan Hale, Samuel Kimberly. Jonathan Hale, Samuel Kimberly.
1754. Jonathan Hale, Samuel Kimberly. Samuel Kimberly, Samuel Talcott.
1755. Jonathan Hale, Samuel Kimberly. Jonathan Hale, Samuel Kimberly.
1756. Abram Kilbourn. Vacancy. Samuel Kimberly. Vacancy.
1757. Samuel Kimberly. Vacancy. Samuel Kimberly. Vacancy.
1758. Josiah Benton.‖ Vacancy. Samuel Kimberly, John Welles.¶
1759. Isaac** Kimberly, John Welles. Samuel Kimberly. Vacancy.
1760. Samuel Kimberly, John Welles. Samuel Kimberly, Jonathan Welles.
1761. John Kimberly,†† John Welles. John Kimberly, John Welles.
1762. Jonathan Hale, William Welles.‡‡ John Kimberly, William Welles.
1763. John Kimberly, William Welles. Jonathan Hale, William Welles.
1764. Elisha§§ Hollister, Jonathan Welles. William Welles, John Kimberly.
1765. John Kimberly, William Welles. Jonathan Welles, Elizur Talcott.‖‖
1766. Elizur Talcott, William Welles. Jonathan Welles,¶¶ John Kimberly.
1767. Elizur Talcott, John Kimberly. Jonathan Welles, Elizur Talcott.

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* Son of Samuel, 47. † Son of Samuel, the 2d.

‡ Speaker of the House of Representatives.

§ Son of Thomas, 43. ‖ Son of Edward, 53. ¶ Son of Thomas, Esq.

** This name is probably an error for *Samuel*. There was no tax-payer in Glastenbury in 1757, nor any child bearing that name in the family of Thomas, from whom the Glastenbury Kimberlys descended.

†† Son of Thomas, 42. ‡‡ Son of Thomas, 38.

§§ Son of Thomas, 48. ‖‖ Son of Deac. Benjamin, 57

¶¶ Son of Thomas, 34.

1768. Jonathan Welles, John Kimberly. William Welles, John Kimberly.
1769. Jonathan Welles, John Kimberly. Jonathan Welles, John Kimberly.
1770. John Kimberly, Jonathan Welles. Jonathan Welles, John Kimberly.
1771. Jonathan Welles, John Kimberly. John Kimberly, Jonathan Welles.
1772. John Kimberly, Jonathan Welles. John Kimberly, Jonathan Welles.
1773. John Kimberly, Ebenezer Plummer. William Welles, Jonathan Welles.
1774. Jonathan Welles, Ebenezer Plummer.* Jonathan Welles, Ebenezer Plummer.
1775. Jonathan Welles, Ebenezer Plummer. Jonathan Welles, Elijah Hollister.
1776. Ebenezer Plummer, Elijah Hollister. Ebenezer Plummer, Elijah Hollister.
1777. Jonathan Welles, Ebenezer Plummer. Ebenezer Plummer. Vacancy.
1778. Jonathan Welles, Ebenezer Plummer. Jonathan Welles, Ebenezer Plummer.
1779. Jonathan Welles, Joseph Moseley.† Ebenezer Plummer. Vacancy.
1780. Ebenezer Plummer, Doct. Elizur Hale.‡ Isaac Goodrich,§ Elijah Hollister.
1781. Ebenezer Plummer, Isaac Goodrich. Vacancy. Vacancy.
1782. Josiah Hale,‖ Ebenezer Plummer. Gideon Hale,¶ Isaac Moseley.
1783. Gideon Hale, Phillip Sellew. Gideon Hale, Phillip Sellew.
1784. Gideon Hale, Phillip Sellew. Gideon Hale, Phillip Sellew.
1785. Phillip Sellew, Gideon Hale. Phillip Sellew, Josiah Hale.
1786. Phillip Sellew, Joseph Moseley. John Welles, Joseph Moseley.
1787. Joseph Moseley, John Welles. Joseph Moseley, John Welles.
1788. Joseph Moseley, Jonathan Brace. Joseph Moseley, Phillip Sellew.
1789. Joseph Moseley, Howell Woodbridge. Joseph Moseley, Howell Woodbridge.
1790. Joseph Moseley, Howell Woodbridge. Joseph Moseley, Howell Woodbridge.
1791. Joseph Moseley, Jonathan Brace. Howell Woodbridge, Jonathan Brace.
1792. Howell Woodbridge, Jonathan Brace. Joseph Moseley, Howell Woodbridge.
1793. Howell Woodbridge, Jonathan Brace. Isaac Welles, Joseph Moseley.
1794. Howell Woodbridge, Jonathan Brace. Howell Woodbridge, Elisha Hale.

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* Came from Boston to Glastenbury in 1747. The first Representative of the town not a native born citizen. He died, 1817.

† Son of Abner. ‡ Son of Jonathan. § Son of David, 37.

‖ Son of Benjamin, 35. ¶ Son of Benjamin, 46.

1795. Howell Woodbridge, Elisha Hale. Elisha Hale, John Hale.
1796. Elisha Hale, John Hale. John Hale, Zeph. H. Smith.
1797. John Hale, Zeph. H. Smith. John Hale, Zeph. H. Smith.
1798. John Hale, Zeph. H. Smith. Zeph. H. Smith, John Hale.
1799. Zeph. H. Smith, John Hale. John Hale, Samuel Welles, Jr.
1800. Zeph. H. Smith, Jonathan Welles. Phillip Sellew, Israel Foote.
1801. Zeph. H. Smith, Jonathan Welles. Zeph. H. Smith, Jonathan Welles.
1802. Jonathan Welles, Samuel Welles. Jonathan Welles, Samuel Welles.
1803. Jonathan Welles, Samuel Welles. Samuel Welles, Asaph Coleman.
1804. Samuel Welles, Asaph Coleman. Samuel Welles, Asaph Coleman.
1805. Samuel Welles, Jonathan Welles. Samuel Welles, Marvin Dayton.
1806. Samuel Welles, Marvin Dayton. Marvin Dayton, Benjamin Hale.
1807. Benjamin Hale, Roswell Hollister. Benjamin Hale, Roswell Hollister.
1808. Samuel Welles, Roswell Hollister. Roswell Hollister, James McLean.
1809. James McLean, George Wrisley. George Wrisley, George Sellew.
1810. George Sellew, David E. Hubbard. David E. Hubbard, Gideon Hale, Jr.
1811. George Sellew, Amos Hollister. Amos Hollister, Gideon Hale, Jr.
1812. Samuel Welles, Gideon Hale, Jr. Oliver Hale, Pardon Brown.
1813. Benjamin Hale, Sylvester Pulsifer. Benjamin Hale, Sylvester Pulsifer.
1814. Benjamin Hale, David E. Hubbard. Sylvester Pulsifer, Ezra Dayton.
1815. Ezra Dayton, David E. Hubbard. Benjamin Hale, Oliver Hale.
1816. Jonathan Welles, Marvin Dayton. Jonathan Welles, Jeremiah Stocking.
1817. Jonathan Welles, Jeremiah Stocking. Jeremiah Stocking, Marvin Dayton.
1818. Samuel Welles, David E. Hubbard. Marvin Dayton, Samuel Welles.
1819. Samuel Welles, David E. Hubbard.
1820. Ezra Dayton, George Wrisley.
1821. George Wrisley, David E. Hubbard.
1822. Alexander Hollister, Ezra Dayton.
1823. Alexander Hollister, David E. Hubbard.
1824. Alexander Hollister, Thomas Hollister.
1825. Thomas Hollister, Solomon Cole.
1826. Solomon Cole, David E. Hubbard.
1827. Gideon Welles, Henry Dayton.
1828. Jonathan Welles, Thomas Hollister.
1829. Gideon Welles, Henry Dayton.
1830. David E. Hubbard, Gideon Welles.
1831. Ezra Dayton, George Covell.
1832. George Covell, Gideon Welles.
1833. Robert Hunt, Sylvester Blish.
1834. Gideon Welles, Henry Dayton.
1835. David E. Hubbard, Gideon Welles.
1836. Robert Hunt, Thaddeus Welles.

1837. Thaddeus Welles, Chauncey Andrews.
1838. Ezra Dayton, Chauncey Andrews.
1839. David E. Hubbard. James Killam.
1840. James Killam, Frary Hale.
1841. Frary Hale, Asahel Hollister.
1842. Noah Tryon, David Andrews.
1843. Noah Tryon, David Andrews.
1844. Henry Dayton, Nathan Pierson.
1845. Thaddeus Welles, Daniel H. Stevens.
1846. Nathan Pierson, Daniel H. Stevens.
1847. Thaddeus Welles, Charles Treat.
1848. Thaddeus Welles, James Alger.
1849. Ralph Crane, Edward Hale.
1850. Horace Talcott, Henry T. Welles.
1851. James Killam, Otis House.
1852. Gideon Kinne, Edwin S. Treat.
1853. Gideon Kinne, Sabin Stocking.

APPENDIX VII.

TOWN CLERKS OF GLASTENBURY FROM THE INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN TO THE PRESENT DAY.

	Elected.	*Died or omitted.*
Eleazer Kimberly, . . .	1692,	1708.
Samuel Smith, ...	1708,	1713.
Thomas Kimberly, . . .	1713,	1730.
Thomas Welles, ...	1730,	1766.
William Welles, . . .	1766,	1781.
Josiah Hale, ...	1781,	1804.
John Hale, ...	1804,	1817.
Jonathan Welles, . . .	1817,	1829.
Thaddeus Welles, . . .	1829,	1840.
Henry Dayton, ...	1840,	1841.
Thaddeus Welles, . . .	1841.	1848.
Frary Hale, ...	1848,	1850.
Benjamin Taylor, . . .	1850.	

APPENDIX VIII.

BURYING GROUNDS.

1692. *Old Burying Ground.* The oldest place of burial in town, is that called the "Old Burying Ground," being in part, land given by John Hubbard and Samuel Smith in 1692, for that, and the purposes of a Meeting House Green.

1733. *Eastbury Old Burying Ground*, in the woods. Some time subsequent to the building of the Meeting House, the town gave Eastbury two acres of common land which was laid out for a Burying Ground, near where the Meeting House was originally built. Before this the people of Eastbury buried in the old society, where lie the remains of the two first ministers of that parish. When the Meeting House was removed in 1820, this burying place was partially abandoned for the one near the new Meeting House.

1776. *South Burying Ground.* This year the town bought a piece of land of Jehiel Goodrich, on the top of the hill below Roaring Brook, for a Burying Ground, paying forty shillings an acre. The first digger of graves in this yard, was the man of whom the land was purchased. The second was his son Edward, who still continues to discharge that duty. The first person buried in the yard was a Matson, and is so entered on the tomb-stone. Fourteen who have committed suicide, lie buried here.

1810. *Wassuc Burying Ground.* This Burying Ground was established about the time of building the Church, which was in 1810.

1823. *Center Burying Ground.* This yard was established as a Society Burying Ground in 1823, half of an acre of land having been purchased for that purpose. The first person buried in the yard was Ellen Hubbard, September 15th, 1824, and is so entered on the grave-stone.

Special rules and regulations in regard to this ground, were adopted in 1844, and confirmed by the Legislature in 1845.

1820. *Eastbury New Burying Ground*, near the Meeting House. This ground seems to have been established about the time mentioned, and has since been the principal place of burial in that society.

——— *Burying Ground*, near the residence of Leonard E. Hale, Esq. This ground is a small yard, established some years since, for the convenience of a few families in that vicinity.

1845. *Nipsic Burying Ground.* Another small yard in the east part of this town, was opened about eight years ago, and is near the school house in that district. It is small, and intended to accommodate but a few families.

APPENDIX IX.

CENSUS OF CONNECTICUT.

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1671,	2,050	1790,	238,141
1676,	2,306	1800,	251,002
1677,	2,365	1810,	262,042
1678,	2,490	1820,	275,202
1679,	2,509	1830,	297,675
1756,	130,611	1840,	309,978
1774,	197,365	1850,	371,982
1782,	209,150		

CENSUS OF GLASTENBURY.

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1790,	——	1830,	2,980
1800,	2,718	1840,	3,077
1810,	2,766	1850,	3,390
1820,	3,114		

MEMBERS OF THE STATE SENATE.

1833. Hon. David E. Hubbard.
1840. Hon. Solomon Cole.
1844. Hon. George Plummer.
1851. Hon. George Plummer.

JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT.

Hon. David E. Hubbard, Assistant Judge several years.
Hon. George Merrick, Esq., Chief Judge for several years.

APPENDIX X.

NATIVES AND CITIZENS OF GLASTENBURY WHO HAVE BEEN GRADUATED AT ANY PUBLIC INSTITUTION OF LEARNING, OR BEEN REGULARLY ADMITTED TO ANY OF THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS.

BRACE, JONATHAN KIMBERLEY, ESQ., son of Jonathan Brace, Esq., of Glastenbury, who married the widow of Thomas Kimberly, was graduated at Yale, 1801, and immediately after entered upon the study of Law, which profession with its usual attendants of public business, has occupied his life. He has held many prominent posts in the city of Hartford. The Rev. Jonathan Brace of Milford, is son of this man.

BRAINARD, EDWIN S., son of Oliver Brainard, Esq., Glastenbury, was graduated at Trinity, 1842. He has been a successful teacher for many years, but is now pursuing the study of Medicine.

BULKLEY, REV. JOHN, son of Hon. and Rev. Gershom Bulkley, M. D., was graduated at Harvard 1699, and settled at Colchester. For a further account of this man, see p. 41.

COLEMAN, DOCT. ASA, son of Doct. Asaph Coleman of Glastenbury, b. July 2, 1788, received a Diploma from the Connecticut Medical Society in 1810, authorizing and empowering him to pursue the practice of Medicine. He immediately removed to Ohio, where he has since resided, at Troy, Miami County. He has been a Representative of his County several times, and Associate Judge five years.

[COLEMAN, DOCT. ASAPH, father of the preceding, was a native of Colchester, admitted to the practice of Medicine by the Conn. Med. Soc. in 1774, settled in Glastenbury, married Elizabeth Hollister, Nov. 11, 1778, was twice Surgeon in the Revolutionary army, (1) under Col. Thomas Belden, and (2) under Col. Howel Woodbridge. He was a Representative to the General Assembly several times. He died Nov. 15, 1820, aged 73.]

DEAN, REV. PHILOTUS, son of Amos Dean, b. Oct. 29, 1822, was graduated at Yale, 1843. He studied Theology and has since been engaged in a College for the education of Negroes, in Western Pennsylvania.]

DEAN, REV. SIDNEY, son of Amos Dean, b. Nov. 16, 1818, was admitted Preacher by the Methodist Conference, 1843; or was admitted by the proper authority between the sessions of 1842 and 1843. He has since been officiating in connection with the Conference, with one brief exception.

EELLS, REV. JAMES, son of Rev. James Eells, was graduated at Yale, 1799. He studied Theology, and after preaching several years in Western New York, commenced teaching, and pursued it until his age induced him to relinquish it.

EELLS, ROGER, ESQ., son of Rev. John Eells, was graduated at Yale, 1785. He studied Law and commenced practice, but died in Sept., 1790.

FOOTE, REV. DAVID, graduated at Dartmouth, 1778. After studying Theology and preaching several years as a Congregationalist, he became an Episcopalian, and receiving Holy Orders, he was settled at Rye, where he died.

GOODRICH, REV. NELSON, son of Edward Goodrich, b. June 13, 1816, was admitted to preach in 1843, and has since been laboring under the direction of the Conference.

GOSLEE, DOCT. JAMES PIERPONT, son of James Goslee, b. Aug. 24, 1806, was admitted to practice by the proper authorities. He removed to Pratt's Hollow, a village in the Town of Easton, N. Y., 1834. He died Dec. 27, 1850.

GOSLEE, DOCT. THOMAS, son of Timothy Goslee, b. Sept. 10, 1772, after pursuing study with Doct. Asaph Coleman, was admitted to the practice of Medicine by the proper authorities, about 1796, and soon after removed to Hamilton, in the State of New York. He died Aug. 1, 1832.

HALE, REV. ALBERT, son of Matthew, was graduated at Yale, 1827, and has since been Pastor of a Presbyterian Church at the West. He is now at Springfield, Illinois.

HALE, DOCT. ELIZUR, son of Jonathan Hale, was graduated at Yale, 1742, studied medicine and settled in his native Town. He died May 27th, 1790, in the 66th year of his age, having been in practice forty-four years. He once represented the Town in General Assembly.

HALE, DOCT. ELIZUR, (2d,) of whom we only know that he was probably son of the preceding, and died Dec. 26, 1796, at what age is not known.

HALE, W. ELIAS, ESQ., was graduated at Yale, 1794, studied Law, and pursued the practice of the profession until his death, Feb. 3, 1832, in the 57th year of his age.

[HALE, REUBEN C., ESQ., son of the preceding, was educated at Capt. Partridge's A. L. and S. Academy, spending two years at Yale. He studied and pursued the profession of his father until appointed Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, in April, 1853.]

[HALE, DOCT. ELIAS W., brother of the preceding, is a graduate of the Penn. Medical Institution, and resides at Lewistown.]

HALE, JOSIAH, son of Benjamin Hale, b. January 27, 1747, after being

graduated at Yale, 1765, returned to his native place, and gave his attention to the cultivation of his farm. He was for many years Town Clerk, and filled many other offices in the gift of the Town. He represented the Town in General Assembly several times.

Hill, Rev. Israel, son of Jared Hills, b. Oct. 12, 1801, was graduated at Amherst, in 1830, and at Andover three years later. He is a Congregational Minister, settled at Dixmont, Maine.

Hills, Doct. Samuel Augden, son of Deacon Chester Hills, b. March 21, 1821, is a Physician. After being admitted to practice, he removed to Harlem, N. Y., where he still resides.

Hollister, Rev. Edward, son of Joseph, was graduated at Middlebury, Vt., 1816, and at Andover, Mass., 1820. He has since been engaged in the duties of his profession at the West.

Hollister, Shelton, Esq., son of Benjamin Hollister, was graduated, at Yale, in 1848, studied Law, and settled at St. Paul's, Minnesota.

Hubbard, Rev. Anson, son of David Hubbard, b. May 24, 1791, was graduated at Yale, 1817, and has since been a Congregational Minister, officiating principally in New Hampshire.

Hubbard, David, was graduated at Yale, 1721.

Hubbard, Rev. Jonathan, was graduated at Yale, 1724. What we know of his history is given on p. 71.

Kimberley, Thomas, Esq., (probably son of Samuel,) born 1747, was graduated at Yale, 1766. He was so badly wounded by the blowing up of the powder mill at Nayaug, Aug. 23, 1777, that he died the day following. *See Remarks of Judge Merrick in Report of Proceedings.*

Maffitt, Rev. John Newland, a native of Ireland, resident some time in Eastbury, commenced his career as preacher while residing there. He was admitted to preach by the Conference at that time, as is supposed.

Moseley, Doct. Isaac, son of — Moseley, was graduated at Yale, 1762. He pursued the study of Medicine and commenced practice in Glastenbury. His partialities for the British cause in the Revolution, led to his subsequent removal to England, where he spent the remainder of his days. He published a treatise on some topic connected with his profession, which was held in good repute by the members of the same profession. He was also one of the Representatives of the Town to the General Assembly.

Moseley, Jonathan O., Esq., son of Doct. Thomas Moseley, was graduated at Yale, 1780. He studied Law, and settled at Haddam. He was a Member of the House of Representatives in the United States Congress, from 1805 to 1821.

Plummer, Deacon George, Esq., son of Isaac Plummer, b. 1785, was graduated at Yale, 1804. He studied Law, and commenced practice in his native place; but relinquished it upon the death of his father. He has

been many years Deacon in the First Congregational Church. *See Remarks of Judge Merrick in Report of Proceedings.*

PLUMMER, REV. ISAAC WILLIAM, son of the preceding, b. Sept. 19, 1812, was graduated at Yale, 1832. He studied Theology, and has been engaged in the duties of his profession, whenever his health would permit.

SMITH, JOSEPH, graduated at Yale, 1719, is supposed not to have studied a profession, but to have led the life of a general student, all his days. He is reported to have had an unusually large library for those days, and to have derived most of his pleasure from it.

SMITH, REV. ZEPHANIAH HOLLISTER, ESQ., son of Isaac Smith, b. Aug. 19, 1758, was graduated at Yale, 1782. He pursued Theology, and was settled over the Congregational Church at Newtown. Having changed his views of Christian doctrine, he withdrew from the Parish and returned to Glastenbury. Here he went into trade for a short time, but soon studied Law, and practiced it in this Town until his death, which took place Feb. 1, 1836, aged 77.

STOCKING, REV. SABURA S.
STOCKING, REV. SELAH.
STOCKING, REV. SERVILIUS.
STOCKING, REV. SOLON.
STOCKING, REV. SOPHRONIUS H.

These persons were all sons of Rev. Jeremiah Stocking, and all were clergymen. A general notice of all is given in the account of the father, in the history of the Methodist Church in East Glastenbury.

STOCKING, DOCT. SABIN, son of the same, was admitted to practice by the Medical Society of Connecticut, and settled in his native place.

STRONG, PROF. THEODORE, son of Rev. Joseph Strong of Eastbury, was graduated at Yale, and has since distinguished himself as one of the first Mathematicians of the day.

TALCOTT, GEN. GEORGE, a graduate of West Point. See p. 169.

TAYLOR, REV. JOSEPH PEMBERTON, son of Mr. Samuel Taylor, was graduated at Trinity, 1843, and at the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, three years after. He soon after took Orders and has since been laboring in the duties of his profession, first in Connecticut, but since in Pennsylvania.

TREAT, REV. CHARLES, son of Thomas Treat, of Nayaug, b. Feb., 1696, was graduated in 1722. He studied divinity and preached for a time, but marrying a wife possessed of large estates, he relinquished his profession and confined himself to agriculture.

TREAT, REV. RICHARD, son of Thomas Treat, of Nayaug, b. May, 1694, was graduated at Yale, 1725. He also studied Theology, but little of his subsequent history is known.

TRYON, DOCT. JOSEPH, is not at first called by this title in our records. Whether he subsequently pursued study with Doct. Bulkley, as he might have done, we are not informed. There are presumptions that he did so, of which the general application of the title to him afterwards, in matters of public record, is a very strong one.

WELLES, HENRY TITUS, son of Jonathan Welles, Esq., was graduated at Trinity, 1843. He became a candidate for Holy Orders, but ill health compelled him to relinquish the study. He has represented the Town in General Assembly.

WELLES, JONATHAN, son of Thomas Welles, b. Aug. 9, 1732, was graduated at Yale, 1751, and was subsequently a Tutor in the same institution. He returned to his native place, and devoted himself to his farm. He ever occupied a prominent place in public affairs, and represented the Town in General Assembly a great number of sessions. He died January 27, 1792, in the 60th year of his age.

WELLES, ROSWELL, ESQ., son of the preceding, b. Aug. 20, 1761, was graduated at Yale 1784. He studied law and settled in Wilkesbarre, Penn., where he was a Judge for several years.

WELLES, WILLIAM, son of William, b. Nov. 22, 1754, was graduated at Yale, 1779.

WELLES, REV. SAMUEL, son of Samuel, b. Dec. 24, 1689, was graduated at Yale, 1707. He studied Theology, and preached for a time, but his own, and especially his wife's estate being large, he resigned his Parish, went to Boston to live, where he accumulated much more. He died May 20, 1770. It has already been remarked, that Samuel Welles, the rich banker at Paris, was his son.

WHEAT, REV. ABIJAH C., a native of Glastenbury, was admitted preacher among the Methodists, in 1835.

WHEAT, ELDER, DOCT. SOLOMON, was a Doctor, and a Preacher among the Baptists, but whether he ever received licence for either, or had taken them up on his own authority and account, we have not ascertained.

WHITE, REV. HENRY, was graduated at Williams College, 1812, studied Theology and preached for several years, but is now dead.

WOODBRIDGE, REV. SAMUEL, graduated at Yale, 1763, was son of the Rev. Ashbel. His history is given in connection with that of Eastbury.

WOODBRIDGE, REV. TIMOTHY, graduated at Yale, 1765, was son of the same, and his history has been given in brief in connection with that of his father.

WOODBRIDGE, REV. WILLIAM, graduated at Yale, 1765, was also son of the same, and a general account of his life has been given in connection with his father's family.

[Woodbridge, Rev. Wm. C., son of the preceding, graduated at Yale, 1811, THE Geographer, is also spoken of in the same place.]

WRIGHT, REV. JAMES L., son of Joseph Wright, was graduated at Yale, 1832. He studied Theology, and is now engaged in the duties of his profession as a Congregational Minister.

WRIGHT, DEAC. JOSEPH, son of James, b. Sept., 1785, was graduated at Yale, 1801. On his return from College, he devoted himself to agriculture,

which he continues to the present time. He is one of the Deacons of the First Congregational Church.

WRIGHT, REV. WILLIAM S., son of the preceding, and brother of the one next preceding, was graduated at Yale, 1839. He studied Theology, and is devoting himself to the duties of his profession, as a Congregational Minister.

Glastenbury

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION,

MAY 18, 1853.

ORDER OF EXERCISES;

CONTAINING

THE PRAYERS OFFERED, HYMNS SUNG, SENTIMENTS GIVEN, AND SPEECHES MADE, SO FAR AS REPORTS OF THEM COULD BE OBTAINED.

Published by Order of the Citizens.

At a meeting of the citizens of Glastenbury, held on Monday evening, May 23d, 1853, it was—

Voted, That the Rev. A. B. Chapin, Edwin Crosby and James B. Williams, be a Committee to report the proceedings of the late Centennial Celebration, and that they be directed to publish the same, with the discourse, or separate, in pamphlet form, as they think best.

PROCEEDINGS.

At a town meeting held at Glastenbury on the first Monday of October, 1851, it was—

Voted, That a Committee be appointed to make arrangements for a Centennial Celebration to be held in the Spring or Summer of 1853.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen, descendants of the early settlers of the town, were appointed:

John A. Hale, Esq., *Chairman*, a descendant of Samuel Hale, Thomas Welles, John Talcott, John Edwards, etc., early settlers of Wethersfield and Glastenbury, and landholders in Glastenbury.

Thaddeus Welles, Esq., a descendant of Thomas Welles, Thomas Kilborn, Samuel Hale, etc., early settlers of Wethersfield and Glastenbury, and landholders in Glastenbury.

Deac. George Plummer, a descendant of Thomas Welles, through the Sheltons of Stratford, and Ebenezer Plummer, Esq., who came here from Boston, a century ago.

Deac. Joseph Wright, a descendant of Thomas Wright, Robert Rose, Samuel Hale, etc., early settlers in Wethersfield and Glastenbury, and landholders in Glastenbury.

Andrew Talcott Hale, a descendant from Samuel Hale, Thomas Kilborn, John Talcott and John Hollister, etc., early settlers in Wethersfield and Glastenbury, and landholders in Glastenbury.

Jared G. Talcott, a descendant of John Talcott, John Hollister, Thomas Wright, etc., early settlers in Wethersfield and Glastenbury, and landholders in Glastenbury.

Henry Titus Welles, Esq., a descendant of the Governors, Thomas Welles, Joseph Haynes and Gurdon Saltonstall, the first of whom was a landholder in Glastenbury.

Henry Dayton, Esq., a descendant of George Hubbard, one of the original proprietors of the Naubuc Farms, and who was the ancestor of all of the name in town. Also, from William House, one of the petitioners for the incorporation of Glastenbury. The Dayton family came to this country about a century ago.

Charles Hollister, a descendant of John Hollister, Thomas Welles, Richard Treat, Mr. Goodrich, etc., early settlers of Wethersfield and Glastenbury, and landholders in Glastenbury.

Edwin S. Treat, a descendant of Richard Treat.

Leonard E. Hale, a descendant of Samuel Hale.

Willard E. Howe, a descendant of John Howe, who came to Glastenbury something more than a century ago, and also of John Hollister, one of the original proprietors and settlers.

At a meeting of this Committee, held April 12th, 1852, it was—

Resolved, That the 18th of May, 1653, being the day when the first corporate power was bestowed upon the people on this side of the Connecticut river, the 18th of May, 1853, was the proper day for such celebration, and that it be held on that day.

At the same meeting—

Voted, That the Rev. A. B. Chapin, of Glastenbury, be requested to prepare an Historical Discourse to be delivered on the occasion. Also—

Voted, That Messrs. John A. Hale, Thaddeus Welles, Andrew T. Hale, Henry T. Welles, Charles Hollister, and Willard E. Howe, be appointed a Committee to aid Mr. C. in the collection of materials for a complete history of the town.

The appointment of the Committee having been accepted by Mr. Chapin, circulars were sent to all parts of the country where the descendants of the first settlers of Glastenbury were known to reside, informing them of what had been undertaken, soliciting their coöperation, and asking information on points touching the history of the town or families. As the time of the celebration approached, meetings of the citizens were held, and Committees appointed to make preparations for the public entertainment of such as might be present on that occasion, and proper officers to direct and preside at the time.

At length the day arrived and was all that could be wished. The ground was dry, the air warm, and the sun overshadowed through the day, rendering it safe and comfortable for persons of all ages, sexes and descriptions, to repair to "the Meeting House Green," there to listen to the discourse of the Orator, under the large, (but on this occasion, not ample) tent belonging to Yale College, which had been kindly loaned for this purpose, or regale themselves upon the abounding luxuries which had been provided for the celebra-

tion. The day was ushered in by the firing of a National Salute of thirty-one guns, and the merry peal of all the church bells.

In accordance with an invitation from the inhabitants of the town, to all who were descendants of the settlers of Glastenbury, to meet with them in a happy reunion on this occasion, a great crowd was gathered together, who were welcomed home with open arms and happy hearts, by the present residents of this ancient town. At a very early hour of the day, the people of the adjacent towns came pouring in, to mingle their joys with those of their friends and neighbors. All sectional, sectarian and selfish feelings were laid aside, and *all* entered into the matter with zeal. The generous hospitality of the inhabitants of the town was exemplified on this occasion. Every house was thrown open, and every visitor, whether an acquaintance or a stranger, was welcomed. At every fresh arrival, little groups of friends could be seen, shaking hands and congratulating each other on their safe arrival and the enjoyment of health, and we doubt if there ever was gathered together a crowd, estimated at from six to seven thousand people, as there was here, where every countenance beamed with smiles, and every lip spoke such a hearty welcome.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., a Procession was formed in front of the North Congregational Church, under the direction of HENRY DAYTON, Esq., Chief Marshall, assisted by Col. GUY SAMSON, EDWIN CROSBY, CHARLES HOLLISTER, JOSEPH STRICKLAND, WILLARD E. HOWE, EDWIN HUBBARD, F. L. BUELL, D. L. HUBBARD and ELISHA HOLLISTER, in the following order:

Hartford Brass Band.
Naubuc Guards, Capt. Goodale.
School Boys in uniform, each bearing a flag with the Indian name of Naubuc painted thereon.
A beautiful and appropriate banner painted for the occasion by John H. Taylor, Esq.
Company in Ancient Uniform under the command of Col. Elijah Miller.
Mr. William S. Williams on Horseback, in costume of the seventeenth century, accompanied by Mrs. Mary Perkins seated on the pillion, after the old style, and dressed in a corresponding antiquated and ancient costume.
Next to them, came Mr. and Mrs. John Dayton on horseback, in riding dress of the present day, presenting a contrast extremely interesting and pleasing.
Then followed a long line of Ladies.
The Orator, and Officiating Clergymen.
President and Vice President of the day.
Governor and State Officers.
Invited Guests.
Connecticut Historical Society.

The rear was brought up by an immensely long line of carriages.

The processsion marched first to the north, in order to obtain room to form, then countermarching south, proceeded down Main street, the "old country road" of the Naubuc Farms, and to the east end of the "Meeting House Green," where the tent had been erected, and where as many as could, obtained seats. Over the principal entrance to the tent was the motto, "Welcome Home," worked in evergreen, the emblem of undying affection. Over the platform of the Speaker was our State motto, "*Qui transtulit sustinet*," similarly wrought. Other appropriate mottoes decorated other portions of the tent.

The services of the day were commenced by the choir, under the direction of John W. Smith, aided by the Band, by singing the following

HYMN.

Words altered from M. S. Pike. AIR—*Home Again.*

Welcome home! Welcome home!
From a distant land,
And oh it fills our hearts with joy,
To meet this kindred band.

Here we dropp'd the parting tear
When first you left to roam,
But now you're once again with those
Who kindly greet you home.

Happy hearts! Happy hearts!
With mine have laughed in glee,
But oh the friends I loved in youth
Seem happier to me:

And if your guide decree a fate,
Which bids you longer roam,
Yet death alone, can break the tie,
Linked with our friends from home.

Music soft! Music sweet!
Lingers round the place,
And oh, I feel the childhood charm,
That time cannot efface.

Then welcome to your homestead roof,
Although no palace dome;
And we will spend this happy day
With those we love at home.

PRAYER,

By Rev. JAMES ALLWOOD SMITH, *Pastor of the First Congregational Church, "Old" Glastenbury.*

Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name. We adore thee as the God of Creation and Providence. In thee we move and live and have our being, and by the word of thy power do all things consist. We bless thee, that thou hast revealed thyself to us in thy word and made us acquainted with thy redeeming love in Christ Jesus, thy only beloved Son, and hast

provided us in the Holy Ghost whom thou hast sent into the world, a sanctifier, comforter and guide. We humbly ask thy presence and blessing on this interesting occasion. We rejoice in thee as the God of our Fathers, and devoutly do we bless thee, for that kind Providence with which thou didst guide them to the shores of this our New England, and to these seats now occupied by many of their descendants; and for that goodness which protected and sustained them amid the labors, the privation, sufferings and exposures of the wilderness; and for that wise spirit of devotion, with which they were endowed, to the interests of freedom and religion; guided by which spirit, they took care, from the earliest settlement of this place, that the gospel should be preached to all and instruction in all useful knowledge should be provided for the young. And we bless thee, that from that early settlement, whose anniversary we this day celebrate, the institutions of the gospel, together with the blessings of the common school, have been enjoyed, with so much freedom from interruption or molestation, down through the successive generations, until the present. May the remembrances which are awakened in us at this time, of the deeds which they wrought, of the heroic fortitude with which they endured the trials incident to the great enterprize of planting those blessed institutions enjoyed by us, endear their memory to us, and make us emulous of these virtues, while they shall greatly strengthen our desires to transmit the inheritance to coming generations. Here may the gospel be preached to all; sound knowledge and useful learning be taught to the young, and civil and religious freedom be enjoyed through all coming time, and each generation as they come upon the stage of life, act their part wisely and devotedly, in promoting human welfare and the great interests of the Redeemer's kingdom in the earth.

Bless all persons assembled on this occasion, those who have had their birth here; those who have become adopted citizens of the place. Bless our invited guests, with all who have sought to promote the enjoyment and profit of the anniversary. May it please thee to regard our Governor, with all who are associated with him in the exercise of legislative, judicial, or executive authority, that through their wisdom and faithfulness, freedom and good order and prosperity may abound among the people, and the affairs of our happy Commonwealth receive no detriment. May the smiles of Providence rest upon all branches of industry and honest labor among the people. May the blessing of God be on all who pray for the prosperity of religion and virtue; on all who labor in the cause of Christian philanthrophy. May the spirit be poured out from on High, purifying His Church and people, invigorating their graces and strengthening them for every good work, and securing us from every incoming flood of iniquity. And may the knowledge of Christ to all, be the savor of life unto life.

We pray for our common country; thanking thee for all our prosperity, and for all the success thus far attending our free institutions as they have been extended over this widely spreading land. We commend to thy gracious notice, the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Endue him with all grace and wisdom for the responsibilities of his exalted station. May peace and charity, civil subordination and order, ever prevail within our borders. Avert pestilence, spare deserved judgments. Remove every yoke, and let the oppressed go free. Incline all to be merciful, even as their Father in Heaven is merciful, and to forgive as He forgives. May our National Union be preserved, and our liberty be kept inviolate. May we dwell in peace with all the nations of the earth. Cause that our civil and religious blessings may be everywhere possessed and enjoyed. Hear the sighing of the prisoners in all lands. Remember those who are persecuted for righteousness' sake; who are crushed by despotic power; who wear out their days under systems of unrighteous servitude; who pant for the pure air of civil and religious freedom. Speed on the day of their deliverance. Bring all people to know

thee and Jesus Christ whom thou sent,—" whom to know is Life Eternal." Let thy kingdom come, and thy will be done on Earth as it is done in Heaven, and the glory shall be given to thee, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, world without end. AMEN.

SINGING—HYMN.

TUNE.—*Land of our Fathers.*

Land of our Fathers; wheresoe'er we roam,
Land of our birth! to us thou still art home;
Peace and prosperity on thy sons attend,
Down to posterity their influence descend.

All then inviting, hearts and voices joining,
Sing we in harmony our native land,
Our native land, Our native land,
Our native land, Our native land.

Though other climes may brighter hopes fulfil,
Land of our birth! we ever love thee still!
Heav'n shield our happy home, from each hostile band,
Freedom and plenty ever crown our native land.

All then inviting, hearts and voices joining,
Sing we in harmony our native land,
Our native land, Our native land,
Our native land, Our native land.

HISTORICAL DISCOURSE by Rev. A. B. Chapin, D. D., Rector of St. Luke's Church, South Glastenbury. At the announcement made by the Orator found on page 37, of the preceding Discourse, the choir aided by the Band sung as it were impromptu, the following Hymn composed for the occasion.

HYMN.

Words by the HON. JAMES DIXON.

AIR.—*Pleyel's Hymn.*

When to this wild forest land,
Wrapt in clouds of gloom and woe,
Sad, yet firm, the Pilgrim band
Came—Two Hundred years ago,—

Bearing from their native coasts,
Souls that bowed not to the yoke;
With the Charter Freedom boasts,
Hidden in their HEARTS OF OAK;—

Dream'd they that a Nation here,
Proudest of the earth should rise,
Planted in distress and fear,
'Mid their ceaseless tears and sighs!

Oh! could they have look'd beyond
Years of anguish, pain and care,
Making iron hearts despond,
To this hour of praise and prayer,—

How would they have gazed with awe,
Mingled with a deep delight,
Doubting if the thing they saw,
Were but visions of the night:

Meadows green and happy vales,
Hills with holy temples crown'd,
Rivers white with snowy sails,
Cities where the forest frown'd;

Towering spires and lofty halls,
Rising where the Indian trod,
And within these sacred walls,
Praises to the living God!

Unto Him who brought them here,
'Mid the gloom of other days,
We their children bow in fear,
Offering thus our songs of praise.

After the close of the Discourse, which was delivered rather by synopsis than as written, and occupied an hour and three quarters in the delivery, the choir sung the following Hymn composed for the occasion.

HYMN.

Words by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

Air.—*Auld Lang Syne.*

Two hundred years! Two hundred years!
What changes have they seen,
Since the red hunter chas'd the deer
O'er copse and valley green,

While countless cares and toils were met
In faith and patience bold,
Though round our few and feeble States
The appalling war-cloud roll'd.

Since o'er yon stream with stranger sail
A vessel woo'd the breeze,
And up the corn sheaf sparsely sprang
Among the fallen trees.

But now,—a Banian root they strike,
By Heaven's own smile sustain'd
And schools and spires and cities tower
Where erst the Indian reign'd.

And 'mid the nations of the earth
A noble name they bear?
And homage to the Power Supreme
Incites their grateful prayer.

God of our sires!—whose high decree
Unnumber'd worlds obey,
Before whose sight, a thousand years
Are counted as a day.

Vouchsafe to these, our banded realms
That stretch from sea to sea,—
The diamond shield of patriot love
And dauntless strength from Thee.

In order that all denominations of Christians in the Town, should participate in the services of the day, it had been arranged that the Rev. SAMUEL FOX, the Preacher in charge of the Methodist Church of East Glastenbury, should make the concluding Prayer, which he was prevented from doing by ill health, as appears from the following.

EAST GLASTENBURY, May 17th, 1853.

To the President of the Glastenbury Cen. Celebration.

DEAR SIR:—It is with great reluctance, I have come to the conclusion to be absent from the Centenial Celebration of to-morrow. The state of my health however, is such, that I am obliged to decline.

I had anticipated much pleasure in participating with our Citizens and their invited guests in the exercises and festivities of the day. I have as you know warmly approbated the plan itself—the preliminary arrangements have given me assurance of a festive day of no ordinary character. And I have no doubt that you who share in its enjoyments, will remember it among the bright days of your lives.

I have just one relieving thought in connection with my position--my presence or absence will not affect the enjoyments of the day—the privation will only reach me.

With no ordinary feelings of regret I remain,

Yours Respectfully,

SAMUEL FOX.

PRAYER by REV. ALBERT HALE, *of Springfield, Illinois, a native of Glastenbury*, son (1) of (2) Matthew, (3) Doct. Elizur, (4) Jonathan, (5) Samuel, (6) Samuel.

Our Father who art in heaven, we thank thee for this joyful, and impressive occasion. We praise thy name that we stand here, gathered from different and distant parts, at our home and the home of our fathers, amidst the memories of the two past centuries. We would devoutly acknowledge the hand of God, which directed, sustained and blessed our fathers when they planted here the foundations of society. We thank thee for that deeply interesting history, portions of the narrative of which, have just been read in our hearing. Above all do we praise thee for the pure, truthful, Christian principles of our ancestors, the source of all the personal, domestic, civil and religious privileges of their descendants to the present time, and of all our cherished hopes for the future. We owe it to thee our Father in heaven, that from the earliest periods of this place, no power has ever been permitted to prevent the free access of all the people to the open fountains of truth—the sacred Scriptures, the light which guides men into the paths of peace, holiness and salvation. We bless thy name, that here the sanctuary and the school-house have stood side by side, pouring the blessings of knowledge and religion upon the people. We rejoice in the Lord, to-day, in the accumulated blessings and privileges, the fruit of the virtue, the piety and the toils of past generations. And while we thus rejoice, and gratefully praise God for his manifold goodness to our fathers and to us their children, may we not be unmindful of the solemn truth, that of those to whom much is given, much will be required. May the rich inheritance, Thou hast bestowed on us, the fruit of the principles, the labors and the sacrifices of those who have gone before us, be preserved and transmitted, unimpaired by us, to our offspring, and to all who shall come after us. To all coming generations, may the people of this place be distinguished for a deep, intelligent, practical love of truth and righteousness; and may every institution, social, civil, and religious,

which benefits and adorns human society, be sustained here till time shall be no more. The Lord bless and keep us. The Lord preserve us from all evil, and admit us all at last to the abodes of the blessed in heaven, through JESUS CHRIST, to whom with the Father and the Holy Spirit be praise everlasting. AMEN.

BENEDICTION, by REV. THOMAS ROBBINS, D. D., *of the Connecticut Historical Society.*

The line being again formed, marched to the Town Hall, at the west end of the Green, outside of which long tables were erected, under tents, and shaded by the evergreen. These tables were enclosed that none but the Committee of one hundred (which had to be augmented to two hundred,) could have access to them, in order to save confusion in waiting upon the crowd; and we doubt much if ever such a multitude was filled with good things in a more orderly and quiet manner. All were supplied, and enough was left to feed many more. This surplus was distributed to the poor, and we think it may be safely said, that there was one time in this town, when every inhabitant was happy and cheerful. The tables were decorated with beautiful bouquets and wreaths of flowers, and presented an inviting appearance, speaking well for the fine taste and exertions of the Committee of Ladies, who had this matter in charge. The dining tents were also adorned with mottoes perpetuating the memory of the *Indian* names of places still remaining.

After the dinner, the crowd was called to order by

THADDEUS WELLES, Esq., President of the day; who was assisted by JOSEPH WRIGHT, JEDIDIAH POST, WM. C. SPARKS, BENJAMIN TAYLOR, LEONARD E. HALE and GEORGE MERRICK, as Vice Presidents; when the following regular toasts were read, and each was received by cheers from the crowd, and music by the Bands:

1. *The President of the United States.*
2. *May 18th, 1653.*
3. *The Pioneers of Glastenbury.* They ventured in faith, toiled with patience, and died in hope. Our prosperity is the crown of their labors.
4. *Glastonbury in the Father-land.* Venerable for antiquity, first born in Britain to the Christian faith—rich in saint and hero. We are proud to derive our name from so illustrious a protonym.
5. *The Indians of Glastenbury.* They bade the white stranger welcome, gave him the pipe of peace, and kept their hands unstained by his blood; and when their last survivor passed to the "spirit land," his pathway was smoothed by the white man's charities.
6. *Wethersfield.* The venerable mother of this *rejoicing* daughter.
7. *The Governor of the State of Connecticut.*

Governor Seymour responded by giving the following—

Glastenbury. May its future history present as fair a record of worthy deeds, noble sacrifices for the public good, and patriotic actions, as the past has this day disclosed.

8. *The Natives of Glastenbury and the descendants of Natives, resident abroad and present on this occasion.* We welcome the *one* to the scenes of their childhood and home of their earliest affection. We greet the *other* as

brethren of a common ancestry; in honor of whom with us they join in celebrating this day.

9. *The Connecticut Historical Society.* The Guardian Genius of the Past—under its benign auspices the generations of the dead are made to live *again*, and their names and deeds endued with perpetual remembrance.

Remarks of Hon. THOMAS DAY, *President of the Connecticut Historical Society.*

Mr. President:—

In behalf of the Connecticut Historical Society, I thank you for remembering that Institution on this occasion. The announcement of your intended celebration was received by us with much interest, and the proceedings of this day have been witnessed by such of us as have had the privilege of being present, with much satisfaction, and have met our entire approbation.

We think the thought of celebrating the day, was a happy one, and that it has been most successfully carried out. We especially admire the research and ability, with which the *orator of the day* has accomplished the laborious and instructive duty which devolved on him. Though some of us had previously given our attention to the history of the early settlements on Connecticut river, and had studied the conduct and characters of the distinguished men who made them—particularly in the town of Wethersfield—we find that our researches were far too much restricted, being confined principally, to the right bank of the river. We are now taught, that a rich mine of historic lore exists on the other side of the river, and that the diggings there are worth looking at.

But the orator of the day, deserving as he is of all commendation, is not the only figure in the celebration meriting our regard. There were other heads and hands busily engaged for our benefit and entertainment; some arranging the proceedings; others illustrating the manners and customs of former times, among whom our ancient *goodman* astride his sorrel mare, and his fair *dame* on the pillion behind, are worthy of particular notice; and the next airing the worthy couple take, may we be there to see—and others, not a few or idle, who furnished the bountiful repast, and prompted the flow of soul.

The whole subject is so suggestive and exciting, that it is not safe or proper for an individual to occupy much of the short time that remains. On a review of the whole, the sons and daughters of Glastenbury will long remember this celebration, as well they may, with pride and satisfaction.

10. *The Orator of the Day.*
11. "*The Nutmeg State.*" The *spice* of the Republic.
12. *The Heroes of our Colonial and Revolutionary Days.*
13. *The Church and School.* The soul and mind of the State.
14. *Public Education.* A public interest, and a public charge.
15. *The Mothers and Daughters of the Past and the Present.* Whose labors and toils prepared the way for this day's festive joy, and the means of its delightful enjoyment.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By JOHN A. HALE, *Esq. Union and Harmony.* As the streams gushing from the hills of Minnechaug, Kongscut, Nipsic, Wassuc, Naubuc and Nayaug, meet and mingle and flow on in harmony down the peaceful Connecticut, so should we the citizens of these hills, meeting and mingling, flow on in harmony down the stream of life.

By Dr. CHILDS. *Old Glastenbury.* God bless her—"she never did bet-

ter." May her Hales never fail—her Welles never fail—and if her Wrights should ever be wrong, may she never want a Smith to mend them.

By Rev. F. W. CHAPMAN. *The Historian of Glastenbury.* Indefatigable in his efforts to prepare an interesting and valuable history of the town; may he be amply rewarded by an extensive and rapid sale of the work when it comes from the press.

Anonymous. To the Presiding Officer and his Assistants: Howe is it possible for you to fail of success in the future any more than in the past, since you have by your side *Posts* of firmness, *Welles* of depth and clearness; *Smiths*, *Taylors*, *Millers* and *Carters*, sufficient for all needful purposes, with men *Strong* and *Hale* as *Sampson*, to stay the vicious; not to speak of the men of *Gaines* and *Goodriches*, all of whom, or *Mosely*, (mostly,) are known to be *Wright*.

The following letter with the accompanying toast was received by the Chairman of the Committee from the Rev. S. H. RIDDEL, formerly Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Glastenbury.

Letter from the Rev. Mr. Riddel.

BOSTON, May 16, 1853.

John A. Hale, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite note of invitation to be present and participate in the ceremonies of the Centennial Celebration of the town of Glastenbury, on the 18th instant. It would give me the sincerest pleasure, did circumstances admit of my being absent from my engagements in this city at that time, to embrace so desirable an opportunity of meeting with the friends, with whom, during ten years, (the most interesting and pleasant of my life,) I was once associated as a fellow-citizen, in those relations of peculiar intimacy and responsibility pertaining to the Pastoral and Ministerial Functions. It had not occurred to me, until within a day or two previous to the receipt of your invitation, when I was incidentally informed of the fact, that the Second Centennial period of the settlement of Glastenbury was so near at hand; nor that the purpose had been entertained of commemorating the event by a public celebration. That purpose is one which I most fully approve, and which, if time admitted of my making any practicable arrangements to that effect, I should be most happy to assist, in any humble measure in my power, in carrying into execution. I regret exceedingly that it is otherwise; and that I am obliged to forego the pleasure of being present on the occasion, and sharing in the "Feast of Reason and the Flow of Soul," with which it will be hallowed. When standing thus at the goal where centuries complete their circuit, and listening to the voices that come swelling down from a venerable antiquity, our minds experience sentiments of sublimity and sacred awe, which nothing else that is earthly can so much inspire. Among the memories which will be gathered into the day you celebrate, I am persuaded that, with so high-minded and virtuous a people, an honorable and grateful recognition will be given to those which flourish over the dust of a long succession of the *Ministers of Christ*, who have served their several generations, and rested from their labors among you. To their faithful labors, in the different Christian denominations with which they have stood connected, in preaching the Gospel of the Grace of GOD; in founding and rearing up the Churches; in fostering the interests of Popular Education; and in cherishing the spirit of an independent, and at the same time, a just and law-abiding Civil Liberty among the people; the present, and all coming generations, will be happy to acknowledge themselves indebted.

Could I be present, dear sir, and join with you and the numerous company with whom you will be associated in the rational festivities of this your

second Centennial Celebration, I should beg leave, in the spirit of profound deference and veneration, to offer as a sentiment—

The Memory of the Early Ministers of Glastenbury. Like the influence of their Doctrines and Example—IMMORTAL ON EARTH.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
SAMUEL H. RIDDEL.

To J. A. Hale, Esq., Chairman of Com. of Arrangements.

The following letter was received from Hon. CHARLES H. POND, Lieutenant Governor of the State:

HARTFORD, May 18th, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—Your polite invitation to attend the Centennial Celebration of Glastenbury, was duly received; my answer has been deferred until this morning in the hope that I should be able to share in person the pleasures of this interesting occasion. Many and varied events and incidents occur in reviewing the centennial history of a town, which interest not only its own citizens, but interest those who like to hear and see the evidences of the prosperity of their fellow-citizens. I also hoped to have had the pleasure of meeting in your assemblage many valued friends; but I now find that circumstances will deny me the anticipated enjoyments. But, although I can not enjoy a personal participation of these pleasures, yet, I trust I shall have an opportunity of reading the doings and sayings of your celebration. Accept my thanks for your invitation; should a chance offer, you can present this as my sentiment:

Glastenbury Celebration of 1853. May the blessings of your anniversary be increased a hundred fold at your celebration in 1953.

With great respect, your friend,
CHARLES H. POND.

To John A. Hale, Esq., Chairman, &c.

The following letter was also received by the Chairman of the Committee from—

REUBEN C. HALE, *Esq., Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, whose father was a native of Glastenbury;* son of (2) Elias W., (3) Gideon, (4) Benjamin, (5) Samuel, (6) Samuel.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—I had anticipated much pleasure in attending your Centennial Celebration on the 18th instant, but the term of our Supreme Court commences on the 19th, and professsional engagements will prevent me from being present.

Glastenbury has always held a warm place in my heart. My father, Elias W. Hale, was born there, and my first visit to the old homestead was in his company many years since, when he met three brothers and three sisters. The lights and shadows of a quarter of a century have since swept along, and *our* fathers are in their graves; but one of the seven is left. There is to me a mournful pleasure in recalling my early impressions of the dear old town: its green meadows and sandy hills; its sunny brooks and arching elms; its pleasant walks and hospitable firesides, remain now as they were then, for railroads and canals have spared them. In vain, however, as I occasionally return and pass along the familiar street, do I look for many of those dear friends who then formed so bright a part in the picture. The old are in their graves, and the young, who are not sleeping by their side, are treading the

busy pathway of life. But still, I love to drive down the sandy street. I meet some of the acquaintance of former years, and though their hair may have grown grey, and their cheeks furrowed, I find their hearts are as warm as in the sunny days of youth.

I should like to be with you on the joyous occasion, to meet your "fair women and brave men;" but it may not be. With the sincere hope that the interesting occasion may be one of unmarred joy and happiness,

I remain, very respectfully,

R. C. HALE.

To John A. Hale, Esq., Chairman, &c.

The following letter to the Chairman of the Committee, is from the Hon. JAMES T. HALE, of Bellefonte, Penn.; son of (2) Reuben, (3) Gideon (4) Benjamin, (5) Samuel, (6) Samuel.

BELLEFONTE, May 5th 1853.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter inviting me to be present at the Centennial Celebration of the settlement of the town of Glastenbury, has been duly received. It would afford me sincere pleasure to accept the invitation and if previous engagements which can not be postponed or neglected, did not prevent me, I should certainly do so. I feel a lively interest in all that pertains to the land of my Fathers; am proud to call myself a Yankee, although born out of the limits of your State, and I trust no son of Glastenbury, whether born within its limits or not, may ever do aught to sully the fair fame of his ancestors; may ever forget the land which gave them birth, or cease to be influenced by the remembrance of those virtues which have laid deep and strong, the foundations of its prosperity, and have made New England the "Pride and Pattern of the Earth."

Highly appreciating the motives which have induced you to celebrate this anniversary, and wishing you the highest pleasure in its observance,

I remain, yours truly,

JAMES T. HALE.

To John A. Hale, Esq., Chairman, &c.

After leaving the table, various gentlemen were called upon for toasts, who responded with a sentiment and a speech. These are given so far as the Committee have been able to obtain reports of them.

The Hon. JOHN M. NILES, of Hartford, being called upon, responded:

Mr. President:—

I am here, sir, as as an invited guest, not being a native of "Old Glastenbury," but of a neighboring town in this valley, which bears the same, or as some think, an earlier date. On the call of the President, I will preface the sentiment I have to offer by a few suggestions. In what I have witnessed here to-day, and at this moment in casting my eye over this vast assemblage, I feel that this occasion is one of unusual and of solemn interest; an occasion that could not have occurred but once before since the settlement of the town, and which cannot occur again until the lapse of a century, when the vast multitude now before me will have passed away. It is an occasion which has brought together the whole population of this ancient town, and many of its sons and daughters who at different periods have left the green spot that gave them birth, and sought a home in other parts of our broad country, more or less remote. And many of those who have closed their earthly pilgrimage, are represented here by their children, and their children's children. Many of the inhabitants of that division of the original town west of the river, are here, and also from other neighboring towns. The oc-

casion directs the mind to the past; to a review of the history of this ancient and first settlement in this beautiful valley; of the seed scattered by the Pilgrims in the wilderness, which fell not on stony ground, but took root in a fertile soil, and has produced an abundant harvest, unequalled in the annals of colonization, in any age or country. In the admirable address we have listened to, our memories have been refreshed by a recital of many facts, showing the difficulties, privations and struggles of our Pilgrim Fathers, who first planted the seeds of civilization and Christianity in this valley, and with these, were planted the seeds of freedom, with the Puritan strictness of morals. The momentous results of this little valley settlement of only three towns, in a political, social and religious point of view, who can fully comprehend? Who can declare the extent of its influence on the destiny of this great country, now stretching from ocean to ocean? Those Pilgrims had no conception of what were to be the fruits of the work in which they were engaged. Whilst seeking only security for their religion and the enjoyment of civil freedom for themselves and their children, they were laying the foundations of a free Republic, such as the sun has never shone upon, and introducing a new phase of civilization. Surely the hand of Providence must have been in this enterprise! The subject is too vast, and I forbear; besides, few can hear my voice.

We have before us unmistakable evidence of some of the fruits of this new phase of civilization, religion, freedom and morals. This evidence is the assembled multitude around me. It has been my fortune to have witnessed many large assemblages of people in our own and in other countries, but I have never seen such an assemblage as this out of New England; nor do I believe such a one can be gathered together in any other part of the world. Here are neither Patricians nor Plebeians, Lords nor Serfs; titled rank nor hereditary degradation, the trappings of overgrown wealth nor the squalidness of poverty; nor the "proud man's contumely" nor the servility of the poor. Here, after the lapse of two centuries, we see some of the fruits of the institutions and principles of religion, freedom, morals and education of the first settlers of this valley. But these fruits are not now confined to this locality. The three towns constituting the valley settlements, were the germs of the Commonwealth. And when the State was settled, the enterprize of this people led them beyond its borders; first, up the valley, planting themselves in old Hampshire and Berkshire counties in Massachusetts; then further on into Vermont and New Hampshire. Vermont was the first child of Connecticut. They then penetrated West, planting themselves on the Hudson, Mohawk and in Western New York, and reaching Ohio, they took exclusive possession of a large district of that State. Connecticut is in Ohio, and where may you not find it? Is it not in Michigan, in northern Illinois, in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota? And if you pass the Rocky Mountains, you will find it on the shores of the Pacific. This little settlement in this valley, became a germ of States—the seed of a great people.

And wherever the sons of Connecticut have gone, they have taken their principles, morals and social habits with them, to which they have steadfastly adhered, and caused them to take root on the rivers and prairies of the West, and even in the more hard and stony soil of the Atlantic cities. Without indulging further the thoughts that press on the mind, I offer as a sentiment—

The Three First Towns in this Valley, Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield. The germ of our Commonwealth—the seed which has been scattered over our broad country, and never yet found a soil where it did not take root and produce an abundant harvest.

The Rev. Isaac Wm. Plummer, a native of Glastenbury, being called upon said,—

Mr. President of the Day:

You have called me up unexpectedly to offer a sentiment. And on an occasion like this, a sentiment should mean a Toast—something "cut and dried." And certainly, sir, I have nothing of the kind to give.

But to a man who has been absent from home and from his friends, a year and a half, and who returns to greet them at a festival like this, a sentiment is very apt to mean an emotion, and a throb of the heart; and I am not ashamed to say that I *have* sentiments of this kind—more than I could well give you.

And my first sentiment is, that I am very glad to see you all again. I am glad to see these invited guests, and these friendly visitors.

I have shaken hands, and given and received gratulations all day; and now, in this public way let me make my salutation to Old Glastenbury, and say—I am happy to see you looking so well.

And *there*, (pointing at the evergreen motto, "Welcome Home,") is your greeting to me. Your hands and eyes and lips have said it all day, and I feel and know that I *am* welcome home.

Friends, I cannot easily tell you in this off-hand way, how much this Day of Remembrance has done to bring down to me the Living Power and Significance of the Men and the Times that have gone before us—and to make me conscious of our Oneness with them.

We stand here upon the "Green" to day; we are alive, and breathe the upper air; but how suitable on an occasion like this, and how touching, that the Green and the Grave-yard should lie thus side by side. Here, is a living throng, above the turf, and like the grass we flourish for a little season. There, is another multitude, unseen and silent, beneath the sod; and the stones alone tell their names and their places. But, sir, to us a people, there is no other burial-ground like that, in all this world. Not that it is more picturesque than others, or more highly adorned: that were as nothing in comparison with the fact that it is our Ancestry—and they are our Forefathers who sleep there. And were we to take with us this thought of our oneness with them, and stand above their dust, and look upon their epitaphs, it might well startle us to read our own names letter by letter upon their tombstones. Indeed, what are we but bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh? Do we not move here in their likeness to day? Do we not carry their faces, and walk with their gait, and look with their expression?

And yet, it is not this lineage of the blood, and of the natural life which we commemorate by these observances, and chiefly seek to honor. This, is but the outside of a something more central, and of deeper consequence. By far the better part of our ancestral heritage runs in channels deeper than the veins: it runs in the channels of our thinking, if it runs at all. It communicates itself to souls that are kindred to their souls. It circulates through minds that can do and dare in this day, and for these times as they dared, and as they did in their own day and generation; minds that can catch the living spirit of republican citizenship, and that can foresee, and under God can foreordain the more than imperial magnificence of Republican Sovereignty, which is yet to be revealed.

I have mused a little over the question whether we should not honor our Fathers best, by remembering that they have not done all the work which Freedom has to be done; and that there are other kinds of freedom besides the freedom of the State, yet to be achieved.

Think only of Laws that sanction Slavery, or that protect Intemperance. Think of our system of Public Education not yet truly republicanized.

And in behalf of each of these three provinces, yet to be gained by con-

quest to the Realm of Freedom, the God of Liberty is already mustering his forces, and choosing his champions.

And I suppose, sir, that if we look a little farther, we may find still other provinces, which are to be annexed to that same realm of Liberty, all in due time. For example, perhaps, one of these days we shall feel the need of freedom from party spirit. Party spirit—that blind Samson *between the two pillars*—or worse yet, that heathen giant Polyphemus with his *one eye* in the middle of his forehead—or still worse, that false-birth of a Christian Republicanism, with its two eyes so given over of God to Judicial Blindness, that it can only see that *our* Party is altogether white, and *your* Party is altogether black.

And, for another example, possibly the day may come when we shall feel the need of freedom from the Spirit of Democracy—that vulgar feeling of personal consequence which says, "I am as good as you"—that false and impudent independence that can see no distinction between Political Equality and Personal Equality—between the equality of legal privilege and an equality of inward worth; and which abhors principalities and powers and dignities after such a fashion that it forbears to respect any thing, even itself.

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But, Mr. President, I should be glad to say a few words to show how my mind has been kept at work all day, listening, and interpreting to itself, and catching the far-off meanings of these emblems and memorials of things which have passed from sight, but yet have not passed away.

What a strange meeting of things near, and of things that are far off. What a gathering of similitudes and contrasts: What a singular harmony of concords and discords, all blending themselves into one deep, solemn and beautiful meaning.

Why sir! they made the dawn of the day explode upon us with the shock of artillery; and then, while our startled ears lay and listened for the second burst—behold instead, the silvery tongue of the Sabbath bell began its Recitative of Peace on earth and good will to men. And with such a dialogue the drama of the day was opened—cannon and bells—bells and cannon—a voice from the battle-field—the reply, from the House of God.

And then, those mighty banners! spreading themselves abroad over our streets, that they might be as a covering and a defence to our place and people.

It could not have been expected, I know, that I should grow inspired at the sight of our poor, tormented star-spangled banner. But then, it happened before the muster of the day had begun; and the banners and I had the street all to ourselves: and never as then, did the Flag of our Country tell me its story of Sovereignty and Protection, and of the Bravery of a true Freedom and a Living Peace. There they floated, wide and high, enwreathing themselves with the verdure of our Elms; and every wave seemed slow, majestic and silent with recollection: and as I rode beneath their waving shadow, other shadows and other waves swept over me—the shadows of the Past—the waves of its generations. I thought of the Tide of Time—history came to life again—the Memories of two hundred years returned to look me in the face, and the very Dead seemed alive. And I said to myself "In truth this is 'Old Glastenbury'"—Let us be still and hearken!

Thus one side of a new contrast was given to me; and forthwith the other side appeared. For at my next view the Living were there: The Present had come forth to spend a day with the Past.

And verily! I think I have seen Glastenbury this day: I think that Glastenbury has looked at herself; and has felt the beatings of her own heart, and the thrill of life in her veins. Mr. President, ought not that scene to have been daguerreotyped! What a picture it would be to show at our next Centennial—one hundred years from this day; where neither you nor I, nor

any of us shall be. I cannot reproduce that spectacle for you; I give it up. But beaming faces and happy greetings were proof enough that we all enjoyed it. And I have alluded to it only because, in the first place, it formed the counterpart and contrast to what I was thinking of the hour before; and, in the second place to say that every part and section of the scene had its perspective of far-off significance, and spoke to me in parables. Glance your eye along the "Order of Procession," and you perceive at once its representative design. It was history in minature; in some slight but still sufficient way, it was the recapitulation of our annals; a drama of the elements of our Public Life.

Here moved the white haired Fathers; there an army of boys in uniform, each boy bearing his streamer of white—the color of innocence and peace, with "Naubuc" for their only motto. Here move the representatives of civil authority, in the persons of our Governor and other State officers; there the official representatives of religion: then, a battalion of soldiery, and another battalion of Ladies. Next the Connecticut Historical Society; and last a legion of citizens. Flags and streamers and mottoed banners acted well their part; and the interchanging music of war and peace gave life and regular motion to the whole.

And, among other parables, have we not seen a parable on horseback to-day? that couple of the seventeenth century on *one horse;* and this couple of the nineteenth century on a *couple* of horses. How venerable! looked the seventeenth century on her pillion! Mrs. Nineteenth Century! *can you* contrive ever to look as venerable as that!

And again, could any man who ever had a thought in his eye, look upon that interminable procession, trooping on and on, through these streets usually so quiet, and not exclaim—"How like the March of Human Life from the centuries gone, onward, into the centuries to come."

In the morning I had said, under a solemn retrospect of the past, this is indeed, "Old Glastenbury." I was reminded of it while I gazed upon the gathered thousands of our people; for now I could not but say to myself—Old Glastenbury *looks* YOUNG. She never looked younger or fairer. She makes me think (it will sound foolish I dare say; but as it was *the* thought of the moment I will tell it to you)—she makes me think of a young lady in her new Spring bonnet, fresh with ribbons and wreaths: And I fancy you can *see*, sir, that my illustration was not far-fetched!

And soberly, is there not a truth in what I am saying that can be sustained by the figures of Arithmetic, as well as by figures of speech? I hear a very good report of your affairs. I see tokens of your prosperity that have sprung up on every side during the eighteen months of my absence. Are not new avenues of industry and enterprise opening themselves to you? Is not the value of property increasing? Are not houses multiplying? Are not rents high and higher? People tell me that the price of building spots has doubled; and that in some locations, the money which paid for ten acres of land six years ago, will now buy but one acre. And they say to me, "You have no idea of the amount of business that is done in the place." But any one who should see our regiments of industrious and thrifty-looking young men would be apt to suspect that something was going on, and that their labor was well paid. Indeed the matter is plain enough; and Glastenbury is beginning a new career of pecuniary prosperity. German Silver and Yankee shaving soap are doing for us what agriculture has never done—and what the gold of California could never do,—they are giving the true impulse to a condition of society hitherto too stationary and routine-like for its own highest good.

Pardon me, Mr. President, for I believe I am approaching a second sentiment. I fear it is not quite in order for a speaker to give more than one

toast at a time; but when a toast offers itself to me, of its own accord, what should I do with it but offer it to the people? And here it is—

Old Glastenbury—She IS *growing young.*

May she renew her youth wisely! May she understand this day and hour of her merciful visitation, and call first on Christ, and then on the schoolmaster and the Maine Law, before it be too late. We must not forget that thrifty industry is but the first letter of the Alphabet which American society is predestined to learn; the first round of the ladder by which a Free and Equal People must climb to its true level of republican nobility. Let us as a people fear God, and honor the ordinances of the New Testament. Let us weigh well the debt which we owe to our children as Republican children. And, *if we can*, let us have the spirit of our Fathers, who, *without a school fund*, sustained upon the spot where we now stand, one of the best Academies in the State of Connecticut; a school to which pupils came from such places as Colchester and Ellington, Wethersfield, Farmington and Waterbury. The building was destroyed by fire some forty years ago. I declare, sir! I wish we could find one brick, or a foundation stone, or a fragment of the bell of that ancient school-house: for we would have it set in brass that we might make a monument of it, and plant it by our roadside, where we might look upon it every day, and think, think, think of the nobleness of our Fathers, until *we* can *feel—our own.*

But sir, I must break off this thread. I have said much more than I promised; and I fear more than was asked of me: and even now I find my thoughts more disposed for a fresh start, than to wind off to a conclusion.

May I give one sentiment more, provided that it be short and sweet?——— Well, sir, it is nothing but this—If any one of our citizens does not know how to love and honor Old Glastenbury, I have a notion to give him a bit of advice. Let him begone! And let him live elsewhere a year and a half; and he may take my word for it that he will be a happier if not a wiser man when he comes back, than he was when he went away.

These are my Sentiments.

Speech of Hon. GIDEON WELLES, *of Hartford*, whose genealogy has been given on a preceding page.

It is pleasant to be among old friends and old familiar scenes; and to such of us as have come back to our old home, the day has been one of enjoyment. The address to which we have listened, and which has been prepared with so much labor, brings before us events and incidents with which every citizen of Glastenbury should make himself familiar. There are among those of us who were born in the earlier part of the present century, living and unrecorded annals that have been revived by this day's gathering, and on which memory delights to dwell. There is indeed no recollection so pure, no friendship so lasting, as that we have shared with the comrades of our boyhood and youth. With these are associated local attachments and the memories of a receeding generation whom we respected and loved. All these come up before us as we meet on the Old Green, to commemorate this anniversary, and while the scenes of earlier days are before us, and living friends are around us, let us not forget the absent and the dead.

The plains and hills, and meadows and streams of Old Glastenbury, have a charm for me beyond those of any place on earth.

> "Ah charming hills, ah pleasing shade,
> Ah scenes beloved in vain,
> 'Twas here my careless childhood strayed
> A stranger yet to pain."

My earliest and choicest recollections are connected with the plains of Naubuc and East Farms—the deep valleys of Nayaug and Wassuc, and the high hills of Minnechaug and Kongscut. Here under our eye, repose the remains of my ancestors, on the paternal and maternal side for half a dozen generations. There was a time when I knew personally, and was known by almost every citizen of Glastenbury. To them I was indebted for uniform kindness and unabated, and unshaken confidence during the whole period of my residence among them. It has afforded me pleasure to meet so many of them here to day, and with them another generation.

I give you, Glastenbury—her past—present and future.

Speech of HENRY I. WRIGHT, ESQ., of Hartford, whose genealogy has been given on a preceding page.

Mr. President, I shall respond very briefly to your call—I have looked forward to this occasion with feelings of unusual interest; and my highest hopes have been far more than realized. During the past six years I have derived much pleasure from the examination of such ancient wills, deeds and original records as gave me a knowledge of our common ancestry; and being descended from those who were here two centuries ago, I was prepared to enjoy with a full heart an occasion like this.

As a "son of Glastenbury from abroad," I hope to be sensible of our very great indebtedness to you, who have remained here within the ancient metes and bounds, for what we enjoy to day. We find on every side, an open house, an open heart and a cordial welcome, evincing a spirit of hospitality and generosity worthy of the "olden time."

I have been thinking to day how time in its flight had swept away almost every vestige of the pioneers in the settlement of the town. Their *houses* have crumbled and disappeared; but the thought came pleasantly over me that the sturdy *oak* on the hill side, (a tree so well known for its extreme age,) that this "king of the forest" had come down to us from the earliest settlers. It was a witness of their toil, and their privation; it had *heard the sound of their voices;* and beneath its branches, perhaps, had been heard the hymn of Sabbath worshippers. I love the trees: they have a mysterious language. I love the memory of our fathers; and I shall ever cherish the thought that these oaks, these "giant oaks," were their *companions!* Were I to give you a sentiment, *this* should be my theme,

The *Sturdy Oaks.* The *companions* and fit *emblems* of the unbending integrity and faithfulness of our fathers.

Speech of HENRY T. WELLES, ESQ., whose genealogy has been given on a preceding page.

Mr. President:—While paying this festal tribute to the memory of those of our townsmen, who have finished their labors, and can no more be cheered by the notes of earthly sympathy and affection; it is well to remember them, also, who, though still living, are absent, being withheld by various circumstances from a participation in these rejoicings. At earlier or later periods of their lives, they left the town of their birth. Some are only a few miles away; some reside in the larger cities of our country; some are wooing the smiles of the sunny south; and some have ventured over the boundless prairies, and into the dense forest of the West. Others now wander on the pathless ocean, or roam in foreign lands; others still, are scattered along the valleys of the far off Pacific coast, wringing from their mother earth with toilsome hardihood her hidden treasure.

Once, all these were with us. With us they walked in these strects, and worked in their fields. They chatted at our firesides. They met us in the evening circle, in the school, in the church, on this little plain and even in

this Hall. Like us they have climbed these hills, and from their summits have looked down on a scene of surpassing beauty and grandeur; of whitened houses, hills, vales and river, of expansive meadows and distant spires, until every feature of it was stamped forever on their memories. They are still bound by a thousand tender associations to the place of their nativity and childhood.

Wherever they are, in whatever clime or country, in whatever condition, to this spot their thoughts will ever instinctively turn. Fancy will bring them back to it in dreams of the night; it will haunt their memories, in the pensive hours of evening twilight and prayers for its welfare and prosperity will be mingled with their morning visions.

I give you, *The absent natives of Glastenbury.*

Speech of the Hon. George Merrick, Esq., a descendant of an early settler of Eastbury, whose genealogy has been given on a preceding page.

The large number of our citizens present, attests the deep interest taken in this our second anniversary.

On this interesting occasion we naturally revert to the first settlement of our Town and country—to those civil, religious and literary institutions, founded by the wisdom of our ancestors, and which we now possess as a rich legacy from them—and we trust will be as lasting as the hills and streams beside which they planted themselves. Education, and toleration in matters of religion seem to be the two leading principles that actuated the first settlers, and instructing all classes in the rudiments of literature and religion, at the public expense, seems to be the first germ of the free school system, since so widely diffused throughout the world, and so universally beneficial, and these had their origin in the very infancy of the settlements. And they seem to have been aware of their importance, from the care with which they were cherished. Our ancestors also showed their wisdom in the laws they enacted, which were well adapted to meet the necessities of their peculiar situation. Their magistrates were also men of the highest consideration and distinction in the community. And they exercised the humblest office in the administration of justice.

The first settlers of this Town were a peace loving people. They settled among the children of the soil by compact, and neither history nor tradition has left a trace of a quarrel between the rising and falling races.

And these principles have more or less influenced their posterity, and come down to us. Such a people had need of but few Lawyers to aid in the administration of justice. And our Town comparatively has had but few. There have been long intervals in which we have had none of that profession, and seldom more than one at a time. And this is true both under the Colonial and State Governments.

Our knowledge under the former is somewhat limited, but enough is known to sustain the truth of the remark.

The first Lawyer in this Town that we have any account of, is Eleazar Kimberly, who was Secretary of the Colony from 1696 to 1709, and speaker of his Majesty's lower house.

Whether his son and grand-son were lawyers, or not, is not certainly known—But both were active magistrates of the Town. His great grand-son Thomas Kimberly, born in 1745, graduated at Yale, in 1766, after being admitted to the bar, practiced law here till his death in 1777. He was killed by the accidental blowing up of a powder mill in that year. He left a widow, a son and a daughter.

His place does not seem to be supplied, till after our revolution. In 1784, Jonathan Brace, who married his widow, removed from Bennington, Vermont, to this town, and practiced law here till 1794, when he went to Hart-

ford, and remained there till his death, in 1835. He was born in Harwinton, graduated at Yale, in 1779, and at the time of his death was 83.

He held many public offices. He was state's attorney at Bennington, often represented this Town in the legislature, was a member of the house of assistants—Representative in Congress—Judge of the County Court, Judge of Probate, Mayor of the city of Hartford. He held the judgeship till disqualified by age.

Zephaniah H. Smith may be considered as his successor in the profession. He was born in this Town, and graduated at Yale, in 1782. For a few years he was a settled Congregational minister in Newtown, in this State. In 1792, he left the ministry, and returned to his native Town.

After a course of reading with Judge Brace, he was admitted to the Bar, and practiced here till his death, in 1836.

He represented this Town in the legislature several times.

Joseph Backus pursued the profession of Law here some time. He opened an office about the year 1792–3, and remained here a few years, and then removed to Stratford, since Bridgeport, and pursued the profession there till his death, in 1838. He has represented the town of Bridgeport. He is the author of a treatise in two vols. octavo, on Sheriffs, and book of forms for justices.

Several years after he left, Samuel Jones, a native of Hebron, opened a Law office here. He graduated at Yale, in 1800, read law with the late Judge Sylvester Gilbert of Hebron. He commenced here in 1802, and in 1810, went to Stockbridge and pursued his profession there until 1845, when he removed to Boston, having received an appointment there.

He was succeeded in the profession here by Samuel G. Strong, also a native of Hebron. He graduated at Williamstown, in 1809, and studied law with the late Judge John T. Peters. He practiced here from 1811 to 1814, when he went from this town and soon after died.

I ought to mention among our Lawyers, our towsnmen the Hon. George Plummer, who was born here and graduated at Yale, in 1804. After a course of reading he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice, but his father dying about that time, leaving a large estate to his management, he relinquished his profession. He has represented this District twice as a senator in the State Legislature.

I might speak of several subjects connected with the administration of justice in the history of our town, did time permit, but I will only offer a sentiment.

"The administration of justiee in this town."

May it be as in former days, pure and unsullied.

Sketch of the Remarks of Hon. John Cotton Smith of Sharon, a descendant of Rev. Henry Smith, the first settled minister of the Town.

Ladies and Gentlemen :—

After the deep enthusiasm inspired by a day like this, it would seem an almost hopeless task, to add a single thought to the eloquent sentiments, that have lent their interest to this joyous and spirit-stirring festival. But I do not present myself before you as a stranger. The dust of my ancestors lies mingled with that of yours, and the warmest sympathies, and most tender recollections of my heart, cluster around your ancient, beautiful, and historic dwelling-place. Our forefathers who settled this venerable town, belonged to that wonderful generation that in Old England, set their foot upon the neck of their King, and trampled the aristocracy into the dust in a score of well fought battle fields, and in New England founded a republican commonwealth, not on the slavish creed of the divine right of the monarch, but upon the imperishable doctrine of the sovereignty of the people.

They came not to this western world like the Spanish Catholic in pursuit of gold, and the propagation of the papal mass, not like most of the early settlers of the other Atlantic States, for the traffic of commerce, and the gratification of avarice; but they came to gain for themselves and their descendants the priceless benefits of self-government, and the noblest of all liberties, freedom to worship God.

Soon after the opening of spring, more than two hundred years ago, a little band of willing exiles, might have been seen wending slowly their weary way, through the then trackless wilderness which separated the shores of Massachusetts bay, from that spot on the banks of the Connecticut river, where they designed to erect their public temples, and their domestic altars. They travelled on foot, and slept upon the earth, with no canopy but the sky. Many of them were unaccustomed to hardships, and in their native country enjoyed all the luxuries that high social position confers in an advanced state of civilization. Their wants and wishes were supplied by attentive domestics, and from the windows of stately hall and ancient manor house, they could look upon that most delightful of earthly possessions, broad acres, inherited from father's fathers. These lands and dwellings they had sold at a ruinous sacrifice, and they were now rich in nothing, but that faith "that overcomes the world," and that "hope that is an anchor to the soul." For a fortnight they struggled forward with untiring courage, through the desert, while they

> "Shook the forest wild
> With their hymns of lofty cheer."

At length they stood upon the banks of that beautiful river, of which one of our own poets has sweetly sung,

> "No fairer streams through happier valleys shine,
> Nor drinks the sea a lovelier wave than thine."

Soon the smoke of their humble cabins ascended from the bosom of the tall waving woods, and the sound of the axe often swung by hands more used to hold the pen, or wield the sword, startled alike the timid deer, and the fierce savage. What exertion and diligence, did not the great and varied labors of these first years demand, when the whole of what is now the most prosperous community on earth, consisted of the three little plantations of Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield. Of the latter, Glastenbury was then a constituent portion. How hard to turn with scanty numbers, and inexperienced effort, the dark wilderness into fruitful field and blooming garden. To provide subsistence and shelter for their families and their cattle, against the rigors of a northern winter, to construct new roads through trackless wilds, and all this, amid constant watchings and alarms, so that while guiding the plough with one hand, they were forced to hold the musket in the other.

When assembled for worship on each calm Sabbath morn of that first summer, perhaps beneath the shade of some noble oak or branching elm, and refreshing their wearied spirits by copious draughts of sacred truth poured out by pastors who well knew how "to point to heaven and lead the way," how sweet after that soul-stirring exhortation, must have swelled from their united heart and voice, the sentiment of the beautiful lyric,

> Ye feeble saints, fresh courage take--
> The clouds ye so much dread,
> Are big with mercies, and shall break
> In blessings, on your head.
> God's purposes are ripening fast,
> Unfolding every hour--
> The bud may have a bitter taste,
> But sweet will be the flower.

In addition to every other circumstance gloomy and disheartening, their second year in the country, broke upon them with all the horrors of a savage war. Their total destruction was sworn by a numerous and powerful nation, and they had no where to look for succor, but to GOD and their own courage. Undismayed, they fitted out their little army, composed of nearly one-half of their effective men, and sent them into the enemies' country with the fixed resolution "to do, or die." History records no more gallant exploit than the storming of the Pequod fort, and if judged by its consequences upon the future destinies of man, the mighty armaments and tremendous battles of Europe, fade by comparison into the most perfect and absolute insignificance. One-fourth of that little force were your lineal progenitors, and if it be a credit to have descended from a race of heroes, you have a full right to the indulgence of such a noble and honorable pride. Since that memorable struggle, in every conflict for the rights, the interest, and the honor of the colony, the State, and the nation; the citizens of Glastenbury have freely and generously contributed both of their blood and their treasure. Your ancestors took a no less active part in the civil, than in the military concerns of the then infant colony. They strengthened it by their council, as well as defended it by their valor.

On the 14th of January, 1639, all the free planters convened at Hartford, and on mature deliberation adopted a constitution of government, whose formation at so early a period, when the light of liberty was wholly darkened in most parts of the earth, and the rights of man but an empty name, was a noble proof of their ability, integrity, and devotion to the principle of a just and righteous liberality. It was the first complete frame of civil order written out in the new world. It embodied all the essential features of the constitutions of the States, and of the Republic itself, as they exist at the present day. It was the free representative plan, which now distinguishes our country in the eyes of the world.

The first Colonists of Connecticut, from whom it is our pride and happiness to descend, were imbued with a double portion of that stern republican sentiment, which contributes so much to the elevation of both individual and national character. Coming from that portion of England, famed for its steady adherence to the ancient Anglo Saxon spirit of liberty and equality, "*vœ invictis*," "unconquered Kent," where the law of primogeniture, and the other monstrosities of Norman feudalism, were never able to fasten their yoke upon its free and vigorous population, they brought with them to this western world, a hearty detestation of the impudent assumptions of arbitrary power, and the empty pomp of aristocratic title. They formed their laws and their manners, not to found and perpetuate artificial distinctions in society, but to promote "the greatest good of the greatest number," and the only patent of nobility which they condescended to respect, was that conferred by the hand of the Creator, and stamped with the impress of honor, of patriotism, of knowledge, and of virtue.

Such a tree, planted in such a soil, has produced its natural and beautiful fruits. In addition to her amazing efforts in securing Independence from a foreign power, by the testimony of the greatest of Southern Statesman, himself a graduate of her venerable University, Connecticut gave to the nation its most admirable Constitution of government. In the simplicity and economy of its jurisprudence, in the universal diffusion of education, in the general comfort, and moral virtues of its population, and the priceless value of its mechanical inventions, it occupies the foremost rank, amid her sisters of the Confederated Union. If turning from the empire of matter, to that of mind, her intellectual lights are almost as countless as the stars. Here divines and philosophers have a world-wide renown, while her hands have plucked the fairest flowers of poesy, and chanted the sweetest inspirations of song.

Such in brief, are some of the reflections that rush upon the mind, while

looking upon your beautiful landscape, which seems as if fashioned by the Almighty to be the fitting cradle of such a magnificent commonwealth. Many of you possess that most delightful of all pleasures to a heart of sensibility, the sweet enjoyment to sit under the shade of ancestral trees, and till the smiling surface of ancestral acres. You have the happiness to reside in the same lovely spot, where your fathers dwelt, and from which, they ascended to their heavenly rest. God grant that their virtues may forever hallow the abode of their descendants, that every earthly blessing may distill like the dew of heaven upon it, till Time's last echo shall have ceased to sound, and the governments of the world, shall have given place to that of the King eternal. Standing upon the sacred precincts of such a timê-honored home as this, with what gushing emotion may each of us exclaim with a warm fresh glow of heartfelt love,

Land of my birth, thou *art* a holy land,
Strong in thy virtue may'st thou stand,
As in thy soil and mountains thou art strong;
And as thy mountain echoes now prolong
The cadence of thy waterfalls;—forever be,
The voice lifted up of Time's broad river,
As on it rushes to the eternal sea,
Sounding the praises of thy sons, and Thee.

ARGUMENT.

The deeds and men—who erst in days of yore
When came the Pilgrims to our rock-bound shore,
From whence we flow as from a fountain spring,
Their toils, their trials, and their fame, I sing
More wide in scope, more fresh, more fair and young
Than Plato dreampt of, or than Homer sung.

ODE TO CONNECTICUT.

Written for the Centennial Celebration at Glastenbury, Ct., May 18th, 1853.

By John R. Pease, Esq.

When Freedom, nursed 'mid storm and strife,
And vengeful foes that sought her life,
  Was forced to fly from Europe's shore
Where bigots leagued with despot Kings,
  'Twas here her holy Ark she bore,
And here she sped on eagle wings.
  Scarce had the May-Flower grazed the strand—
The storm-tost bark scarce felt the shock,
  When leapt the Pilgrim to the land,
And built upon the granite rock.
Those men—that rock—they were the seeds
That ripened into mighty deeds;
  Those germs of Empire yet to be,
So faint—so dim—you scarce can trace,
  Now stretching wide from sea to sea,
A hand—a breath—might then efface:
Now grown so strong in power and pride,
And mightier than the Ocean's tide,
  Deep fixed—secure the Temple rests—
The sacred fire the vestal keeps,
  And glowing in each patriot breast
The vigilance that never sleeps.
Those beacon heights—that glorious bay,—
  The wave breaks on the silent shore,
No freighted ships at anchor lay,
  No streams of Orient riches pour
Where Commerce now has built her mart—
  The boundless sea her ample dower,—
Where grandeur dwells 'mid gorgeous Art,
  And trade and traffic rule the hour.
No chiming bells, nor echoing feet,
  Nor swelling domes their halls adorn—
The Indian trail was then the street,
  Where the lone hunter winds his horn.
But, destined to a glorious part
  In that great drama yet to come,
They shall respond with throbbing heart

When beats the Revolution's drum ;
And Heroes, Sages, shall arise
To draw the lightning from the skies.
'Twas here those early Pioneers
Had built their homes and lit their fires,
Environed round with want and fears,
Where now arise Tri Montane spires,
And towering shaft from that green mound
That lifts its column to the sky—
That spot of consecrated ground
Where martyr patriots learned to die ;
Where clustering round by sea and shore
So thick memorials now are strown,
The grateful heart its praise will pour
To think this glorious land our own.
Here resting now for a brief space,
Outworn with watching, want and woe,
To find a fairer resting place
A mighty summons bade them go :
The red man came with truthful tale,
And painted to their longing eyes
The glowing beauties of that vale
That seemed to them a Paradise.
When in that dim and distant day
They followed on their pathless track,
Hope was the star that led the way,
There was no fear nor looking back.
The forest rung with hymns of praise,
Nor were there wanting sounds of glee
To cheer them in their weary days.
With songs of lighter Minstrelsy
They sang old England's ballads o'er
Of Chevy Chace and Robin Hood,
And on this new and verdant shore
They seemed more felt and understood ;
For half the meaning of a song
Lies in some sentimental nook ;
And now their hearts were beating strong,
And they were reading Nature's Book.
They scaled the mountain's lofty height,
And many a rugged hill they climb ;
They made their couch in darksome night
Beneath those forests in their prime.
And Woman's voice,—sweet as a lute
Touched by some skilled but unseen hand—
And her bright smile in language mute,
Cheered with new life the toiling band.
Nor did their dauntless courage yield
Whate'er opposed by flood or field :—
For well had Hooker culled his flock—
He had a keen and searching way—
They were the heart of Plymouth Rock,
The flower of Massachusetts Bay.
The crystal waters of the spring
That gushes forth in desert drear,
And all around doth freshness fling,
Like music to the traveller's ear,
When fainting 'neath the noon-day's sun
With half his journey yet undone ;—
So they beheld that river broad
Roll its bright wave the banks between,
And, kneeling on the emerald sod,

They hallowed there the glorious scene
Here rolled the stream, majestic, slow,
As if rejoicing in its toils,—
There winding like a bended bow,—
There like a serpent spread its coils.
No forests dense to hide the scene,
But wave and vale oft intervene,
And as if art and nature strove
To make a home for man to love;
It seemed like Eden's fairest bowers,
And blushed with countless unknown flowers;
No hand was there—no skill to dress—
The savage of the wilderness
In Nature's rude untutored ways
Had learned to plant the golden maize,
But else, through all the boundless plain,
Here Nature held her ancient reign.
Now hither came a chosen band,
To dwell in this, the promised land;
Not with regret, remorse, or shame,
But like a Spartan phalanx came.
In every man burned wild desire,
Their hearts, their souls were all on fire
With some unseen but certain good
That part was felt—part understood.
They came led on by lofty fate
To plant the noblest—freest state
That mortal man hath ever seen—
The gem of all the old Thirteen!
And coming down to Charter days,
They still held on their stubborn ways;
For they were men to give a tone,
They had a standard of their own,
They had no King to fetter thought,
Their Constitution was self-wrought.
They had command at Bunker Hill,
They took old Ti by coup de main,
They had a chance their blood to spill
On Saratoga's crowning plain:
Theirs was the flag the first unfurled—
And spelling books for all the world!

The glory of old classic days
When man was happy, brave and free,
Ere he had learned the modern ways,
Sprung from the "fierce Democracie."
You may untomb all Egypt's Kings
Whom now the drifting sands have hid,
And you shall find them soulless things
Although they built the Pyramid.
You may dig up long buried thrones,
And find the Persian's mouldering bones,
The Assyrian and the Mede,
Yet what avails if you unfold
The buried hoards of Crœsus gold;—
You find no worthy deed.
For died with them all they possessed,
The toiling millions they oppressed.
Where is their glory now?
Where is their record bright of fame
But sunk in never dying shame?
And, upturned by the plough,

You find some crumbling brick or stone--
'Tis all remains of Babylon.
But glorious Greece, although have fled
Her splendor and her mighty dead,
Was nurtured in a different school--
'Twas there the People held the rule;
And thoughts yet live and arts survive
Enough to keep the world alive.
So our good State, with all her claims
To lofty deeds and shining names
That fill her catalogue of fame,
Has not so just, so proud a claim
As this, that they were ever free
And that they ever mean to be.

The red man's race has vanished now,
And destiny her work has done;
The pale face drives his gleaming plough
As fade the stars before the sun.
The Podunk now has left the shore,
No more the good Mohegan's found,
The Pequot's fearful reign is o'er,
And peaceful smiles the "bloody ground."
The Narragansett is expelled
From every hold and height he held,
While equal shines the fadeless sun
On those that lost and those that won.
Ye who in the desert wild
Rocked the helpless infant child,--
Who, when the storm-cloud fearful nigh
Muttered in the threatening sky,
Unbared your head and stalwart arm
To shield the nursling from all harm,--
How shall we the deed forget?
How shall we repay the debt
But your example to impart
And write your names upon the heart?
And ye who in more "Latter days"
Awake the grateful theme of praise,
How shall we well ascribe the fame
That glows around a Trumbull's name?--
And Allen in whom all powers combined--
The Titan both in form and mind;
And Putnam, fearless, brave and true,
And Ledyard, Knowlton, Wooster too,
And Barlow with his epic page,
And Wolcot wise, and Sherman sage,
And He, while honor shall prevail,
Immortal, unforgotten Hale!
Sublime even from imputed shame--
A hero and a martyr name.

My native land, my native State!
Where'er thy sons and daughters be,
They still revere thy name as great
As when thou nursed their infancy.
Save in extent thou art more great,
Where Freedom blooms forever fair,
My own, my gallant little State,
Than many boundless Empires are.
I would to ward the shock of fate
Both peril life by land and sea,

My own, my glorious, free-born State,
Such is the love I bear to thee.
Nor will I ever hold my breath
Should slander dare asperse thy name,
But follow up the lie to death,
And brand the coward with his shame.
For thee the Poet wreathes his lyre,
And finds new glories unrevealed;
For thee the Patriot wakes his fire
When honor seeks the "tented field."
For thee the Sage explores the mine
Where knowledge deeply buried lies,
So that the light shall brightly shine
On dark and hidden mysteries.
For lovelier scenes Heaven never gave,
In Tempe's vale, by Arno's wave,
Nor where the rich argosies ride
On Sacramento's golden tide,
Than cluster round thy sea and shore,
Abiding there forevermore.

THE POOLS OF NIPSIC.

There's corn in the meadow, there's grain on the hills,
Let the farmer rejoice as his garners he fills,
That he dwells in his glory these fair scenes among,
That are known unto story and wove into song.

Let the sweet pools of Nipsic like diamonds that glow,
Spread greenness and beauty where the bright waters flow;
Here the Indian resorted his strength to restore—
Be thy water still healing till time is no more.

Let hill-girdled Naubuc as in her bright day,
When the wild cat and wolf kept the hunter at bay;
Let her prowess inspire to more lofty rewards
And light up the fire in the breast of her guards.

Nor Nayaug is wanting amid these old names,
A tithe of the honor she merits and claims,
Tho' her tribes are now sleeping and her glory is fled
And her daughters are weeping that their Chieftains are dead.

While the broad river flows in its glory along,
Let us cherish these scenes both in story and song;
And the sweet pools of Nipsic like diamonds that glow
Spread greenness and beauty where the bright waters flow.

GLASTENBURY.

In "old Connecticut" the better part,
Glastenbury is nearest to the heart.
Hail Glastenbury, with her hundred hills!

Her verdant pastures and her flowing rills—
Her flowery meadows and her rural shades—
Her gallant yeomen and her beauteous maids.
Hail glorious clime! fair land of Freedom hail!
May thy firm landmarks never fade or fail.
Hail rugged nurse, to win whose hard-won spoil
The brain must ponder and the hand must toil.
We would not roam where wealth is lightly won,
Nor change our skies for a more genial sun;
We would not seek for a more fertile soil
Nor go where millions unrequited toil
But here abide, where on hill, plain and glen,
That show the skill and labor of her men,
The spire and tower rising beside the road,
Invite to worship—point the way to God;
And where the school-house yet remains our pride--
Stands like a light-house on the mountain's side--
From whence goes forth a bright and chosen band
To scatter science widely through the land.

Though other lands their richer fields may boast
Than glad the culture of our rock-bound coast,
We envy not, our thoughts, our actions free,
We reap our harvests from the boundless sea?
Though broader streams whose virgin soil can yield
The rich productions of the cotton field,
For these we sigh not, when summer hours adorn
Our hills and valleys with their stately corn.
Though lovelier flowers in sunnier lands may twine,
And riper clusters bend the loaded vine,
Though there be sands filled with auriferous ore--
Australian Isles,--and California's shore,
Not these we claim,--meanwhile our rugged soil
Shall yield its harvests to the hand of toil;
Nor on luxurious, pampering dainties fed,
We grow more robust on our Indian bread;
And though our clime no spice or silk can show
Yet 'tis the land where milk and honey flow.
Our own, our good land, that gave us birth,
The greenest--fairest--dearest of the earth.
For this have good men toiled and patriots bled,
For this have sworn the living and the dead.
Here shall no sect, no creed, no party-sway
Dim the proud glories of young Freedom's day,
Here shall the Truth with brightening step advance,
And Science reason with a Prophet's glance.
We would not boast, in Pharisaic tone,
Of vested virtues which are ours alone
Enough for us, what Liberty instills,—
Our Pilgrim lineage, and our granite hills.

In the midst of the festivities on the preceding occasion, the following vote was proposed and carried by acclamation:

Voted unanimously, That a copy of the Historical Discourse, this day delivered before us by the Rev. Dr. Chapin, be presented by the citizens of Glastenbury, Connecticut, U. S. A., to the citizens of Glastonbury, Eng., as soon as published.

MEANING OF ABBREVIATIONS IN THE NOTES TO THIS VOLUME.

ALL., ALLEN. Allen's Biographical Dictionary.
A. Q. R., AM. Q. R. American Quarterly Register.
B. H. C. C. Barber's Historical Collections of Connecticut.
BAC. HIST. DISC. Rev. Dr. Bacon's History of First Church, New Haven.
BARR. Dr. Barrant, in his various Indian publications.
CAULK. Miss Caulkins' History of New London.
CONN. EVANG. MAG. The Connecticut Evangelical Magazine.
CONN. S. P., T. & L. Connecticut State Papers, Towns and Lands.
CONN. S. P., P. C. Connecticut State Papers, Private Controversies.
CONN. S. P., ECC. Connecticut State Papers, Ecclesiastical matters.
COT. Rev. J. Cotton, Jr., vocabulary of the Indian Language.
DEF., D. I. Deforest's Indians of Connecticut.
ELL. Elliot's Indian Grammar.
GAL. Gallatin's Indian Tribes of North America.
GEN. REG. Genealogical Register.
G. L. R. Glastenbury Land Records.
G. T. V. Glastenbury Town Votes.
GOOD. F. G. Goodwin's Genealogy of the Foote Family.
H. P. Hinman's Puritans, 2d work.
H. P. S. Hinman's Puritan Settlers, 1st work.
I. P. M. Barratt's Indian Proprietors of Mattabeseck.
LAMB. Lambert's History of New Haven Colony.
MATH. MAG. Cotton Mather's Magnalia, or Wonder-workings in New England.
M. R. I. Morse's Report on the Indians in 1824.
PER. GEO. REP. Percival's Geological Report of Connecticut.
POR. HART. Porter's Historical Notices of Hartford.
R. W. Roger Williams' Key to the Indian Languages.
T. C. R. Trumbull's Colonial Records.
TRUMB. H. C. Trumbull's History of Connecticut.
T. L. I. Thompson's History of Long Island.
WINTHROP. Winthrop's Journal by Savage.
W. R. Wethersfield Records.
W. T. V. Wethersfield Town Votes.

ERRATA.

The distance of the author from the press, the impossibility of his seeing the revised proof, together with his sickness during a part of the time it was going through the press, has prevented him from detecting and correcting all the errors. The following have been noticed : others may possibly occur.

P. 51, l. 26 from top, p. 82, l. 4 from bottom, read *William*, for Samuel Miller.
P. 180, l. 16 from top, for *Mary North*, (*Wid.*,) read Lucy Ann North, (Wid.)
P. 213, l. 6, from top, for Brace, *Jonathan* K., read *Thomas* K.
P. 213, l. 13 from top, for *Brainard*, *Edwin S.*, read Edwin W.
P. 214, l. 10 from bottom, for *Hale*, *W. Elias*, read Elias W.
P. 223, l. 22 from top, for *Edwin Hubbard*, read Edward Hubbard.